

WORLD STATE
RESOLUTIONS
TO BE PRESSED

Massachusetts Legislature Is
Asked to Request Congress to
Invite All Nations to Join in
Establishing a Government

PROJECT IS OUTLINED

Raymond L. Bridgman, the Au-
thor, Says Movement for
World Sovereignty Has Pro-
gressed Further Than Realized

Indications of a growing desire to
eliminate sectional lines and to regard
common problems from a broader point
of view are seen in the petitions for leg-
islation presented this year to the Mass-
achusetts Legislature.

There are numerous measures pending
to substitute national legislation for
state laws and state supervision for
municipal regulations along certain lines,
but the measure which proposes to go
farthest is probably House 1226, resolu-
tions asking Congress to declare in favor
of a "world state" with legislative, exec-
utive and judicial departments to serve
all nations.

Mr. Bridgman's Plans

While the immediate object of the
world state is to end warfare between
nations, the author of the resolve, Ray-
mond L. Bridgman of Boston sees an
opportunity for the proposed world gov-
ernment to help mankind in as many
directions as the inhabitants of a single
state are now served by the several de-
partments of its government. Mr. Bridg-
man is well known in Massachusetts as
a journalist and worker in the peace
movement.

The resolutions, requesting Congress to
invite all the nations to unite in the for-
mation of a world state, are as follows:
Whereas, The incalculable cost and
calamity of the European war have
caused a strong public sentiment for
the end of the war, therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Court of
Massachusetts hereby respectfully re-
quests the Congress of the United States
to make a declaration in substance as
follows:

The United States of America affirms
the political unity of all mankind.

Obedience Affirmed

It affirms the supremacy of world
sovereignty over national sovereignty.

It promises loyal obedience to that
sovereignty.

It believes that the time has come
for the organization of the world gov-
ernment, with legislative, judicial and
executive departments.

It invites all nations to join with it
in the formal establishment of that gov-
ernment.

Resolved, That this resolution be
transmitted by the secretary of the com-
monwealth to the senior senator and
the senior representative in Congress
from Massachusetts for presentation in
their respective branches.

"This movement for a world sov-
ereignty has progressed already further
than most of the people realize," said
Mr. Bridgman, commenting on his resolu-
tions. "We have already the nucleus
of a world legislative department in the
Hague peace conference, where at least
18 formal expressions of the world's
wishes have been ratified by a sufficient
number of nations to make them world
law."

International Court

"The world judiciary may be said to
have started with the establishment by
The Hague conference of an international
prize court."

"In a number of international bureaus
now in operation may be seen the nu-
cleus of the world executive. These in-
clude the bureau connected with the pos-
tal union with an office at Berne, Swit-
zerland, the international bureau of
weights and measures at Paris, the ex-
ecutive body connected with the Hague
court of arbitration, the international
institute of agriculture at Rome, the
international wireless telegraphy bu-
reau, the international commission on
sanitation and the international conven-
tion for the restriction of the use of
liquors and firearms in Africa."

World Sovereignty

"These are merely indications of the
way the movement to subordinate na-
tional sovereignty to world sovereignty
is progressing. Nations are beginning to
see that they have many problems in
common and that many of them are so
complex that they cannot be solved by
one nation alone. It is time to recognize
and build on the fact that mankind is
fundamentally one. Already we admit
this in our postal regulations, for the
postal conventions include all nations on
earth."

"The world state should not be a
mere federation or confederacy. The
weakness of both has been shown in
the history of the American continent.
It should be a world sovereignty, carry-
ing world citizenship. World sov-
ereignty will be to politics what the
Copernican theory was to astronomy.
It seems radical to us of this period
but the results to be obtained are im-
measurable."

STATE HELP FOR
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
TO BE DISCUSSED

Massachusetts Superintendents
Arrange Program for Meeting
at the Boston City Club

State aid for public schools will be
discussed by the Massachusetts Super-
intendents Association at a meeting to
be held at the Boston City Club on
Friday, Feb. 19. The subject will be
presented by former Mayor Willard of
Chelsea, Maurice Caro of Chelsea, for-
mer Mayor Newton of Everett and
Commissioner Bergengren of Lynn. Ad-
dresses will be given by Prof. E. C.
Moore and Payson Smith, superintend-
ent of schools in Maine.

The morning session will be given
over largely to conferences. At the
conference of superintendents of larger
cities the six and six plan of school
organization will be discussed. The sub-
ject will be presented by Superintendent
J. H. Van Sickle of Springfield, As-
sistant Superintendent J. E. Burke, Bos-
ton, and William Orr, deputy commis-
sioner of education.

The superintendents of smaller cities
and larger towns will consider the dif-
ferentiation of courses of study for
children between 12 and 16 years of age.
Dr. Frank W. Ballou, director of promo-
tion and educational measure of Bos-
ton; C. S. Alexander, director of schools
of observation and practice in Fitch-
burg; Supt. S. H. Chase, Beverly, and
C. S. Clarke of Somerville will be the
speakers.

William Fisher Sims of Saugus is
president of the association; Wilfred
H. Price of Watertown vice-president;
John C. Gray, secretary-treasurer, and
Charles Dempsey of Manchester is au-
ditor.

TEACHERS AWAY,
PUPILS CONDUCT
SCHOOL CLASSES

Roxbury Clerical Girls for Two
Days Superintend Their Own
Work and Plan Is Called a
Thorough Success

When the Boston school committee
decided upon a new rating for all com-
mercial teachers in its service and con-
sequent examinations it expected to get
merely the new rating. What it got was
an entire school conducted by the pupils
for two days.

When the order of the examinations
was made known at the new clerical
school in Roxbury it seemed to Raymond
G. Laird, the principal, and George L.
Hoffacker, in charge of the business de-
partment, that there would be nothing
to do but to close the school for the two
days of the examinations, on Jan. 25
and 26.

Mr. Hoffacker spoke with considerable
hesitation of letting the pupils run
things by themselves. Mr. Laird jumped
at the idea. The more they thought of
it the more it appealed to them.

The girls felt very serious over the
responsibility thus placed upon them
and each resolved that the confidence
placed in her should not be violated.

The experiment was more than usually
hazardous, for the clerical school is dif-
ferent from every other school in Boston.
It was established only last September,
so there is no succession of classes with
the building up of school and class loy-
alty. There is not even a unified class
entering and leaving at the same time.
The pupils enter at any time from any-
where, advance individually without re-
ference to the others and are to leave
when they have completed the work laid
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Scene of Russian operations in Galicia, showing the Carpathian mountain passes where severe activities continue

MANY APPLY FOR
TOWN MANAGER
PLACE IN NORWOOD

Selectmen Get Letters in Such
Numbers That Advertising Is
Stopped—Make Choice Soon

So many men have applied for the
position of manager of the town of
Norwood, a position established by an
act of the 1914 Legislature, that the
selectmen have had to withdraw their
public advertisement for a man to fill
the place.

Secretary Gilroy of the Norwood
selectmen said today that about 270 ap-
plications have been received, nearly
every state in the union being repre-
sented. Selection will be made soon, he
said.

No salary has been stipulated for the
position of town manager, but it is ex-
pected it will be in the neighborhood of
\$3000.

TAX COLLECTOR'S
OFFICES MOVING
INTO THE ANNEX

The city tax collector's office, which
has been on the first floor of city hall
since 1875, when the offices of collector
and treasurer were separated, is being
moved today to the annex, where the
department will occupy the entire sec-
ond floor. Everything will be moved
into the new building by tonight and
Collector John J. Curley will open his
office for business there at the usual
time Monday.

The quarters vacated by the collect-
ing department will be occupied by the
city treasurer's forces and will double
the housing facilities of Treasurer Sla-
tery's department.

U.S. TRADE SAFE
DECLARES COUNT
VON BERNSTORFF

German Ambassador Says His
Government Has No Intention
of Interfering With American
Commerce by Its Blockade

WASHINGTON—Germany does not
intend to interfere with American com-
merce by its blockade of the British
Isles, according to a formal statement
issued today by Count Von Bernstorff,
the German ambassador. Although, he
said, he had not received instructions
from his government concerning the
German admiralty order, he declared
Germany simply proposes to destroy
enemies' ships.

The statement follows:
"There is nothing new in the com-
munication on February 4 by the Ger-
man admiralty with respect to the
attitude of the German imperial navy
toward ships of the enemy or toward
neutral commerce. It is absurd to de-
scribe the proclamation as a paper
blockade of the British Isles. The com-
munication is simply a statement of
what has been, since the beginning of
the war, the attitude of the navy of
all the belligerent powers toward ships
of the enemy."

"A few months ago the British ad-
miralty proclaimed the closing of the
North sea, the waters of which are neu-
tral. Germany does not profess to close
even the English channel to neutral com-
merce, and she does not intend to molest
or seize American vessels laden with
foodstuffs for the civilian population of
enemy countries. It is to be hoped that
England will not make necessary a re-
consideration of this attitude by seizing
American ships like the *Wilhelmina*.
"Germany announces to the world that
it proposes to continue to destroy ships
belonging to the enemy and it adds the
notification to neutral powers that on
account of the fact that British ships
are employing neutral flags, according to
secret instructions now known to have
been issued by the British government,
bona fide neutral vessels may actually be
endangered."

"Although according to well under-
stood and universally accepted usages of
warfare, naval vessels are perfectly
justified in destroying merchantmen of
the enemy, the German government now
sees fit to issue simply a general re-
minder to that effect, stating the actual
radius of operations of the German sub-
marines."

"The warning may also be taken as
an answer to the offer of a prize of
\$1500 made in England for the first
British merchant ship that should suc-
ceed in ramming and sinking a German
submarine, an offer calculated to revive
the long-abandoned custom of privateer-
ing."

BRITISH ARMY AT
HOME AND ABROAD
IS OVER 3,000,000

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 5.—The army estimates
issued today give the number of men
of the home and colonial establishments
of the British army, not including those
serving in India, as 3,000,000.

TROLLEY TRACKS
FOR FISH PIER ARE
CONTRACTED FOR

Port Directors Announce Seven-
Year Arrangement for Freight
and Passenger Service

Port directors have won their
contract to lay tracks to the Con-
sumers' dock and the fish pier.
The port directors today announced
that they had made a seven-year con-
tract with the Boston Elevated railway
for the laying of tracks and operation
of a passenger and freight system. The
line will be laid across the viaduct from
Summer street extension and work will
be begun as soon as preliminary details
are disposed of.

By terms of the contract the state will
pay the cost of establishing the service.
The Elevated will pay 4 per cent on the
money invested. The port directors re-
serve the right to conduct a freight ser-
vice over these tracks.

The contract expires July 1, 1922, but
may be renewed on the mutual agree-
ment of the parties. The document will
be signed Monday and will go to the
Governor and executive council and the
public service commission for approval.

This agreement is the result of the
campaign waged by the Boston Fish
Market Corporation and other interests
at Commonwealth pier for transporta-
tion between the city and the state
docks. Many hearings have been given
and it was at the last one of these that
the public service commission recom-
mended that the Elevated and port di-
rectors enter into some agreement.

GARDEN TEACHERS
ARE APPLIED FOR
BY CITY MOTHERS

Boston Authorities Are Asked to
Extend Public Instruction to
Children at Their Homes

Extension of instruction of the public
schools into the play hours and the
homes of the children through the
medium of gardens is requested in a
petition signed by 91 women represent-
ing the neighborhood houses of the city
at a meeting held last night at the
South End Industrial school. The peti-
tion has been sent to the Boston school
committee who are asked to work out
a plan for its accomplishment.

The neighborhood houses requesting
the garden work include the Jamaica
Plain Neighborhood house, the Dor-
chester Neighborhood house, the Rox-
bury Neighborhood house, Robert Gould
Shaw house, the Ruggles Street Neigh-
borhood house, and the South End In-
dustrial school.

The plan has been tried in Brockton,
Somerville, Everett and Newton, it is
said, with success. The plan provides
for the training of special teachers of
gardening. This would necessitate the
introduction of a training course for
such teachers into the Boston Normal
school. At the Framingham Normal
school such a course is already instituted
and the work which is being done by its
graduates is proving of great value and
very effective, it is said. At the present
time there are not enough teachers
trained in this line of work to fill the
demand. Like the grade teachers in
the public schools, the instructors in
gardening would be paid by the city
and their work consist in overseeing
gardening and garden plots at the homes
of the children.

RUSSIANS PUSH
AHEAD IN POLAND
REPORT STATES

Headquarters at Petrograd
Enumerate Successes Along
Eastern Front, While Vienna
Says Austrians Gain Kiriliba

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.—Headquarters
report that the Russians took the off-
ensive and crossed the Bzura river, near
its mouth, taking part of a German
position near Dakowo, dislodging the
Germans from a bridgehead. On the
Borzimow-Goumine front both sides at-
tacked alternately under an uninter-
rupted artillery fire. In South Poland
the Russians blew up a bridge over
the Nida, near Gerniki village, and re-
pulsed the German attempts to take a
partial offensive on the Nida near Ren-
bowa and on the banks of Dunajec, in
front of a Russian bridgehead at Kenar.

In the Carpathians, northwest of the
Uzok pass, the Russian offensive con-
tinues, the Russians capturing some
3000 prisoners.

Friday morning—Headquarters report
further progress in the Laskenen dis-
trict of East Prussia. On the left of
the Vistula, the battle of the Borzomow,
Wola, Szydlowska front continues
severely, the Germans advancing in
solid masses.

At this point the Germans brought up
in a sector of 10 versts, seven divisions
supported by 100 batteries, while several
divisions deployed on a front of one
verst only.

Near Borzomow, the Russians took
two lines of German trenches and drove
the Germans back from Goumine be-
sides gaining the Wola-Szydlowska es-
tate which the Germans had held for
two days.

The fighting in the Carpathians con-
tinues from the Dukla Pass to Wysockow.
In the river Labore district the Russians
advanced, capturing 2000 prisoners and
10 machine guns.

VIENNA, Saturday morning.—An of-
ficial communication recounts events in the
Bukovina region up to Jan. 22, when,
after checking the Russian advance, the
Austrians took the offensive and captured
Kiriliba. During the next few days,
the Russians retreated toward Kimp-
lung and Moldava.

Recently new battles began and the
Austrians, despite the weather condi-
tions and difficulties of the country, en-
tered Moldava valley, capturing Moldava
and Bresea. The number of prisoners
captured by the Austrians in the Car-
pathians now totals 4000.

SEEKS TO INTEREST
COLLEGES IN PEACE

Colleges and universities of the south-
ern states are now being visited by
Prof. Charles H. Levermore, the head of
the college and university department
of the World Peace Foundation, with a
view to enlisting interest among the
teachers and students which shall result
in the institution of courses in subjects
relating to the international movement
in the college curricula.

Among the places on Professor Lever-
more's itinerary are Charlottesville, Va.,
Lynchburg, Roanoke, Salem and Blacks-
burg, Va., Knoxville, Tenn., Athens, Ga.,
Greenville and Chapel Hill, N. C., and
Marion, Ala.

WAR PROGRESS
EAST AND WEST
GIVEN REVIEW

Statement Issued From London
Shows Activities in Both The-
aters—Germans Making for
Warsaw, Russians Busy

CHANGES IN FRANCE

Allies Now Said to Occupy
Grand Dune East of Nieuport
—Positions of Great Contend-
ing Armies Are Pointed Out

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday.—The end of the
first six months of the war is marked
by increased activity in both war the-
aters. While the Germans are making
efforts against Warsaw on the Bzura, on
the Rawka front, almost without paral-
lel for determination in the present war,
the Russians are showing very consid-
erable activity on the northern German
flank and in the Carpathians.

The Russian line in Eastern Prussia
extends further north than ever. The
Russian troops are operating north and
south of the Memel river against Tilsit,
having made considerable progress in the
district of Laskenen, north of
Pilkallen.

The Russian line apparently reaches
the strongly fortified Mazurian lake dis-
trict, southwest of Goldap, and fighting
has occurred near Lotzen, the occupa-
tion of which by the Russians would
give them possession of a deadly through
the lakes and an important railway
junction.

Further west, the opposing forces
have attacked along the railway running
through Mlawo to Warsaw, the Rus-
sians at present being north of Mlawo.
The Russian position in North Poland
is wedge-shaped toward Thorn and they
occupy Skempe, only 30 miles from that
fortress.

South of the lower Vistula, the Rus-
sian line follows the course of the Bzura,
from the junction with the Vistula, 35
miles west of Warsaw. Then by way of
Sorzimow and Goumine, northeast of
Bielow, it reaches Rawka. Thence
running north and south to the lower
Vistula it follows the course of the Nida
in South Poland and the Dunajec in
Galicia to Tarnow.

In the Carpathians the Russians are
endeavoring to secure a footing in the
Dukla and other passes.

In the west front there is little
change. The Allies now occupy the
Grand Dune east of Nienport. From
there the general front runs roughly
northwards, bending east round Ypres,
thence practically due southwards west
of Lille, east of Arras and Albert to the
west of Noyon, turning eastwards in the
junction of the Aisne and the Oise.

As a result of a recent battle, the
German line touches the Aisne for a
short distance east of Soissons. Thence
continuing east, it passes north of Berry-
au-Bac to Rheims, to the north of the
camp of Chalons, into the forest of Ar-
gonne, by Perthes, Mesnil-lès-Hurlus and
Beaunejour.

From Bois de la Gurie, in the south-
ern part of the Argonne, the German
front sweeps partially round Verdun,
turning south, westwards at the Meuse,
at St. Mihiel, thence running due east
and then south eastwards to the Vosges.

In Alsace, the French have secured a
firm footing, but no progress is reported
since recent successes attracted large
German reinforcements.

ALLIES SOLIDIFY
POSITION GAINED
IN THE ARGONNE

Paris Communique Reports Ger-
man Failure to Leave Trenches
Near Notre Dame de Lorette

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The latest commu-
niqué states that the Germans made an un-
successful attempt to emerge from the
trenches in front of Notre Dame de
Lorette. To the north of Beaunejour in
the Champagne, the Allies made slight
progress, and south of Massiges the
Germans' attempted attack was repulsed.

In the Argonne, the Allies consolida-
ted a position gained Wednesday and in
Alsace, a German attack south of Alt-
kirch was repulsed.

Friday.—An official commu-
niqué states that the Allies made progress be-
tween Arras and Lille and were success-
ful with artillery fire near Arras, Albert
and Peronne, also in the Valley select,
south of Noyon.

In the Argonne two counter-attacks
by the Allies resulted in the recapture
of 100 meters of trenches and an addi-
tional 100 meters beyond.

FOR UNIFORM RAILWAY LAWS

Recommendations looking to uniform-
ity in railroad laws in New England
with respect to financing and equipment
were made by E. G. Buckland, general
counsel for the New Haven railroad at
a hearing before the public service com-
mission today.

Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

LABOR SHORTAGE IN BRITISH PORTS HINDERS TRAFFIC

Report of Sir Norman Hill to Liverpool Association Gives Study of Traffic Question, Showing Loss in Exports and Imports

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England—A report by Sir Norman Hill, prepared for the Liverpool Steamship Owners Association, deals with the congestion of port traffic in the United Kingdom. Sir Norman Hill points out that during the five months of the war, the imports of the United Kingdom have decreased in value 20 per cent, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year. Exports on the other hand show a decrease of 41 per cent. There is nothing, therefore, he says, in the figures available to account for the congestion at the ports. Fewer vessels have been available, but there has been probably an equivalent fall in the volume of business carried. The tonnage remaining available has been sufficient to carry the cargoes, for cargoes have not had to be shut out. The ports in the United Kingdom proved in 1913 their capacity to deal with 21 per cent more imports than they have had to handle in the first five months of the war.

In Liverpool the great congestion of 1912 had been worked off, and they were able in 1913 to deal with 5 per cent more imports and with 20 per cent more exports than they had been called upon to deal with in the last five months.

While the amount of cargo carried in each particular ship has not increased substantially, the time occupied in discharging has greatly increased. In London and Liverpool vessels have to wait for days for discharging berths, and when they obtain them, the discharge is hampered and delayed by blocks on the quays and on the railways. The main cause of the congestion, it is maintained, is unquestionably the shortage of labor.

The position must be faced that, so long as this shortage continues, neither the ships nor the ports will be able to deal with the volume of trade that can be dealt with in normal times. The shortage of labor is not only on the quays but also in all the transport services by which the quays are cleared. The shortage of men caused by the numbers who have joined the army and navy could in part be made good, the report states, by the energetic and more continuous work of those who remain.

In Liverpool many of the men have worked their best, but the majority have failed to recognize that the war calls for personal sacrifice at the expense of their leisure and inclination. There is no question of their being called upon to suffer in pocket, for the dock laborer who would put in a week's continuous work with a reasonable amount of overtime can earn from £4 to £5, but even if every man still available were to work his best, it is clear that still more men would be wanted on the ships, on the quays, for the carts and on the railways.

The maintenance of the overseas trade, the report adds, is no mere shipowners' question, but is essential to the continuance of British fighting strength. If the blocks in the ports cannot be removed, freights and prices must go on rising until the country is faced with the risk of actual shortage in its supplies of food and raw material.

Included in the report are the following tables:

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS			
	1913	1914	% of Dec.
August	£5,978,739	£4,362,094	72.8
September	61,556,725	46,051,387	74.8
October	71,780,176	51,359,289	71.5
November	68,497,075	55,847,038	81.4
December	71,145,574	67,834,301	95.5
	£228,043,554	£162,515,278	71.3

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS			
	1913	1914	% of Dec.
August	£24,110,739	£24,211,271	100.4
September	42,424,864	32,229,542	76.2
October	46,025,989	28,601,515	62.1
November	44,754,188	29,001,019	64.8
December	43,328,920	26,278,928	60.7
	£221,941,400	£150,307,734	67.8

UNITED KINGDOM SHIPPING ENTRANCES NET TONNAGE			
	1913	1914	% of Dec.
August	4,246,004	3,229,542	76.3
September	4,621,781	2,732,050	59.1
October	4,457,515	3,172,000	71.2
November	3,928,075	3,058,000	77.9
December	4,210,128	2,868,101	68.1
Total	21,602,363	15,031,419	69.6

PLAN FOR ABERDEEN'S DEPARTURE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland—It is announced that Lord and Lady Aberdeen will make their official departure from Dublin on Feb. 13. Steps have been taken by a citizens' committee which met recently at the Mansion House to organize a public demonstration on the evening of the 12th, at which an address from the citizens of Dublin will be presented to their Excellencies.

AMBULANCES FOR FRENCH ARMY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LE HAVRE, France—An inspection of 30 of the Red Cross motor ambulances destined by the British ambulance committee for use in the French army was made at Le Havre recently by the governor of the town, Admiral Charlier. This is the second batch of cars out of the 400 which are to be sent to Joffre's armies. Most of the vehicles are driven by their owners, who are giving their services until the end of the war.

LITTLE CHANGE SEEN IN AUSTRIA SAYS ECONOMIST

Head of Society of Austrian Political Economy Tells of Benefits of War and Effect on Trade

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—At the opening of the annual meeting of the Society of Austrian Political Economy, the president, Freiherr von Plener, observed that their political economy had so far not been so greatly shaken by the war, as many had anticipated. The success of the war loan had been a favorable indication of the financial strength of the country. Unemployment in Vienna was not much greater than in normal times. The self-sacrifice of the people at large was as extraordinary as was the heroism and endurance of the troops; for this reason they hoped to achieve an honorable peace. The economic fabric would be restored. The power of consumption and production must perforce return again after such a war.

International trade, however, would be found to have diminished, for only with the German empire would a commercial-political rapprochement of any kind be possible. The war had, to an overwhelming extent, placed the idea of the state above all private interests, a fact which would have its influence on politics. The state and its authority must again appear in the foreground; the individual interests of the various parties must yield to the necessity for national unity and the consideration of the common good.

It was to be hoped, the speaker concluded, that the present great sacrifices would bring about the re-birth of Austria-Hungary.

Both the Austro-Hungarian and the German press are actively refuting the statements made in certain foreign newspapers to the effect that Hungary is tired of the war, and would be willing to conclude peace with Russia. There is no trace of such a tendency, it is maintained, in either political or non-political circles, and even while pacifists such as Koloman Szell, Graf Apponyi and Albert Berzevichy are agreed that the present struggle must be pursued to the end.

FRENCH WRITER TELLS OF RAID ON DARDANELLES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—An interesting letter from a French gunlayer in a battleship which took part in the bombardment of the Dardanelles has been received and published in Paris.

The writer says: "On Nov. 3 we received our orders to destroy the forts on the right bank of the Dardanelles, the British taking on the destruction of those of the left bank. Suddenly the bugle call, 'Clear for action!' came, and in a jiffy the decks were cleared, the guns ready, and every man in his place. I was crouching between my two old comrades, the 12-inch guns, my hand on the firing levers, my eyes fixed on the sights, and longing for the moment to arrive when I could have a shot at the enemy. Two seconds after the order 'Fire!' had been given, nine shots had been fired and reached home. For ten minutes the fire continued without interruption. The forts replied and their work was pretty good, for shells were falling all round us, but they had no time to get a better aim, for by the end of the ten minutes the forts were destroyed. We had silenced 14 guns of 11-inch caliber and upwards. . . . None of our ships were struck, and the admiral was very satisfied with the result of our work. . . . Despite the bad weather we are not relaxing our blockade, which is beginning to tell on the enemy."

ADELAIDE WOOL SALES EXHIBIT GOOD CLEARANCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
ADELAIDE, South Australia—The second of this season's series of wool sales was held at Adelaide on Friday, Nov. 6. There was a good attendance of representatives of English firms and a fair number of Australian operators were also present. Generally speaking, the bidding was brisk, and a satisfactory clearance was effected, 16,738 bales of the total offering of 17,926 bales being sold.

Crossbred wools, especially of the brighter type, were in keen demand, and prices obtained were, if anything, slightly above those ruling at the previous auction. Well-grown, free merinos also held their own, as high as 1s. 1½d. per lb. being realized for superior lots grown in the southeast. Inferior and faulty merinos were, however, neglected, prices being irregular, but in most cases lower than those obtained at the opening sale. Lambs' wool, both crossbred and merino, was difficult to dispose of, and sellers had to be content with lower rates. In view, however, of the existing conditions, the demand experienced and the prices realized generally cannot be regarded as other than exceptionally good.

On the same date the South Australian Farmers Cooperative Union, Limited, held a separate sale at which 1176 bales of wool were offered, and 1102 bales were sold.



(Reproduced by permission)
Col. J. W. Parnell, C. M. G., commandant Australian Royal Military College, Melbourne

MILITARY SCHOOL IN AUSTRALIA IS PART OF SYSTEM

College Is Adjunct of Universal Military Training Plan Adopted Some Time Ago

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Australia—Established less than four years ago, the Australian Royal Military College is situated on the slopes of Mt. Pleasant at Duntroon in the federal territory, within a few miles of the site selected for the federal city of Canberra.

The establishment of the college is an outcome of the visit to Australia of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener in January, 1910, and it became a necessary adjunct of the system of universal military training which followed the adoption of the recommendations submitted by that officer in his report to the Commonwealth government on the defenses of Australia.

Col. W. T. Bridges, who at the time of Lord Kitchener's overseas tour of inspection was Australia's representative in London on the imperial general staff, was instructed to visit and report on the military academies at Woolwich and Sandhurst, and at West Point, U. S. A., and on his return to Australia in May, 1910, steps were immediately taken for the selection of a college site and for the organization of the necessary staff. Colonel Bridges being appointed commandant of the college with the rank of brigadier-general. At the first entrance examination in February, 1911, 32 candidates, representing each of the six federated states, qualified for admission, and at a similar examination held in New Zealand 10 competitors were successful.

The college was officially opened on June 27, 1911, by Lord Dudley, Governor-General of Australia, who, in his address on the occasion, announced that His Majesty the King had been pleased to grant the title "Royal" to the college, to which at the same time the Governor-General also presented a signed portrait of Edward VII. In August, 1912, Mr. Bryce, the British ambassador at Washington, visited the college, and after inspection, delivered an address to the cadets in the lecture theater.

OBJECT UNTOLD OF VON BUELOW'S TRIP TO ITALY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
FLORENCE, Italy—Much has been conjectured as to Prince von Buelow's mission to Italy, but as a matter of fact the few in a position to know the views of the German government with regard to Italy have revealed no more of the secret of this mission than has Prince von Buelow himself.

All that can be affirmed is that the German ambassador has used no threats and has shown deference toward the Italian government and country, for which he professes feelings of friendship. A rumor which obtains most credence with regard to his mission is that Prince von Buelow has come to Rome to negotiate for the continuance of Italian neutrality, though nothing is known upon which to base the conjecture.

Meanwhile to those who are unconnected with his mission the German former chancellor confines himself to expressions of admiration for Italy and her greatest politicians, as well as for the past policy of Italy, especially during the historical conference of Algiers, when Italy rendered a real service to Europe.

COPPER COMPANY IN TASMANIA IS MINUS DIVIDEND

Unsatisfactory Condition Ascribed to War But Prospect Held Out for Wider Market

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
HOBART, Tasmania—At the half yearly meeting in Melbourne of the Mt. Lyell Mining & Railway Company, the great copper producing company of Tasmania, the chairman, Bowes Kelly, in his speech moving the adoption of the report, ascribed to the war the unsatisfactory conditions which had resulted in the company being unable to declare a dividend.

In the course of his remarks on the present market for copper, and the future outlook for that industry, Mr. Kelly said that America's production of copper had been reduced by a half, but he pointed out that there had also been diminution in the world's consumption, and it was doubtful whether the consumption would equal even the present low production, a state of matters which, he said, would naturally adjust itself in course of time.

The report stated that since the war broke out 2150 tons had been sold, and further sales had been made bringing the total up to 3300 tons, at an average price of £52 6s. 0d., all the company's copper shipped since the war broke out having been sold in Great Britain. He consoled the shareholders with the fact that copper was essential to the world's industries, and that a wider market and better prices might confidently be looked for when the present disturbed conditions were over. They could also congratulate themselves, Mr. Kelly said, on Britain's maritime supremacy, which had enabled them without difficulty to get their copper to England.

The consumption of that metal in the United States amounted to 150,000 tons per annum, and he saw no reason why the whole Australian production, averaging about one sixth of that amount, should not be disposed of in Great Britain, to the mutual advantage of the Australian producer and the English consumer.

IRELAND'S SHARE IN WAR UPHELD AT DUBLIN MEETING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland—The annual meeting of the Directory of the United Irish League was held recently at the league offices, Dublin. John Redmond was elected president of the United Irish League for the ensuing year. Joseph Devlin, M. P., read the report of the standing committee, in the course of which some account was given of the organization of the Irish National Volunteers. The report stated that Ireland had contributed her fair quota and more to the fighting line, and that there was not a shadow of foundation for charges of cowardice and indifference made by Unionists against the Irish people, in respect of the recruiting movement.

Following the election of office bearers and the standing committee, a resolution was adopted congratulating the Irish nation on the triumphant end of the agitation of the last 40 years for national self-government, and stating that the home rule act, as it now stands, is a fair and reasonable settlement of the long-continued conflict between Ireland and Great Britain.

Another resolution expressed approval of the policy of the Irish leader and his party on the question of Ireland's attitude in relation to the war.

STATUS OF ECOLE NORMALE DEFINED BY M. BOUTROUX

Educator Outlines Work of School and Declares Service Is for Learning and Country

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—The sixty-eighth gathering of the Association Amicale des Anciens Elèves de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure drew together an interesting concourse of people to hear the address delivered by M. Emile Boutroux, the president of the society's governing body.

M. Boutroux said that their school presented itself this year stripped of all its youth, who had been called to the field of battle. These young comrades of theirs, devotees of thought and study, had suddenly become men of action and energy. They had not, however, had to change their thought, for the strength with which they were defending the high cause of justice was a moral strength, and it was not in spite of their passion for truth and high thinking that they had become good soldiers, but rather because of it.

After noting the numerous and brilliant academic successes of the year, M. Boutroux went on to say that when allied with those which were being acquired on the battlefield, their successes took on a wholly new value and significance. All their treasures, the results of research, intelligence, taste, culture and talent, which long and arduous effort, combined with remarkable natural gifts, had produced, their valiant comrades were now offering in the service of the country.

The Ecole Normale, M. Boutroux said, was not, as certain of its detractors had alleged, merely a sanctuary of high intelligence and lofty culture which closed its doors to enthusiasm and to all interest in activity. Neither was it the shrine of transcendental idealism for which the realities by which they lived and that they loved were but crumbling ruins of which it would be good to rid themselves. On the contrary, the school, as it actually stood, placed itself at the service, very simply, but with all its heart, of both learning and the country, at no time separating the one from the other, but devoted alike to them both.

DUTCH JOURNAL TELLS OF MERITS OF GERMAN ARMY

Writer Affirms That While Soldiers Are Praiseworthy Army Rank Is Not Always Best

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland—In an article on the German army the Dutch Nieuwland writes: The Germans have always been good soldiers; as mercenaries they were much valued in earlier times. In the 80 years' war Holland made considerable use of them. The British tried to put down the American rising with Hessian troops. Nevertheless, the great name of the Germans as soldiers dates from 1870.

But the victories of 1870 must not be overestimated. The French army was then much weaker than the German, badly cared for and badly led. . . . Meanwhile, other countries have progressed. The German system is now to a certain extent that of France and Russia also. The Germans are thus being fought with their own weapons, and that explains why they do not meet with the same success as formerly.

Prussia is one great barracks, and only the officials and officers are respected. Germany thus owes much to Prussia, but the Prussians also have their weak points in their military system. Hans Pommer, an ex-Prussian officer, points out the automatism and parade drill, the officers' lack of freedom and initiative, and the want of appreciation of the men by their chiefs. . . .

The article concludes with the remark: There is much that is new, much that is fine and good in the German army, which we may adopt, but what glitters there is not pure gold, and the German army does not rank higher than others in every respect.

SOUTH AFRICAN FRUIT SEASON PROSPECT BRIGHT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—It is reported that the coming fruit season in the Constantia district, South Africa, bids fair to be good all round, the grapes of Alphen, on which this view is to a great extent founded, showing splendidly.

Two shipments of South African fruit arrived on the London market, Covent Garden, recently, per steamships Dover Castle and Norman, consisting of 482 and 2305 packages respectively, principally peaches. Both consignments were in excellent condition. Large shipments of all kinds of semi-tropical fruits, such as peaches, nectarines, pears, plums, grapes and so forth, will continue to arrive from South Africa during the next four or five months, and will doubtless be an attractive feature of fruiters' displays in nearly every town and city of the United Kingdom.

The 42 shipments received during the 1914 season amounted to 453,857 packages.

TRANSYLVANIA'S STATUS DEFINED IN LONDON PAPER

Hungarian Correspondent Contributes Article Regarding the Rumanian Problem in Hungary and How People Take It

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—In the course of the latest of the series of articles which are appearing from time to time in the Morning Post, by a "Hungarian correspondent, received from Budapest via Italy," an interesting light is thrown on the position of affairs in Transylvania.

"The only interesting and absorbing question nowadays," the writer says, "is the Rumanian problem, which is becoming daily more grave, while the agitation in Bucharest is daily growing more menacing. Some Transylvanian Rumanian agitators are doing their best to stir up the population of Rumania, and we get daily reports regarding their activities. They simply formulate a claim on grounds of justice to Transylvania, as if it had ever belonged to Rumania, or as if not the half, but the whole of the population there were Rumanian. I cannot foresee the end of this agitation, but one may well believe that Austrian anti-Magyar politicians are doing their best to scare the Hungarians through Rumania, so as to absorb their faculties and energies on the side of Austria, and to persuade us to see that only in unity can we defend ourselves."

"People talk about such things here, and the result of it is that in the towns of Transylvania, Rumanians are afraid to leave their houses, for they are insulted and ill treated if they venture into the streets or public places. On the other hand, in places where they are amongst themselves, they behave very aggressively, and their newspapers, the Tribuna and Poporul, are doing all they can, in spite of the severe censorship, to promote agitation and to foster feelings of hostility. Almost all the Rumanian journalists in Transylvania are in prison already, but yet they manage to bring out their newspapers, with columns usually blank or mutilated by the censor. I expect they will be suppressed for good in a day or two."

"Looking at the question from a political point of view," the writer continues, "it would not surprise anybody here if Rumania were to join Russia in a short time. I spoke to an independence party politician the other day on the subject, and this is what he said: 'If Rumania attacks us with the deliberate intention to secure Transylvania she will create, in case of success, a new Alsace and 'revanche' question, and this would mean another everlasting menace to the peace of Europe. On the other hand, if she undertakes to negotiate in a friendly way with Hungary, then, in case our independence movement develops, there is nothing to stand in the way of her getting her share in Bukovina. But we shall defend Transylvania and our natural frontiers, the Carpathians, to the last man. Hungary has a great and undeniable historical and natural right to her present territories, and if we are to be attacked in this way we shall be in arms continuously for half a century if need be, until we recover our rightful territories.'"

"The fact is that this is the opinion of everybody here. Another well known politician, speaking on the subject, illustrated the situation in a still more vivid manner. Transylvania has belonged to Hungary ever since Hungary had an existence, and he brought the Rumanians in there as settlers. If they don't behave themselves we are just as much entitled to expel them as a landlord would throw out his tenant if he brings disgrace to his property."

"I told him that the simile was quite good, but that I believed that the Rumanians were already living in Transylvania at the time when our Magyar ancestors came in there from Asia, and that the Germans came there originally as settlers."

"However, not historical rights, but feats of arms will decide this question, and if we have to fight Russia, Serbia, and Rumania, and eventually even Italy, we have little or no hope whatever with which to comfort ourselves."

"There are 200,000 refugees in Budapest now; they are arriving every day in thousands, and no accommodation is available for them. To add to the strangeness of the situation, half of them are Rumanians from Bukovina, Bosnians, Serbians from Bosnia, and Slovaks from the north, the kinsmen of our enemies, all Slavs or Rumanians, to say nothing of the Ruthenians, who are Russians in tongue and religion."

BRITISH EXPORTS TO ITALY CONDITIONAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
ROME, Italy—Intimation has been received that the British government is prepared to allow the exportation to Italy of nickel, lead, aluminum, hematite, rubber and petrol, if these articles are destined exclusively for Italian industries. The commerce between Italy and England has now become practically normal. No questions have been raised recently as to the detention of Italian merchantmen.

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE SEEN IN EUROPEAN ISSUE

Allies of Triple Entente and Dual Alliance Indicate Slight Gains—In North Poland and in Carpathians Russians Progressing

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON—Signs are not wanting at the moment of writing, Jan. 19, of an increasing and more determined pressure by the German forces on the Allies' western line. England has been manufacturing her "Kitchener's armies," General Joffre has been gathering together his "strategic reserve," and these new armies, it is probable, will not be long in making their presence felt. But Germany has also watched new armies springing into being, and it may be that she has been first in the field with her new forces. The papers, it is true, have observed the transference of troops from the eastern to the western front to press home the advantage obtained at Soissons.

The railing of troops from one front to the other after a success by either side is, however, constantly announced in the press, and at least once, it is understood, a German force of 150,000 men which had almost reached one front from the other was hastily recalled to the front it had left, and so, for a considerable period, was hung up on the railways, useless for either battlefront. It is more likely, however, that fresh efforts by Germany on either front in the coming weeks will be made with fresh troops, rather than with forces transferred from either front.

Western Theater

The situation in Flanders is stationary, for there the activities of both armies are considerably interfered with by the mud, and they must be content to fight each other at a distance with artillery. Between St. George's and the sea, nevertheless, the Allies have lately extended and consolidated their success on the right bank of the Yser, and according to the French "eye-witness" have gained a large outlet beyond the river of over three kilometers, assuring the safety of their communications.

In northern France, however, the Germans have been very active in the Arras district, and at Bligny, northwest of Arras, were successful in seizing the foundry. The French claim to have retaken it by a counter-attack and to have, so far, maintained their positions. Further south the Germans claim to have been very successful at the village of La Boisselle, northeast of Albert, and to have cleared it of the French. The French communications, after referring on Jan. 17 to a violent German attack, preceded by the usual heavy bombardment of their positions "west" of La Boisselle, announced on the evening of the 18th, that the explosion of an ammunition store had set on fire that part of the village of La Boisselle occupied by their troops, and compelled their withdrawal but that it had been retaken by a vigorous counter-attack that morning.

The Aisne

At Soissons there has been somewhat of a lull, and there the Germans are reported to be accumulating further forces. During the week-end no attempt has been made to force the Aisne, but rather to broaden the German front on that river. Attacks have been made with considerable vigor west of Soissons at Autrech, northeast of Vic-sur-Aisne, and also against the French trenches to the east near the sugar mills of Troyon, the "factory" so often mentioned in Sir John French's despatches, and near Beaulieu. These attacks met with no success, for at both points the French position is very strong, but their object was obviously to remove the danger of flanking attacks during an attempt to cross the river in the Soissons area. In that district itself the Germans have taken and lost St. Paul's, about a mile and a quarter from Soissons.

In the region of Perthes and Beaunejour the French advance continues slowly, while to the northwest of Pont A Mousson several German works in the only part of the Bois le Prétre still held by German forces fell into the hands of the French. Otherwise there have been no important happenings, although at various points the French artillery, the Paris communiques claim, continued to assert its superiority to the German fire. The German communiques, which admit that northwest of Pont A Mousson the French attack reached the German trenches, point out that in the Vosges and in Alsace weather conditions interfere with all operations.

Eastern Theater

The condition of the ground being what it is, quietness naturally reigns in Poland. The word quietness is used in a comparative sense, for German attacks on sections of the front continue and the din of artillery firing is incessant. In north Poland, on the right bank of the Vistula, the Russians are stated to have progressed beyond Sierpe, which is 20 miles north of Plock, while the latest German communiques speak of the defeat of a Russian attempt to advance near Radzanow, southwest of Mlaw.

At the other extreme of the Russian front the Russians have cleared Bukovina, and have taken the pass over the Carpathians beyond Kirilbala, which leads to Marmaros-Sziget, in Hungary, and to Kolosvar, in Transylvania. In the other field where Russian forces

are engaged, in the Caucasus region, the eleventh Turkish army corps stubbornly fighting in the environs of Kara Urgan, has been very decisively beaten, and only small remnants appear likely to reach Erzerum.

Whatever the immediate future may hold in store, therefore, it is clear that the battle of which all Europe is the principal field, but of which the echoes are heard all over the world, does not incline at the present moment either to the allies of the triple entente or of the dual alliance.

FIGURES SHOW DIMENSIONS OF AUSTRALIAN ARMY

Senator Pearce Issues Statement on Distribution When Men Under Arms Number 164,631

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) SYDNEY, New South Wales—A recent statement by Senator Pearce showed that at that time Australia had a total of 164,631 men under arms. On the military side 39,416 troops had been raised for service in Europe, while 1764 naval reserves and infantry had taken part in the operations in the Pacific, totaling 41,180.

In addition 56,298 of the citizens had been equipped, and the bulk of these had in turn been mobilized under active service conditions for the defense of various parts of the Commonwealth. There were also 51,153 members of rifle clubs, and 16,000 recruits who had passed from the senior cadets, making a total of 67,153 reservists available for war. The grand total under arms was thus 164,631.

Of these the government had offered to the British empire and had raised the following units: Third, Light Horse brigade, 1966; one field battery, 93; other units, 279; total, 2338. It had raised the first, second and third reinforcements of the A1 forces, totaling 9000, and had completed the units previously offered and accepted by the British government, totaling 25,258, and was enrolling all men coming forward for service.

Besides this, Senator Pearce pointed out, Australia had provided a fleet unit which had already played an effective part in the protection of British commerce and shipping in these seas, thereby relieving the admiralty of the necessity of detaching ships from the North sea for this purpose, and to assist in the combined naval and military operations at Samoa and New Guinea.

TRAMWAY LINES AT PORT ADELAIDE ARE ADVANCING

Ceremony Attends Initiation of Work on Way for Service for Town and Suburbs

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) ADELAIDE, South Australia—An interesting ceremony took place at Port Adelaide, the chief port of South Australia, and the third port in the Commonwealth, a short time ago, when the mayor formally initiated the construction of the permanent way for the electric tramway, which is destined to serve the town and suburbs. The function was attended by a large and representative gathering, among those present being members of the ministry and the chairman of the municipal tramways trust, which is installing the system.

That portion of the work now being carried out involves the laying of a single track 4 1/2 miles in length, the contract price for construction being £18,727. When completed it will bring the system, which now serves the metropolitan area, within 2 1/2 miles of the new line, and it is anticipated that the two systems will be linked up at an early date, and thus provide electric traction from the city to the seaport.

Referring to the progress of the residential portion of Port Adelaide, the mayor stated that during the three years ended December, 1913, £377,980 had been expended on the erection of 1370 dwellings. With the added facilities electric trams would give, population and buildings would increase, and, judging by the results in suburbs served by the Adelaide system, the forward movement would be appreciable.

FRENCH SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR LONDON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON—The Institut Français du Royaume Uni, Marble Arch house, has owing to a generous gift by Emile Mond, member of the council for the institute, announced the opening of a lycee (secondary school) for boys, and a lycee for girls at 15 and 17 Buckingham Gate.

Children of French and Belgian refugees who cannot attend English schools owing to the language difficulty and the different methods of teaching, will be received free of charge. The same generous conditions will apply to French, English and Belgian children whose fathers are serving in the army or navy. The program of the lycee will not differ in any particular from that of a French lycee. The premises at Buckingham Gate have been lent by the proprietors, and the furniture for the houses has been supplied by the London county council.



Column of British troops passing through town in Flanders on way to front

ATTITUDE OF INDIA TO TURKS IN WAR SHOWN

Lord Hardinge Declares Turkey's Entrance Into Conflict Delivered Independence of Muhammadans to Germany

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) DELHI, India—In the course of his speech referred to in The Christian Science Monitor cables, at a meeting of the Viceroy's Council recently, Lord Hardinge dwelt upon the action of Turkey in entering the war against Great Britain, and the attitude of India in the matter. He was well aware, he said, that many leading Muhammadans in India had done their utmost to avert war, but the authorities at Constantinople had disregarded their advice.

It is a striking fact, Lord Hardinge continued, that while thousands of Muhammadans are now fighting in the ranks of the British, French and Russian armies, not a single Muhammadan exists in the German ranks. It is no exaggeration to say that Enver Pasha's military clique under Germany's compulsion has betrayed the interests of Islam, and that the Turkish government in submitting to it has abdicated its sovereignty and delivered the independence of a Muhammadan empire into the hands of Germany.

Turkey, Lord Hardinge went on, would now have to face the consequences of this action, but however the tide of events might shape, there could be no doubt that the Holy Places would remain inviolate and that Islam would still be one of the great world forces. From the moment that the intervention of Turkey in the war appeared probable it was clear, he said, that amongst the Indian Muhammadans there would be a sentiment of sympathy with the great Muhammadan power, but when the character and motives of the war became fully known to and realized by the Muhammadans of India, whatever might have been the sympathy with which their religious instincts might, in other circumstances, have inspired them, any such sentiment was absolutely swept aside by their feeling of unwavering loyalty to the King-Emperor and the British empire, whose cause in the war they recognized to be that of freedom, honor and justice.

Going on to speak of the participation of the Indian troops in the war, Lord Hardinge said what had been particularly satisfactory to them all was the splendid behavior of the Indian troops at the front. "No troops," he said, "could have behaved more gallantly. This was recognized by all. They knew it could not be otherwise. On Sept. 8," Lord Hardinge continued, "I mentioned as a source of legitimate pride and satisfaction to India that we had been able to send a military force of over 70,000 combatants to fight for the empire across the seas. Since then, we have done much more, thanks to the energy and powers of organization of the commander-in-chief and the military authorities.

"British and Indian troops have been fighting side by side in five theaters of war—in France, Egypt, East Africa, the Persian Gulf and China. We despatched, or are despatching, nearly 200,000 men overseas to fight for the empire of which we are proud to be a living, virile unit."

Proceeding, Lord Hardinge said they might have days of depression and even of reverses before them in the future, but they need feel no doubt regarding the ultimate triumph of right over might, and civilization over medieval barbarism. "Let us," he said, "take to heart in such circumstances the noblest sentiment ever expressed of a nation's duty, which the English-speaking peoples owe to Abraham Lincoln,

the great President of the United States. These are his words: 'With malice towards none, with charity to all, with firmness in right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace'."

GERMANY PLACES RESTRICTION ON BAKING OF BREAD

Berlin Paper Publishes Protests From Bakers Who Have Been Unprepared for Move

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany—The latest economic measure passed by the federal council is a decree prohibiting shortly the baking of bread at night throughout the empire. As announced in a previous despatch, the council had previously conferred with the master bakers of Berlin on the subject, but the announcement of the pending decree appears, nevertheless, to have come as an unwelcome surprise to the latter. The Berliner Tageblatt has published a long list of complaints and adverse criticism from representatives of the trade, who seem to have been quite unprepared for this measure.

The president of the central union of German bakers, Herr Bernard, expressed the opinion that the new measure would be a heavy blow to the entire industry. The consumption of wheaten loaves would doubtless be restricted, since many shops would have to close their doors, for the enforcement of the decree limiting the proportion of wheat used made it impossible for bakers to live on the profits made on other bread and cakes.

It would also be difficult for the change to be made in bakeries whose owners were at the front, and in the speaker's opinion, half or two thirds of the Berlin bakers would soon be ruined. The head of the Berlin bakers referred to the resultant loss of employment among bakers and carriers, it being estimated that 2000 of the former and 15,000 of the latter would be affected. He prophesied also that bakers would be unable to pay for their flour, and would thus be thrown upon the mercies of the dealers.

A member of the executive committee of the Union of German Bakers and Confectioners, Herr Hetschold, maintained in the opinion of the trade the measure was unnecessary, and that the corn supply was more plentiful than was imagined. They would have preferred something in the form of requisitioning the stock of corn and flour in hand, and considered that their interests had been entirely overlooked. The court baker, Robert Heil, declared that the measure would affect small dealers most, since these lived chiefly from the sale of bread. For his part, he would rather have seen the introduction of 50 per cent of other flours, than the prohibition of the baking of bread at night.

GERMANY PLANS TO USE PAPER FOR JUTE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) HAMBURG, Germany—Jute is now very scarce in Germany, and at the instigation of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce the Association of Corn Merchants on the Hamburg exchange are considering the advisability of substituting German paper sacks, for sacks made of English jute, which is now unobtainable.

These sacks could, of course, be used only once, but it is believed that the ultimate cost would not be greater than for jute sacks. Should the experiment prove successful, paper sacks will also be used for cement, chalk, artificial fertilizers and so forth.

M. DESCHANEL'S SPEECH DETAILS DEPUTIES' DUTIES

President of French Chamber of Deputies Shows What May Be Done to Lay Foundations for New and Prosperous France

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—M. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, on his reappointment to that post at the reopening of parliament in January, made a speech, reference to which has appeared in a cable despatch to The Christian Science Monitor, in the course of which he said: My dear colleagues, allow me to express my thanks to our senior members for having performed the opening of the new parliamentary session. The strong words of M. de Mackau will not be lost upon us. France, since Germany declared war upon her, is of one mind. The unity manifested in the memorable sittings of Aug. 4 and Dec. 22, 1914, has been maintained in the new year by the election of your president, vice-president, and secretaries. They will cooperate with you in furthering this moral unity which constitutes our strength. It is not in this assembly that the admirable discipline of the nation will be seen to weaken. Unjust attacks have been leveled at the Parliament of the Republic, and we shall know how to answer them when the time comes.

The first duty of the Chamber and of its committees is to give aid to the men who are fighting and to their families; organize the rebuilding and repairing work in the departments which have suffered from invasion; take part, as far as it lies in them, in the duty of the defense of the country; find solutions, together with the nation and the government, for vital questions such as the driving out of the enemy, the rescue of the heroic country, who, by an action unequalled in history, sacrificed herself to the cause of honor; the reconquest of those provinces which were wrenched from us by force.

During this period of war, we can also institute works of peace, reconstruct the economic regime of the future, customs, transports, mines, credit, labor, and from this national regeneration lay the foundations of a new France animated by a more brotherly thought and consequently, more prosperous. To succeed in these duties we have but to take example from the calmness and the perseverance of the country and the army. The sovereign virtue in this war is tenacity. Genius, it has been said, is but unwearied patience; and we can affirm that patience is the genius of this war. Time, in this long trial, is fighting on the side of right. The dual alliance has put forth her supreme effort; not so the triple entente. The hour of victory has not yet struck. War has placed the people of France in their rightful place, the place of honor. What higher destiny can we imagine, we who represent France, than the faithful execution of her mandates. On the threshold of this year, 1915, which brings to mind that year 100 years ago, so tragic and so full of immense lessons, we take our oath to remain faithful and humble executors of her instructions, and to accomplish with her the most sacred duty which has ever faced a human family.

M. Deschanel closed his speech, which was received with strong manifestations of approval on the part of the House, by a grateful reference to the devotion of the Garibaldi in the cause of France. It was decided that the speech should be printed and posted in every commune.

STAMPA CLAIMS ITALY WITHOUT WAR AGREEMENT

Question of Intervention in Italy and Rumania Is Said to Rest With Each Country Separately No Action Being Taken

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) FLORENCE, Italy—Much has been heard of the existence of an agreement between Italy and Rumania for simultaneous intervention in the war, but although it is recognized both in Rome and Bucharest, that the two countries are in an almost identical position as regards the conflict, the Stampa feels authorized to affirm that no definite diplomatic action has been taken.

The affinity between the two peoples and their identical attitude of military preparedness for intervention are nevertheless conducive to such an agreement, and events which would seem to be urging the two countries in the same direction, may call such an one into being. In Italian official circles the announcement of Rumania's decision to take part in the conflict is considered unfounded, the news coming from Rumanian interventionist papers and from France, where the intervention is greatly desired.

From information received it would seem that the Rumanian government is following the same policy as that of Italy, namely watchfulness as to the development of events, with a corresponding regulation of its own line of conduct, at the same time keeping the army fully prepared for any eventuality. The interventionist current in Rumania, as in Italy, appears to have its source in the active propaganda of enthusiasts with whom public opinion is in sympathy in the abstract. This does not mean, however, that the country as a whole desires war. Both in Rumania and in Italy the great public awaits the decision of the government with tranquillity, and in both countries the crown is in perfect accord with the government.

At the time of writing, military preparations are being carried out, but neither in Rumania nor in Italy is there any sign of mobilization. The Rumanian government exercises the utmost reserve with regard to the interventionists who have come to Italy, from Bucharest, and Prince Ghika, the Rumanian minister at Rome, has declared that his government is not concerned in their mission. Among these Rumanian visitors to Rome are the Bucharest deputy Istrati, Father Lukaz, a fervid irredentist who exercises great influence over the masses, and the deputy Dianandy.

The Italian government, like the Rumanian, maintains an attitude of strict reserve toward them, so much so that not one of the Rumanian interventionists has been able to approach any of the members of the Italian cabinet. The Italo-Rumanian league, recently instituted by Signor Artom and the colonial institute, for the promotion of a friendly understanding between the two nations, is also dissociating itself from the mission of the Rumanian interventionists, contrary to their hopes, but the Italo-Rumanian league aims at maintaining a strict neutrality as regards the question of intervention, and at causing the government no embarrassment.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA BANS WHEAT EXPORT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) HOBART, Tasmania—The South Australian government has prohibited the exportation of wheat to Tasmania, and a contract from a Launceston miller for the supply of 200 tons of wheat cannot be carried out.

This has raised an important question as to the status of Tasmania in the Commonwealth, and whether the action of the South Australian government is not an infringement of both the letter and the purpose of the constitution, which provides for free interchange of commodities between the citizens of the Commonwealth.

GIFT OF AUTOMOBILE CLUB

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The Automobile Club of South Africa is having a Napier chassis, presented by Malcolm Irving, equipped with a four-stretcher ambulance body, and intends to present the car, when completed, to the military authorities for use in South Africa.

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CANADIAN GIFTS DISTRIBUTED TO LONDON PEOPLE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON—In a simple informal way the gifts from the provinces of Canada were distributed to 800 poor people at the Whitechapel art gallery recently. The gifts consisted, as in the case of the parcels distributed in Stepney, Mile End, and St. George's East, of 2 lb. of cheese, 1 lb. of tinned salmon, and 9 lb. of potatoes, with a card of greeting from the people of Canada.

With each packet was also a ticket which gave the holder a right to two loaves of bread made from Canadian flour by East End bakers. The Whitechapel emergency sub-committee were responsible for the arrangements for the distribution to the people who were chosen by care committees, mission workers, and others with a knowledge of the conditions of the homes.

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Foundation Leaders Testify

Foundation Leaders Tell Federal Commission on Industrial Relations Their Motives Are Based Upon Desire to Aid Fellowmen

NEW YORK—Defending the foundations which they have endowed, asserting their belief that they do not constitute a menace to society, declaring that their motives are purely for the good of their fellow men and expressing a desire for improved conditions for the workers, Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller testified Friday before the federal commission on industrial relations.

Mission to Do Good

Mr. Carnegie said his present business was to do all the good he could in the world. Mr. Rockefeller said his motives were based on a desire to serve mankind and that he would be only too happy to surrender his holdings in whole or in part if the workers could come into the boards and get the profits. He declared he would be very happy to think that the laborers were his partners.

Widely different was the manner in which the two men faced the commission and the audience, which was composed largely of representatives of labor, Socialists, and members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Mr. Carnegie went to the witness stand from a seat in the audience. He declined to sit while reading answers to a questionnaire submitted by the commission or while he was being examined.

He was in a jovial mood and the answers he gave to questions caused the audience and the commissioners to roar with laughter more than once. Mr. Carnegie enjoyed that.

When he left the stand he said he had not spent such a pleasant afternoon in many years.

Gifts of \$324,657,399

In his testimony Mr. Carnegie revealed that up to the close of last year his donations totaled \$324,657,399. His present business, he said, was to do all the good he could in this world.

He sketched the growth of his steel business and said that it had been marked by an absence of labor disputes. He "never had such a good time in his life" as when he was talking to his employees, he said.

Mr. Carnegie invited the commissioners to visit the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh. Commissioner Walsh informed him that the commission planned to hold hearings in Pittsburgh at a later date and that it might accept his invitation.

Mr. Carnegie Questioned

After Mr. Carnegie had settled himself in the witness chair and prepared to read his statement, which he had prepared in advance, he was asked what his business was.

"My business," he replied, "is to do all the good in the world that I can."

Mr. Carnegie's statement was, in part, as follows:

"I never bought or sold shares on the exchange; all my earnings were from manufacturing. If it were necessary for me to return to that calling I should not consider the problem of labor as at all difficult. On the contrary, I enjoyed conferences with our men. We had one rule, come what may: We would never think of turning our works with new men. Able, sober, well-behaved workmen such as ours were not to be picked up on the streets and we wished no others."

Mr. Carnegie said that he had had only one serious trouble with labor. This was at the time of the riot at Homestead, Pa. Mr. Carnegie was abroad at the time and when he heard of it wanted to return home, but his partners requested him not to do so.

"Some of the men at the works," Mr. Carnegie said, "called me: 'Kind master, tell us what you want us to do and we will do it for you.'"

Wages Were Advanced

Wages were advanced 30 per cent, Mr. Carnegie said, after that incident. This was one half of the percentage of the increased product of the mills. Mr. Carnegie cited his introduction of the semi-monthly pay day and his selling coal and other supplies to his employees at cost to help them. He continued:

"All this reveals steady progress upward and onward, to the benefit of both labor and capital, which will some day rank as one, notwithstanding the hesitation to cooperate shown by some labor champions who are still extremists and do capitalists injustice; but this must steadily fade away."

"As I told the great audience at Homestead upon my first visit after the strike, we shall one day all recognize capital, labor and business ability as a three-legged stool, each necessary for the other; neither first, second nor third in rank; all equal."

Only once, Mr. Carnegie said, had he had experience with a determined effort to commit wrong on the part of labor. This was when men at the Edgar Thompson blast furnaces sent in a written demand for an immediate advance in wages, with the alternative of leaving the furnaces unworked.

Mr. Carnegie said that he left New York immediately upon receiving a telegram to this effect and reached the works the next morning.

He talked with the leaders of the men,

he said, all of them admitting that they had contracted to work at certain wages.

"You have signed that treaty," Mr. Carnegie said to the leader of the men, "and you can break it, but the grass will grow over these works before we will have such men in our employ. It will be heralded through the world as a disgrace to labor. You have your answer; go."

"There was no strike. That is the best service I ever rendered to American labor. This was the first time I had found labor ready to break a contract; and it was the last."

Gift to the Workmen

"My first act upon retiring from business," continued Mr. Carnegie, "was to give \$5,000,000 to the workmen of the Carnegie Steel Company as a parting gift, \$4,000,000 for pensions to the men and \$1,000,000 to maintain the libraries and halls I had built for them. I was greatly pleased when later the United States Steel Corporation saw fit to duplicate my gift, adding \$4,000,000 more to the fund for pensions."

Since the Carnegie pension fund was founded by himself and the United States Steel Corporation, retired employees of the corporation have received in pensions \$1,575,021, Mr. Carnegie testified. There were 2521 beneficiaries.

"The hero fund which I was privileged to found," Mr. Carnegie continued, "has always interested me most deeply."

"The Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, one of the greatest gifts I have made, has not been mentioned. It has cost so far \$24,000,000 and has over 3000 students, 1228 of whom are men from the industries, trying to improve their conditions. The fees are only nominal. During the past year the students of the institute have earned in their spare time a total of \$291,589."

Another department, which Mr. Carnegie said that he mentioned reluctantly and only because consideration had led him to believe it would be better to make no exception whatever, was described as follows:

"After retiring from business I soon found that the widows of friends were troubled how best to secure the safety of funds left to them. I volunteered to accept the money of one widow, giving her my note for the amount and agreeing to pay 6 per cent a year. The relief she felt was so surprising that I continued doing this until the number of depositors has now reached 148 with a total of \$3,137,394 in deposits."

"I do not know of any service to widows which brings such relief. Of course, the deposits and security are regularly examined by a representative of the state department of banking. Six per cent is a higher rate than banks would pay, but I feel quite justified in being liberal."

Pension List Is Large

"I confess to being greatly surprised to learn within the past few days that I have no less than 481 pensioners upon my list receiving a total of \$214,954 a year. These pensions are continued to the widows. This fund has also been kept secret hitherto, but your call for statement of all foundations seems to embrace this."

"The complete statement up to the close of last year shows that the total of our foundations and gifts amount to \$324,657,399. The work still goes bravely on, thanks to the wise management of the able and willing trustees and also of the employees, who often assure me that it is labor in which they delight. I am indeed a most fortunate man, and think myself in nothing else so happy as in remembering my dear friends, to whom I owe so much."

"We have six foundations, but I understand that three only of these have been called upon to answer questions. If at any time you wish to call the heads of the other foundations, or ask further questions, they will be most happy to respond. We have nothing to conceal."

As Mr. Carnegie testified he stood in front of the witness chair. After he had finished reading his statement he was questioned by the commission.

"Nine times out of 10 he thought directors were not responsible for labor conditions. He thought, however, that directors should keep themselves informed concerning labor conditions and should receive reports of such conditions as they now receive financial reports. The witness was a firm believer in collective bargaining."

Men Called Him Andy

"I never had such a good time in my life," he said, "as when I was talking to the workmen or their committee. I always liked my men and my men liked me. They called me Andy. When they call you Andy instead of Andrew or Mr. Carnegie you know the boys are your friends."

The audience roared with laughter. "Put 'loud laughter' in there," Mr. Carnegie said, turning to the stenographer.

"Now, just a few more questions," began Chairman Walsh.

"Oh, you need not hurry," interrupted Mr. Carnegie, "I am thoroughly enjoying myself."

The audience laughed once more and applauded vigorously. Mr. Carnegie and the commissioner joined in the laughter.

"Now, President Eliot of Harvard said," Mr. Walsh continued, "that he thought the grant of sums of money to teachers was a good thing."

"Well," replied Mr. Carnegie, "he ought to know. He is one of my pensioners."

Mr. Carnegie turned and faced the audience and smiled as he looked over the faces of the spectators.

"Mr. Commissioner," he said, "I am glad to see so many women here. There is the triumph."

Again the proceedings halted while the crowd applauded.

Mr. Carnegie said that he did not be-

lieve the large philanthropic foundations constituted a menace of any kind.

"The class of men that you get to work for nothing as directors and trustees proves that there is no danger," he asserted.

In reply to a question regarding government representation on the boards governing the foundations, Mr. Carnegie said that so far as he was concerned, he would welcome such representation, but that he saw no need of any such thing.

He said he was a firm believer in publicity and that he favored foundations making public reports. The witness gave it as his opinion that there was no wrong in the directorates of philanthropic foundations interlocking.

When he was informed that he was permanently excused, with the thanks of the commission for appearing, Mr. Carnegie said:

"I thank you gentlemen, too. And I want to assure you that I have not spent such a pleasant afternoon in many years."

Appearance a Surprise

Mr. Rockefeller's appearance as a witness was a surprise. It was learned after he had left the stand that yesterday at Arms Egan went yesterday to Pocantico hills, the Rockefeller country estate and gave him the questionnaire that had been prepared for him.

He asked Mr. Rockefeller whether he would appear voluntarily as a witness. Mr. Rockefeller replied he would be very glad to do so. He promised to appear Saturday morning.

While Mr. Carnegie was on the stand, Mr. Rockefeller's private secretary presented to Chairman Walsh a note containing answers to the questions submitted to Mr. Rockefeller and said that his employer was outside, and that if the answers did not suffice he would like to be put on the witness stand immediately.

He was asked to wait in a room being used by the commissioners until Mr. Carnegie had concluded.

Mr. Rockefeller was accompanied to the witness stand by members of his personal staff who had accompanied him to the office building in which the hearing is being held.

He declared that his sole motive was to devote a portion of his fortune to the services of his fellow men. He said he regarded the right to rescind the charters of the foundations as sufficient guarantee against abuse of the funds.

Labor's Right to Organize

He told how he directed his business enterprises and the part he played in the administration of the foundations. He said he would accord all men the right to organize, workmen and business men as well, providing they kept within the proper limitations in respect to the law and to safeguarding the general interests of the public.

Mr. Rockefeller said that he would "be happy to surrender" his holdings, either in whole or in part, and let the workers have a voice in the board of directors just as all other stockholders do, thus giving them some of the profits of their labor. He would be very happy, also, he said, to see the workers be his partners in business.

As for the \$100,000,000, which he had given to the Rockefeller Foundation, reverting to himself or his heirs in the event of the Legislature rescinding the charter of the foundation, Mr. Rockefeller said he "had never allowed himself to worry about that."

He declared that he had a great deal of confidence in the American people and their goodness. Integrity and common sense, said he, were sufficient security for the foundation.

Mr. Rockefeller had never considered the grievances submitted to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company by its employees. He pointed out that he was a retired business man and had been such for many years.

Service to Fellow Men

"The sole motive underlying the various foundations which I have established," said Mr. Rockefeller, "has been the desire to devote a portion of my fortune to the service of my fellow men."

Mr. Rockefeller's statement appeared in question and answer form. Answering a question as to his purpose and plans with respect to the expenditure of \$2,000,000 annually, reserved for his personal use by the Rockefeller Foundation, the witness read as follows:

"The Rockefeller Foundation was a development into impersonal form of my own personal plans of giving, followed for many years. While I desire to have the directors of the foundation free to use the funds as they might see fit, in making my last gift, I reserve the right to designate during my lifetime the specific objects to which \$2,000,000 of the income should be given annually, my purpose being in this way to provide for the various philanthropies, more or less personal to myself and related to the places of my residence, to which I have been a contributor in the past."

"Under the terms of the clause of my letter of gift reserving this right, it is stipulated that the objects must be within the corporate purpose of the foundation and my designations are subject to review by the board as to that feature."

Safeguard in Legislature

"I regard the right to amend or rescind the respective charters of the several foundations which granted them as an entirely sufficient guarantee against serious abuse of the funds. Furthermore, I have such confidence in democracy that I believe it can better be left to the people and their representatives to remedy evils when there is some tangible reason for believing they are impending, rather than to restrict the

power for service in anticipation of purely hypothetical dangers."

Mr. Rockefeller was asked about his meeting in his home in Tarrytown with Mr. Welborn of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, W. L. Mackenzie King and others, at which the affairs of the company were discussed.

"The meeting at Tarrytown therein referred to was purely social in character," he said. "Messrs. Welborn and King were spending the night with my son. He asked me to meet these gentlemen at dinner. I never had had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Welborn before. No conference took place. Such mention as was made of business matters was of a purely informal and unpremeditated nature, taking place as I sat at dinner beside Mr. Welborn."

As for educational institutions altering their policies or form in order to get donations from the General Education Board, Mr. Rockefeller said he had "never heard of anything of that kind."

"As to our foundation," he said, "I don't think such things have ever happened. As to others, I do not know."

The witness could not recall a single case where an educational institution had dropped or changed its religious denomination in order to obtain endowments.

Directors Held Responsible

Mr. Rockefeller replied to a question asking for his opinion concerning the responsibility of stockholders and directors for labor conditions existing in the corporation in which they are interested.

"I think the stockholders are responsible for the choice of the best men as directors," he replied. "The directors are ultimately responsible for the general conduct of the business and in discharging that responsibility it is their duty to select the best men to actually administer it. These administrative officers must have discretion and power commensurate with their responsibility."

"A large stockholder ordinarily would have more influence with a board of directors than a smaller one and consequently would have a greater responsibility for the selection of a director who would see to it that the administrative officers maintained proper working conditions for their employees."

Aside from the letter of gift transferring \$100,000,000 to the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. Rockefeller knew of no other deed to the money. He said he "had never worried" about the money reverting to himself or his heirs in case the Legislature should revoke the charter.

"And I have great faith in the American people," he said. "In the people lies our protection."

Concerning his personal staff he said: "I have always tried to select clean young men with ambition to make their way up in the world. From these young men I shall select the future heads of the business."

Mr. Rockefeller said he saw Starr J. Murphy of his personal staff about once a year. He had met Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, twice. He didn't know how many times a year he used to see Mr. Gates, who attended to all his personal business.

Never Attended Meeting

Mr. Rockefeller testified that he had never attended a meeting of the directors of the Rockefeller foundation. He sometimes communicated with the directors through his son. He thought he had no more rights in the board than any of the other directors.

The witness had seen Ivy L. Lee, recently employed on his personal staff, "two or three times, possibly more."

"I believe the best way to help the laboring man," Mr. Rockefeller said, "is to give him good wages rather than have him become the object of charity."

"I would be only too happy," the witness said in answer to a question, "to surrender my holdings in whole or in part if the workers could come into the boards of directors and get the profits."

Mr. Rockefeller said he had thought of many plans by which stock and ownership could be transferred to the workers.

As for Colorado, he said he did not go into the question of grievances which the miners addressed to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, nor had he ever been advised of any of the claims of any of the employees in the industries in which he was interested. He favored organizations of men, he said, "as I

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5.25

Pure white dufty cotton, 50 lbs. in weight, made with stitched roll edge and covered in high-grade fancy stripe ticking, in one or two parts, all sizes.



10.98

Dresser for 7.49

Solid oak, golden finish, with double top drawer and large beveled French plate mirror, deep drawers and wood knobs.

\$4.00 Parlor Rocker 2.49



2.49

This rocker, as shown, with high back, wide arms, may be had with wood seat or upholstered in imitation leather or green velvet, in mahogany or oak finish.

\$15.00 China Closets 10.98



10.98

Golden oak, as shown, 60 inches high, 36 inches wide, with bent glass ends, all nicely polished.

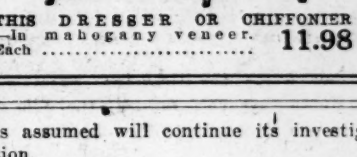
\$9.00 White Bed for 4.98



4.98

This beautiful bed (as shown), with fancy scroll, has heavy posts and solid fillers. Best baked white enamel.

\$18.50 Dresser 11.98 or Chiffonier



11.98

THIS DRESSER OR CHIFFONIER—in mahogany veneer. Each

TWO INDICTMENTS IN PASSPORT CASE

NEW YORK—The federal grand jury returned Friday two indictments charging conspiracy against the United States on the part of certain persons in obtaining fraudulently from the state department passports for German reservists and volunteers. The grand jury returned only a partial report and it is assumed will continue its investigation.

Those named in the indictments are Hans Adam von Wedell, Carl Ruedoerf, Arthur Sachsse, August R. Meyer, Walter Muller and Herman Wegener.

PROFESSOR HUDSON TO SPEAK

Prof. Jay W. Hudson of the Massachusetts Peace Society will speak on "International Cooperation" at the peace conference held at the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street, next Monday at 4 p. m.

CHICAGO'S LIST OF VOTERS REACHES HIGHWATER MARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—The registration this week of 58,864 women and 75,883 men for the majority primaries the latter part of this month gives Chicago the largest number of qualified voters yet on the books, 600,720. The men outnumber the women, 466,088 men registering to 224,032 women, these figures including the October marks. The number of new voters exceeds 6400, the high mark of last April.

Revision of the lists today was expected to erase something like 10,000 names. This will mean that about 307,000 more voters will be entitled to enter the 1915 majority primaries than those of 1911, the last previous majority primaries.

INDIANA LIMESTONE

The Aristocrat of Building Materials

"Mixed" Indiana Limestone "The Jewel of the Quarry"

Variegated Indiana Limestone occurs in a layer only five or six feet thick in the average quarry. Nearly every quarry contains a thick layer of "buff" stone above and one of "blue" underneath. The "variegated" comes at the junction of the two, which blend one into the other without a cleavage plane.

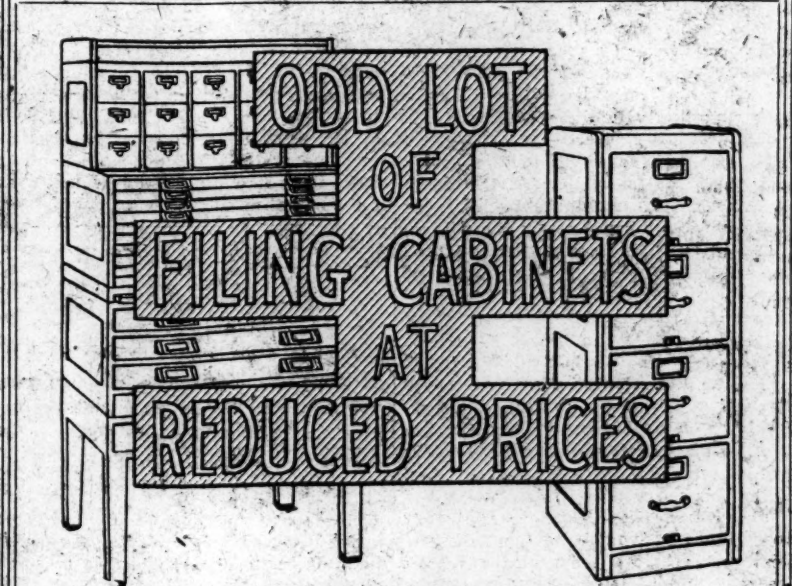
Thus the variegated possesses beautiful and delicate variety in tone and color which puts it beyond compare for many uses. Although it is scarce in comparison with the buff and blue stone, there is enough to be had so that its price is still attractive.

For a residence, small or large, nothing else can equal the effect of dignified homelikeness which is produced by this variegated stone. It is more "livable" and less formal than the "buff" or "blue" Indiana Limestone of uniform color.

Discriminating architects and owners are using variegated stone more and more every day in all buildings where variation of texture and tone in the walls, or where the effect of coziness, informality or age is desired. (Vid. the 4th Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson; the later buildings of Chicago University, Holabird & Roche; and many well known beautiful residences.)

Vol. 1 of the Indiana Limestone Library is a beautifully illustrated 36-page book which will give you much interesting information about Indiana Limestone as a building material. A sample of the stone will come with the book. Our service bureau will be very glad to answer your questions and to give you impartial advice with regard to any proposed use of Indiana Limestone. The book and the service, with the sample, are entirely FREE. Write today.

Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association
BEDFORD, INDIANA or BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA



The Globe-Wernicke Co.
91-93 Federal Street Boston



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

New Boston City Club, Ashburton place and Somerset street

NEW QUARTERS OF BOSTON CITY CLUB FINISHED

Handsome Home Built for Big
Local Organization at Somer-
set Street and Ashburton Place
Practically Ready for Use

Practically ready for occupancy from the twelfth floor to the sub-basement, with the main lounge completely furnished, the library already installed and but a few minor adjustments to be made, the new \$800,000 building of the Boston City Club, on Somerset street, awaits the removal of the administration offices and staff of employees from the old clubhouse to their new quarters.

Finishing touches only remain to be given, the final electric connections made to the extensive switch and telephone boards and few more lights installed.

The refrigerating system is in running order, and the chef has the new cooking apparatus in his main kitchen ready for the grilling, roasting, baking, steaming, frying and even for the soup and soup stock in the big, deep copper and iron kettles.

The base of the clubhouse is of composite granite up to the second story whence the exterior is of Indiana limestone and brick. The members' entrance is on Somerset street, while the guest and stranger entrances are on Ashburton place, which is on a level with the ground floor.

Impression of Comfort
Ascending the wide, rustic-brick staircase from the members' entrance to the main lounge on the second floor, the vista of soft-colored oak beams and pearl-tinted walls opens into a spacious, lofty, crimson-carpeted room that fills one with the comfort of leaving nothing else to ask for.

A great, ornamental brass chandelier depends from among the massive oak beams in the center of the main lounge. This lounge extends nearly the length of the building.

A rustic-brick staircase on either side of a rather low-arched passage to the library and elevator hall, at the further end of the lounge, leads to the balcony floor on which are the picture gallery, reception and waiting rooms surrounding and opening upon the upper portion of the lounge.

Oil paintings, placed between the numerous arched openings, with their plain architraves, leading to the smaller lounges on the front and back of the main lounge, soften the rough-plaster walls that extend into the second story. The openings from the picture galleries and writing room are furnished with a low grill.

Lounge Extensive
Looking back to the staircase leading up from the members' entrance, the newspaper room is seen through three wide and low-spanning archways, which form the only division from the lounge. The large and cozy area is raised a few steps above the floor of the main lounge and is approached on either side of the members' staircase. A fireplace

of Dutch tiles nearly fills one side of the room, and the windows look onto Somerset street.

The guest entrance on the Ashburton place side is found between two of the smaller lounges, just opposite the central chandelier of the main lounge. The rustic brick floor and simple dignity of its proportions lend the more charm to the change in perspective from the outside to the high-vaulted lounge room.

The main lounge is furnished with large and small leather davenports and tapestry-covered and leather chairs, with large and small oak tables that harmonize with the entire ensemble. The passage into the elevator hall is flanked by two equestrian Indian statues by Cyrus Dallin.

Five Elevators

The strangers' entrance leads into the areaway in front of the series of five elevators and the main winding staircase. The reception room for strangers is on the left of the entrance and at the farther end is the library.

On the third or gallery floor are the bookkeeping department, auditor's office with vaults set into the walls, private directory room that may be used for dining purposes and the picture galleries, reception and writing rooms.

The main auditorium is on the fourth floor, and reaches into the fifth story. A large stage with ample anterooms, one of which may be used for an organ, is at one end, and the gallery is at the other. A large service room, in case dinners are served in the auditorium, is on this floor. All the seats are on the floor, but not as yet placed.

The large check room is on the fifth floor. Here may be found likewise the room for the moving-picture apparatus and organ loft.

The 60 sleeping rooms are on the sixth, seventh and eighth floors. A members' locker room and trunk room are on the sixth floor. On the seventh floor are service quarters.

Furnishings Ready

In many of the rooms may already be found the typical set of furnishings. A bed, writing table, chiffonier, cabinet stand, trunk rest, screen and two or three chairs, all in oak, are ready to be arranged by the occupant. Shower bath, check rooms and service are on the eighth floor, which has a double corridor running nearly the length of the building separating the rooms from four large private dining rooms.

A small banquet hall with terrazzo floor, six private dining rooms and the accompanying service and check rooms are on the ninth floor. Twelve private dining rooms are on the tenth floor with the quarters of the regular and noon help and the help's dining hall with a capacity of 150.

The main dining room, certainly an attractive and finely appointed gathering place for the business men of the city at noon or other times, is on the eleventh floor. It is two stories high and surrounded with tall arched windows. The pearl-gray walls and square pillars are relieved by the dozen or more large oil paintings and rich lavender and gray draperies with the valances of velvet and silver galleons.

One large oil at the end of the room is a striking painting of the United States frigate Constitution with the sails hanging loosely and being towed by the small boats. The billet of wood on which the description is printed is a

portion of the original frame of "Old Ironsides."

The room is lighted by several silver chandeliers. The floor is set off by tile panels in green and red. It has a capacity for 450. The main kitchen and serving room are closely connected.

The soups and entrees are also served from this kitchen for the grill room is in the basement. The billiard room, employment room and grill service are all in the basement. Bowling alleys will be installed in the sub-basement where are also most of the refrigerators. The boilers for generating about 600 horse power and the machinery for the refrigerating plant are in the sub-basement.

The office, checking rooms for accommodating about 1400, barber shop, telephone booths and a strangers' room are on the first floor, or Somerset street level. It is said it takes two and a half hours to visit every room in the building from top to bottom.

The contractors are the Whitney Company and the architects are Newhall & Blevins.

MINIATURE FLAGS OF POLAND SOLD FOR RELIEF FUND

Ancient National Emblem on
Pins Used to Raise Money—
Plea Comes From Paderewski

On the Common, in hotel lobbies and throughout the suburbs, miniatures of the ancient Polish flag—the silver eagle on a field of magenta—which has not been permitted in Poland for over a century, are being sold today by women of the Polish relief committee and the Public Interests League to raise money for the relief of people in Poland.

Boy scouts are assisting. The flags sold are in the form of pins. A Polish band will play on the Common late today.

The Public Interests League has received a cablegram from Paderewski, the famous pianist, who is at Morges, Switzerland, appealing to Boston citizens to aid the people of Poland.

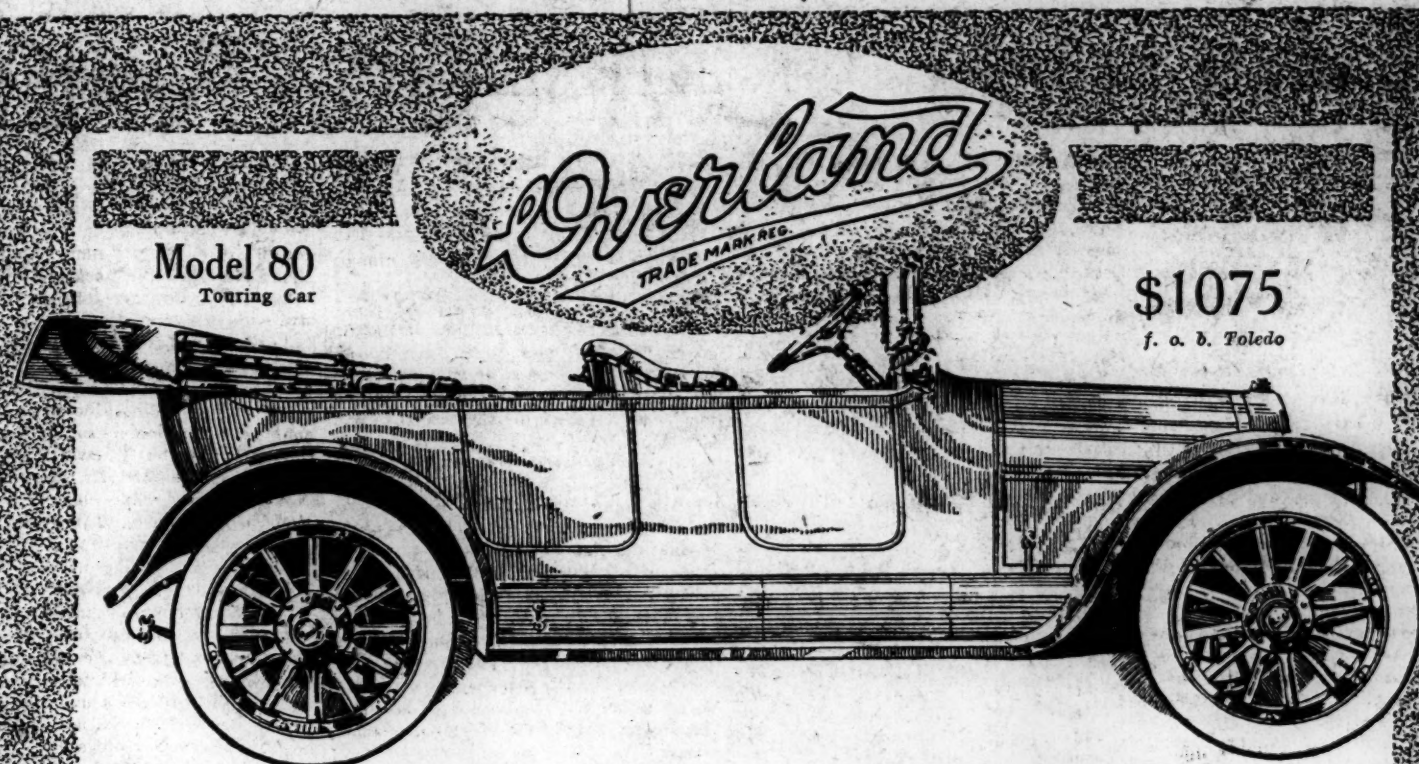
The Polish fund here now amounts to \$17,957.

Other relief work in Boston and New England is going on steadily. The Belgian relief committee reports a total of \$192,182 raised. A relief fund has been started for the Lithuanians in the war zone, while a ship carrying supplies to the people of Palestine will sail within three weeks, it is announced.

The Massachusetts branch of the Red Cross today announced its relief fund as \$108,573.42.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE TO BE TENDERED DINNER

An old-fashioned beefsteak dinner is to be tendered Amos H. Whipple, president of the City of Boston Hotel Association, by the Luncheon Club at the Copley Square hotel, Wednesday evening, Feb. 10. Guy A. Ham of the Governor's council, is to speak. Charles L. Holt, president of the club, will preside and the entertainment is in charge of Samuel Ascher and Charles E. Osgood.

Model 80
Touring Car

\$1075

f. o. b. Toledo

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There are two kinds of ignition—the ordinary battery system and the high tension magneto system.

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Model 80 \$1075 Model 81 \$850

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WOODLAND SPOT IMPROVERS' AIM ON PARKER HILL

Mayor Curley's "Work Now"
Project in Roxbury Desired for
Planting and Landscape Deco-
ration

John H. Dillon, chairman of the park and recreation department commission, is preparing plans for a woodland park on the summit of Parker hill, Roxbury. Next Wednesday or Thursday the contractor will put his men at work on the hill, the disused reservoir will be eliminated and the top of the hill graded and made smooth.

"A park, something after the pattern of Mount Royal park in Montreal, Can., near McGill University, is what I have in thought," said Commissioner Dillon yesterday. "Such a park will cost from \$15,000 to \$25,000. It will be practical and always a beauty spot for that part of the city. When Mayor Curley first proposed the restoration of Parker Hill, primarily to give some hundreds of men work, he recommended Mount Royal as a model.

"A fund of \$10,000 is available for the work. Engineer Putnam of the park department estimates that about 10 feet will have to be cut from the summit

of the hill to fill in the reservoir. The development of the plan would call for a roadway winding around and up the hill to the top from Calumet street. There are about three and one quarter acres available on the hill for the proposed park.

"It has been urged for some time that a children's playground be placed there. While there is no public playground in that immediate part of the city, if a woodland park is made there, the children would have a nature park in which they could play. Trees could be planted and started, walks and winding drive-ways laid out and the children still have abundant opportunity for a playground on the top of the hill. The park can be laid out in about a year, but it will take from 25 to 30 years for the trees to develop and make the woodland reserve what it is intended to be. In the meantime it need not be shut off from the children or the grownups of the city.

"Parker Hill summit will always command a sweeping view to the southward. The outlook to the north is good now. The hill is 232 feet in height, but when the reservoir is filled will be reduced by about 10 feet. The idea of making that area a wooded park and nature spot certainly is appealing.

HORTICULTURISTS OF STATE MEET

MUSKOGON, Mich.—Almost 200 delegates and local residents turned out at the opening session of the midwinter meeting of the Michigan State Horti-

Gentlemen's Black Suits Marked Down

\$30, \$35 and \$38 Black Suits

Now \$23.00

Scott & Company
LIMITED

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cultural Society recently at the auditorium of the Hackley Art Gallery, says a special to the Grand Rapids Press. The first speaker on the program was C. D. McLouth, president of the Muskegon County Horticultural Society, who gave a review on the history of horticulture here. E. O. Ladd of Old Mission, Mich., discussed "Making Money Out of Cherries," while Frank E. Wilken of Detroit spoke on "The Cost of Production in the Apple Orchard."

LINCOLN DAY OBSERVANCES ARE PLANNED

Many Societies in State and City Arranging Programs—Dinners and Speechmaking to Be the Features of the Several Events

Lincoln's anniversary which comes Friday, Feb. 12, will be observed during the coming week by many patriotic societies and other organizations. In connection with the observances an effort is being made by Springfield branch, Massachusetts division of the Sons of Veterans, to have Congress properly recognize the fiftieth anniversary of Lincoln's second inaugural address at Washington, D. C., March 4 next.

A resolution has been introduced in the national Senate and House to this effect and many patriotic societies are working with their local congressmen for its passage.

William F. Murray, postmaster of Boston, will give an address on Abraham Lincoln, Feb. 14 at the Parker Memorial, corner of Appleton and Berkeley streets. The Parker Memorial also has made plans for the annual children's festival which will be held Feb. 22 in the Grand hall of the Mechanics building, Huntington avenue. There will be an exhibition of dancing by the children with gay costumes and flag marching and a fanciful nature pageant.

At noon Friday division officers of the Sons of Veterans will go to Park square for their customary decoration of Lincoln's statue.

The Roxbury camp of this organization, No. 46, will observe Union Defenders' day at the Roxbury court house Thursday night. The orator will be the Rev. L. R. Austin of the camp. He will speak on "The Battle that Saved the Union."

Frank J. Donahue, division commander of the Veterans, will be the guest of camp 47 of Norwood Thursday night at Lincoln exercises. A program for the same evening also has been prepared by camp 113 of Greenfield.

The Lexington camp, No. 105, will have Special Aide S. L. Cook as their Lincoln day orator Friday night. National Patriotic Instructor G. W. Penniman will be the chief speaker at the observance of camp 54 of Medford the same night. On Wednesday, camp 66 of Woburn will hold exercises.

In accordance with its established custom the Middlesex Club will celebrate Lincoln's birthday with a dinner at the Hotel Somerset, Friday night. Samuel L. Powers, president of the club, will be chairman.

Guests will include Congressmen William E. Humphrey of Seattle, Washington, and Samuel E. Winslow of Massachusetts, and Melvin M. Johnson of Boston, grand master of the grand lodge of Masons of this state.

United States Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana will be the guest and speaker at the Lincoln day dinner of the Boston City Club Friday night. Frederick P. Fish, president of the club, will preside.

An informal Lincoln day reception will be held by the Women's Relief Corps, Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., Saturday afternoon, Feb. 13, at headquarters, 657 Washington street. Mrs. M. Susan Goodale, senior department president, will make a short address.

Though it has been a custom of long standing for the Lincoln Club of Boston to observe Lincoln day, no celebration has yet been arranged this year, because of engagements of the officers. Secretary Walter R. Meins expects that a Lincoln observance will be included in the annual meeting and election of officers, to be held Feb. 16.

Under the auspices of patriotic societies in Lynn the anniversary will be celebrated in Grand Army hall, Andrew street, Friday night. Guy A. Ham, a member of the Governor's council, will be the orator.

The Lynn Republican Club will hold a dinner on the eve of the anniversary at the Oxford Club. Samuel McCall, Henry C. Atwill, attorney-general of Massachusetts, and Herbert A. Parker, former attorney-general, have been invited to give addresses.

PLAN WORK FUND IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Francisco Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A charter amendment to make possible the levying of special tax to provide a permanent fund for the relief of the city's unemployed will be submitted to the people at the March election. The tax for this purpose, limited by a resolution adopted by the board of supervisors to one cent on the \$100, will afford about \$54,000 on the present assessed valuation.

This fund, if authorized, will be turned over to the Commonwealth Club, which will supervise the employment of the men on work directed by the park commission and the board of public works.

INDIANA MOVES FOR UNIVERSITY MERGER

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A bill providing for the removal of Indiana University from Bloomington and consolidation by July 1, 1916, with Purdue University, the state engineering school at Lafayette, was introduced in the state Senate here Friday. The author of the bill said it was introduced as a measure of economy and to give the state a single university. It is proposed to assign the buildings and grounds at Bloomington to some other state institution.

RAILROADS PLACE POWER STATISTICS IN WAGE HEARING

CHICAGO—Railroad management witnesses sought to amend in the wage arbitration hearing Friday an exhibit introduced two weeks ago by officials representing the locomotive engineers and firemen, quoting railroad officials as to the "increased power and tonnage" of modern locomotives.

W. J. Tollerton, general mechanical superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, introduced an exhibit quoting the previous exhibit, but adding eliminated portions, which, it was claimed, materially modified the meaning.

The original exhibit showed deletions by the use of asterisks. It confined itself to quotations showing the increased size of locomotives, while the omitted lines, supplied in a 32-page railroad exhibit, included statements that the increased size was accompanied by labor-saving devices and a decrease in the amount of fuel consumed. The board accepted the new exhibit without ruling.

NEW BUILDING CODE EXPECTED TO REMAKE CITY

Lawrence, Mass., Is Banishing Four-Story Tenement With a Sweeping Program Providing Construction Form and Safety

Lawrence, the city of Massachusetts which has been described by her own engineers as being the home of more four-story tenement houses than any city in Massachusetts of its size, and one which, according to the fire underwriters had a code of building laws which was valueless, is striving to overcome these objectionable features and to place herself on a level with other cities of the state. After several years' discussion the city officials have adopted a building ordinance which means the ultimate disappearance of the four-story tenement, and the elimination of the congested condition which exists in the central part of the city. Trustees in charge of the Daniel A. White advancement fund aided with a complete housing survey.

Powers are given to the inspector of buildings which make it possible for him to bring about a great change in the city within a comparatively short period of time, according to the new local law. The city council also appropriated \$750 to make a thorough survey of the district along the Spicket river to beautify and better the place. A. C. Comey, landscape architect of Cambridge, has been retained to make the survey. The citizens expect these steps to bring about a great change in the appearance and general makeup of the city.

The engineers went thoroughly into the matter of housing and specified the various kinds of houses that could be erected economically which would answer every purpose.

The point which Lawrence officials look upon as being a long step in advance is one which provides "No frame building to be used as a tenement house or lodging house shall be built to exceed three stories in height, nor shall any rooms be finished in the attics of such buildings to be used as tenements or chambers above the third floor. And no existing frame buildings used as above shall be increased in height so as to exceed three stories."

A fire district has been designated which includes the entire central part of the city. No frame building shall be erected which is more than two stories in height with an attic under a pitched roof. This rules out not only the four-story but the three-story dwelling.

One of the most sweeping requirements in the ordinance is that with reference to roofs. It is provided that no part of any roof shall be constructed in such a manner as to discharge drippings or slides "upon a public street or way. Rainwater shall be taken care of as required by the building inspector. The roof of all buildings hereafter constructed shall be of slate, tin, or other incombustible material. All roofs and projections, bulkheads, towers, and skylight frames shall be covered with metallic or other incombustible material. All wooden gutters shall be metallic lined or covered with metal."

Y. W. C. A. TO HAVE TURKISH PAGEANT

Customs and history of Turkish women will be discussed by Miss Elizabeth Dodge of New York, at Lamson hall, 40 Berkeley street, Feb. 11, at 8 p. m. Twenty Y. W. C. A. girls are also to give a Turkish pageant. The talk and pageant will be repeated at 68 Warren street, Friday, at 8 p. m.

Miss Abbe B. P. Walley will speak on "Lessons From Great Lives" at the vesper service Sunday, at 40 Berkeley street, and the Rev. Edward McArthur Noyes, Newton, will discuss "What Girls Should Read," Monday at 7:30 p. m.

U. S. S. GEORGIA TO SAIL

Orders have been issued from Washington for the United States battleship Georgia, Capt. Robert E. Coontz, which has been at the Charleston navy yard for several weeks being overhauled and repaired, to sail for Guantanamo, via Newport, to participate in maneuvers. It is expected the vessel will leave about Feb. 15.

MR. FAHEY IS REELECTED BY U. S. CHAMBER

Heads Commerce Men Again, Who Close Their Sessions in Washington After New Board of Directors Choose Officers

WASHINGTON—Election of officers by the new board of directors brought to a close Friday night the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. John H. Fahey of Boston was reelected president and other officers were chosen as follows:

Honorary vice-presidents, Henry A. Wheeler, Chicago; A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.; vice-presidents, Robert Maddo, Atlanta, Ga.; Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore. (both reelected); treasurer, John Joy Edson, Washington, D. C.; chairman of executive committee, R. G. Rhett, Charleston, S. C.

A feature of the session was an appeal of Ambassador Naon of the Argentine Republic for the complete neutralization of ships plying between the Americas, so that they would not be subject to search or detention by belligerents.

"I maintain that the complete neutralization of inter-American commerce," said he, "ought to be recognized and, therefore, I entertain the hope—or more than that, I feel the certainty—that we would be able to have the countries at war agree in establishing the rule that during the present war no vessel engaged exclusively in the trade between American ports shall be subject to search, detention or capture by a belligerent, no matter what flag she flies, so long as she is engaged in that commerce."

"With such a rule we should be able to obtain all the vessels we need for the promotion of our commerce with the United States and other American republics to the maximum, developing as a consequence our friendly relations with all of them and lessening the sorrowful conditions created by that war."

Resolutions were adopted favoring a national budget, a committee to cooperate with the federal trade commission and a permanent tariff board.

Arthur D. Little of Boston read a paper on the dyestuff situation, advising American merchants that German products would take preeminence after the war.

At the final session Edward A. Filene of Boston, vice-president of the international congress of chambers of commerce, outlined how he thought American business men could participate in bringing about peace.

CARTHAGINIAN IN PORT WITH LARGE FREIGHT

Eleven cabin passengers and 40 steerage were landed at Mystic docks, Charlestown, late Friday afternoon when the Allan liner Carthaginian arrived from Glasgow in command of Captain Ogilvie. The liner called at Halifax, N. S., before coming here. At that port about 100 passengers debarked. Some 600 tons of freight also were discharged there.

Cabin voyagers included Mr. and Mrs. Robert Matland of Hawthorne, N. J., and Miss Maggie Burke, from Glasgow, who will visit her aunt in Lewiston, Me. The Carthaginian was two days behind schedule.

Another arrival yesterday afternoon was the Russian steamer Leo, Captain Jergensen, from Cardiff, Wales. She crossed the ocean in ballast to load 64,000 bushels of grain and some onions and general cargo for Glasgow. Included in her crew are three women, who signed on as steward, cook and waiter. The freighter anchored in the harbor. Today she will berth at Hoosac docks.

MICHIGAN MAPLE SUGAR STATE

EAST LANSING, Mich.—In addition to turning out farmers, engineers, veterinarians and foresters the Michigan Agricultural College will add maple syrup to its products, says a special to the Grand Rapids Press. This syrup is to be made from sap gathered from a college wood lot and boiled down in a college sugar making plant which has just been purchased.

The sale of maple syrup and sugar, however, is to be but a secondary aim. Its real purpose will be to demonstrate the possibilities of Michigan as a maple sugar state. Michigan, according to Prof. A. K. Chittenden, professor of forestry at M. A. C., has greater possibilities in this field than either Vermont or Ohio, which at present lead in the production of maple syrup and sugar in the United States.

LIGHTING EXPERT TO GIVE SPEECH

C. A. B. Halvorsen, lighting expert, will be one of the speakers at the monthly meeting of the New England Society of Commercial Executives. The meeting was to be held today at the City Club, but the date has been set for next Saturday at the luncheon might be held in the new City Club building.

Mr. Halvorsen will speak on "The Great White Way and Street Lighting." Another speaker will be E. E. Saunders of the Simonds Company of Fitchburg, who will talk on the making of saws. L. P. Savin of Everett, vice-president, will preside in the absence of the president.

ITALIAN FORUM STARTS FEB. 14 AT FORD HALL

Native Speakers of Prominence to Lecture on Current Tendencies and Answer Questions

Italians of Boston have arranged for a forum comprising four alternate Sunday afternoon meetings to be held in Ford hall, beginning Feb. 14 when Dr. Luigi Roversi will speak on "Italy, Peace and Neutrality." George W. Coleman will preside.

All the proceedings will be in the Italian tongue. There is to be a concert on each occasion beginning at 3 p. m., followed by the address of the day. There will be opportunity for questions from the floor afterward. All the speakers are from New York.

Should this experiment prove successful, it is planned to make the Italian forum a regular feature of the Ford hall foundation work next year, with meetings running through the season.

Speakers to follow are Dr. Attilio Cecini, Feb. 28, "The Effect of City Life Upon Children;" Albert Pecorino, March 14, "Italian Ideals in American Life;" Dr. Felice Ferrero, March 28, "The Social Struggles of the Present Day as a Preparation for the Nobler Humanity of the Future."

Prof. Tommaso Gallozzi will have charge of the music. The meetings are free, and no cards of admission are required. There is a long list of prominent Italian and American business and professional men and women on the Foro Italiano committee.

"FARM TO TABLE" CLUBS ARE URGED BY POSTMASTER

"Farm to Table" clubs are favored by Postmaster Murray, who is urging people to form this sort of club in apartment houses and large manufacturing plants to benefit by a lower cost of farm products, fresher provisions and cheaper postage rates. He says that when a parcel weighing 50 pounds is mailed it is a great saving in postage over the method of sending a number of smaller parcels which all together weigh less but cost more.

The postmaster mentioned cases where persons near Boston had been receiving various farm products such as butter, eggs and poultry regularly and that many persons say that everything arrives in good condition. Some of these supplies have been coming from places over 1000 miles away. Mr. Murray is seeking the aid of the state board of agriculture to advance this movement.

WELLESLEY CLUBS GIVE A CONCERT

Wellesley College Glee and Mandolin Clubs attracted a large audience to their annual concert at the Copley Plaza last night.

The concert was under the management of Georgia K. Titcomb '15, president of the Glee Club, and Mildred C. Jenney '15, president of the Mandolin Club. The Glee Club was led by Mary W. Chambers '15, and accompanied by Margaret Griffin '15.

BEEKEEPERS ARE MEETING TODAY

Eastern Massachusetts Society of Bee Keepers this afternoon is meeting in room 448, Old South building.

The legislative committee appointed in December has been working for a bill to prevent the spraying of fruit trees in bloom and hopes to have the bill reported favorably in the Legislature.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS SIGNING AGREEMENT

LYNN, Mass.—Nine of the 88 shoe manufacturers of Lynn have agreed to sign the peace agreement which would submit all disputes with employees to a local arbitration board. Council 1, United Shoe Workers of America, has extended the time for signatures to another week.

CALIFORNIA'S STATE LEGISLATURE RECESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Francisco Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The state Senate and Assembly has recessed until March 8, to provide time for the state printer to print and the legislators to consider the legislation introduced in the first half of the session.

SUBMARINE TO BE LAUNCHED

QUINCY, Mass.—Another submarine, the L-2, will be launched for the United States navy at the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation's works here Thursday at 8:30 a. m. The affair will be informal. Mrs. Amy Gray, mother of Ensign Augustine H. Gray, U. S. N., the future commander of the craft, will be sponsor. This vessel is one of eight authorized by Congress in 1912. Its cost is \$534,000. It will have a surface displacement of 450 tons and a surface speed of 14 knots.

VETERANS' SONS IN ASSEMBLY

Members of the Massachusetts division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., will hold their annual military assembly on Feb. 15 at Convention hall, Garrison and St. Botolph streets. The proceeds will go into the Grand Army fund, as has been customary.

Mail Orders Filled Picture Framing Furniture Upholstering

Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL. TREMONT ST.

The Shepard Fur Store Announces

GREAT PURCHASE OF FURS

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

—At this time, when some manufacturers are getting desirous to sell, it is a good time to buy. We have just made some special purchases of Fur Pieces and Coats, made from selected pelts in the latest fur fashions.

—Many of the Coats in this sale are taken directly from our own well-chosen, guaranteed fur stocks, and marked at great reductions possible.

—The Furs in this sale are the furs which are not only being worn now, but are worn always—staple, beautiful things which it is a pleasure to possess.

Every Fur Here Is New This Season

	Were	Now		Were	Now
Black Fox Large Pillow Muffs	\$22.50	\$15.00	Hudson Bay Beaver Shawls	\$35.00	\$25.00
Black Fox Large Pillow Muffs	24.00	18.00	2 Only, Japanese Cross Fox Sets	65.00	45.00
Black Fox Large Pillow Muffs	30.00	20.00	1 Only, Japanese Cross Fox Set	80.00	55.00
Black Fox Animal Scarfs	15.00	8.00	1 Only, Taupe Alaska Fox Set	135.00	100.00
Black Fox Animal Scarfs	20.00	10.50	Civet Cat Muffs	20.00	15.00
Black Fox Animal Scarfs	27.50	14.00	1 Only, Scotch Mole and Ermine Shawl and Muff, imported	375.00	200.00
Black Fox Animal Scarfs	35.00	20.00	4 Striped Skunk Large Pillow Muffs	32.50	19.75
Black Fox Plain Shawls	37.50	22.00	Animal Skunk Scarfs	18.00	10.50
Red Fox Sets	22.00	13.00	Brown French Coney Large Pillow Muffs	8.00	4.75
Red Fox Sets	30.00	16.50	Black French Coney Large Pillow Muffs	8.00	4.75
Gray Kit Fox Sets	90.00	65.00			
1 Only, Gray Kit Fox Set	70.00	45.00			
Hudson Bay Beaver Muffs	30.00	20.00			

ALL FUR COATS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

CONFERENCES TO HELP GIRLS TO CHOOSE VOCATIONS

Series of Discussions Will Be Held by Women's Educational and Industrial Union

Professional opportunities for women will be discussed again this year in a series of free conferences under the direction of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 204 Boylston street, the first one to be held Feb. 10. The conferences are planned especially to help students to choose their vocations, and they will be addressed by men and women who are leaders in their professions. The program is:

Feb. 10—"The Stenographer in the Law Office," by James E. Carroll, lawyer.

Feb. 17—"The Field of Religious Work," Dr. Eliza Hall Kendrick, professor of Biblical history at Wellesley College; Miss Harriet E. Johnson, parish assistant, Arlington Street church, and Miss Harriet A. Broad, general secretary Young Women's Christian Association.

Feb. 24—"Pros and Cons of Library Work," Drew B. Hall, librarian, Somerville public library.

Dr. William T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will address the last conference, March 3.

EVENING SCHOOLS GIVE SURPRISE IN BIG ATTENDANCE

Typical of the evening schools throughout the city are the figures that have just been received from the Central evening high school for the month of January. They show the gain in enrollment over January of last year to be 67. The gain in average attendance was 61 while the gain in the percentage of attendance was 21.5. A slight reduction in the per capita cost also is noted. These figures are regarded as particularly encouraging, as the month was a difficult one for evening school attendance.

As immigration has been practically cut off during the last six months it was expected the figures on the classes for non-English-speaking people would be low. But, it is noted that there are more non-English-speaking people doing advanced work than ever before in the history of the schools, indicating that, seeing the advantage of the education offered, they are remaining at school longer.

The evening schools will close this year in the last week in March. The evening high schools will hold their graduation exercises March 30 and the evening elementary schools will hold theirs March 31.

RURAL POSTMEN FEED BIRDS ALONG ROUTES

WORCESTER, Mass.—Granted permission by the postoffice department, carriers on rural free delivery routes in the vicinity of Worcester have begun to distribute along their routes grain for the birds. The carriers are supplied with ten-pound packages of grain which they sprinkle along the roads as they proceed. A ton of grain will be distributed by the postmen.

COME DOWN TO T WHARF MONDAY

The public and trade are cordially invited to the reopening of T Wharf as a Fish Centre.

Fish with the Flavor of the Sea

DRESS SUITS

Made on the premises to meet every requirement of fashion.

\$40, \$50, \$55
TUXEDO SUITS
\$38 \$40 \$45

MACULAR PARKER COMPANY

1400 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON

TEACHERS AWAY; PUPILS CONDUCT SCHOOL CLASSES

(Continued from page one)

out for the course. But the result was far beyond anything that Mr. Laird or Mr. Hoffacker could have hoped for.

Plan Proves a Success

Probably there never was such a perfect school in Boston as was the Clerical school on the two days the teachers were taking their examinations. Not a pupil was absent. That was an unprecedented occurrence. They were all rounded up somehow and each one was in her place. Moreover, every pupil did her home work and did it thoroughly. Each one applied herself vigorously to the task before her in and out of school.

The teachers outlined the work for the two days before going away, and pupils were assigned to conduct the classes. They began with the Scripture reading, and carried the work through the day, according to the regular program. The girls seemed afterward that one minute seemed like five when they got up before the school to read the Scriptures or to conduct a class, but that all the other girls were so kind and helpful they soon felt at ease. The "teachers" of these two days receive many compliments from their pupils. The latter tell appreciatively of how careful and patient the "teachers" were, helping them on every little point where there seemed to be a difficulty. The "teachers" speak in like admiration of the pupils, and all hope there will be another opportunity for them to show how well they can conduct the school when the teachers are away.

Plan Is to Spread

It happened that at the time of the teachers' examination there was a call from the normal school for students to help with some work that was going on there and a number of the girls were assigned to go. They did not want to leave their school at this crisis, but yielded to necessity and went.

When Mr. Hoffacker came back on Wednesday morning the girls said they had never been so glad to see anybody since they could remember. As for Mr. Hoffacker, he is proud of his girls. He knows that they can be trusted under any circumstances, and Mr. Laird, who is also headmaster of the Roxbury high school, has decided, this being such a success, that he will put student government into that school next year.

SUPERINTENDENTS HOLD AN ELECTION

At the annual meeting of New England Association of Railroad Superintendents last evening the following officers were elected: James D. Tyter, president; Clayton N. Woodward, vice-president; Almer H. Morse, secretary-treasurer. This meeting was held at Hotel Georgian. Mr. Tyter is the general superintendent of the Boston & Maine, Mr. Woodward is with the New Haven in the same capacity, while Mr. Morse is passenger trainmaster for the New Haven.

SERVICE FOR GERMANS PLANNED

Germans in the interned ship Kronprinzessin Cecilie have been invited to a special service Sunday evening in the Maverick church, East Boston. The Rev. A. R. Williams and the Rev. F. E. Emrich will speak. German songs will be sung, an orchestra and chorus assisting.

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TWO-SHIP PLAN IS ADOPTED IN U. S. NAVY BILL

House Passes Measure Providing for Expenditure of \$144,648,902 Despite Majority Leader Underwood's Economy Appeal

WASHINGTON—Despite a plea for economy delivered by Majority Leader Underwood, the House in passing the naval appropriation bill Friday night retained provision for construction of two dreadnoughts.

That the government was facing a probable treasury deficit next year of \$35,000,000 was the statement made by Representative Underwood. Led by him, economy advocates succeeded in striking from the measure appropriations aggregating more than \$6,000,000 for five submarines, a transport and a hospital ship.

The contest for one battleship at one point was almost won. Representative Hobson having moved that four ships be authorized, Representative Underwood offered an amendment to reduce the number to one. This was carried, 142 to 129. But the Hobson amendment as amended was then defeated, 148 to 139, this leaving the original provision for two ships unchanged. The bill itself was passed without a roll call.

What the Bill Carries

The bill as it goes to the Senate carries \$144,648,902 and authorizes the following construction program:

Two battleships of the largest and most powerful design, \$7,800,000 each, exclusive of armor and armament.

Six torpedo boat destroyers, \$925,000 each.

One seagoing submarine torpedo boat, \$1,400,000.

Eleven submarines, \$550,000 each.

One oil fuel ship, \$1,140,000.

The proposed hospital ship would have cost \$2,500,000 and the transport \$1,100,000.

An amendment was adopted authorizing the construction of three of the six destroyers on the Pacific coast. Five of the submarines are to be built there. The bill provides that any of the vessels authorized may be constructed in government yards, but Chairman Padgett of the naval committee explained that the New York plant, the only one to which a battleship might be given, already was working to its capacity.

All new legislation, including provisions for the creating of a naval reserve, for an aide for operations in the navy department to head a war board and for creation of the grades of admiral and vice-admiral were struck from the bill several days ago. An effort was made to have them restored in the Senate.

Mr. Underwood pleaded earnestly for economy, declaring that the House must decide between retrenchment or further taxes upon the people. He asserted that the nation was in no more danger than it was a year ago, and that the danger would continue to grow smaller if the United States pursued its own way. On the other hand, he warned that if America entered into an armament race it would mean "war at the end of the story."

"According to my estimates," he said, "for the next fiscal year the ordinary expenditures will exceed the receipts some \$200,000,000. That is not due to the falling off of revenues, but to the increase in appropriations. Besides that deficit in the ordinary appropriations, there will be a deficit in the postoffice department due to the falling off of postal receipts of at least \$14,000,000, unless the conditions change very much. These conditions have been brought about very largely by the European war."

"As this condition faces the House, unless we retrench or you are willing to face the country with more taxation, you are going to face a deficit of \$35,000,000."

"I am no naval expert," said Mr. Underwood, "but I believe the man who travels around toting a pistol in his back pocket is very much more in danger of getting into trouble than the man who is unarmed."

"Would you surrender the Monroe doctrine?" demanded Representative Hobson.

"The time never will come," replied Mr. Underwood, "when it will be necessary for this country to maintain the principles of our forefathers at the point of the sword. As long as we only maintain for our national government a position of what is right and just we will succeed without battlefield. You can make a reasonable cut in the appropriations provided for in this bill without endangering your position in the family of nations."

To thwart filibusters, Senator Norris has proposed a cloture rule to prevent any senator talking more than once or more than three hours in general debate on a measure, and to limit debate on amendments to 15 minutes except for those who do not use three hours in general debate.

By unanimous vote the Senate elections committee Friday recommended investigation of senatorial campaigns in Pennsylvania and Illinois and in other states where charges of corruption have been made. An attempt to name specifically among the "other states" Alabama, Indiana, California and South Dakota, started by Mr. Sutherland, Republican, was defeated.

The original resolution by Senator Norris proposed an inquiry into the campaigns where Boies Penrose was re-elected from Pennsylvania and Roger Sullivan was defeated in Illinois by L. Y. Sherman. Republicans on the committee secured the amendment to include other states. Chairman Kern said the committee's recommendation would be put at once before the Senate.

DEBATE BEFORE BUSINESS MEN SUMMARIZED SHIP QUESTION

Chief Contentions of Two Sides on Government Purchase Plan Were Stated by Secretary McAdoo For and Senator Burton Against the Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The whole ship purchase question in a nutshell was presented Thursday, to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a debate between William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, originator of the ship purchase bill, and Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, the bill's chief opponent. For an hour and a half Secretary McAdoo presented his case on behalf of the measure; Senator Burton followed with an hour's argument against the bill.

As these two addresses summarized the almost endless argument that has been brought out in the Senate discussion, this is perhaps an appropriate time to cite the chief contentions of the two sides. Mr. McAdoo, speaking for the administration, reasoned about as follows:

1. An emergency exists, due to the war; there is a shortage of ships, freight rates are almost prohibitive, American commerce is at the mercy of shippers of other nations, the British merchant ships are subject to capture or destruction, for 50 years American private capital has neglected to create a merchant marine, and it is now the duty of the government to do it.

2. Opportunity is offered to extend American trade to unoccupied markets in other lands if ships can be supplied.

3. International complications are most improbable; the United States is within its rights in buying ships; the government would be acting as a private corporation, divested of sovereignty; no complications have resulted from the ship registry act; President Wilson may be trusted to keep the nation out of trouble.

4. Government ownership is the only course; private capital has not responded in 40 years; it is not a new precedent—Panama railroad and Alaska railroad examples; government has succeeded in war risk insurance venture; it will not be a loss; no harm can come from trying it out; Democratic party is opposed to ship subsidy; proposed alternative plan for government loans to private parties for ships opens up dangerous field.

5. Shipping board should include secretaries of treasury and commerce because the revenue cutter service has been under the treasury and lighthouses under the commerce department.

6. Opposition to the bill consists of the ship trust and partisan politicians; same opposition tried to obstruct the federal reserve act; Republicans have never enacted a ship subsidy law or tried it out; all platforms favor building up the merchant marine.

Opposition Argument

Senator Burton, speaking for the opposition, argued:

1. Shipping problem is due, not so much to shortage of ships as to congestion of traffic in European ports; ships cannot be unloaded because war has made labor scarce; additional ships would make it worse; no need for ships in South American trade—ships are now idle.

2. High rates are due chiefly to extraordinary hazards of shipping; competition is bringing them down; some form of government supervision of rates is practicable.

3. Emergency is rapidly passing; government ship operation unjustifiable if no emergency.

4. Ships are not available for purchase; only about 10 neutral ships for sale; to build them would take too long; ship yards are now busy.

5. International complications possibility makes purchase of belligerent ships dangerous and unwise; private corporation mere mask for government ownership; if government ship should be found with contraband aboard serious situation would arise.

6. Government ownership of ships unwise; it would demoralize commerce unless all American shipping was controlled by government—it cannot be partial and be a success; to succeed government would have to go into allied business of terminals, marine insurance, merchandising, etc.; government would be inexperienced and inefficient; proper field of government ownership is in monopolistic enterprise, such as telephones and public services; government ships would be not more than one tenth of total, resulting in favoritism to ports, shippers and products; it would combat initiative and genius of individuals; admittedly it would operate at a loss, which is demoralizing to any line of industry; it taxes all producers and consumers alike for benefit of a few producers—consumer gets no benefit; it would be entering wedge for more dangerous governmental activity in other lines of private enterprise.

7. Small size of American merchant marine is due chiefly to fact that American capital is attracted to land investments in an only partially developed country; America has no seafaring class; costs somewhat more to build and operate American ships than British; merchant marine cannot be "created," it must "grow" for natural economic reasons—when business America reaches for international trade insistently enough, the merchant marine will develop to handle the trade.

Need for Bill Insisted On

"When American commerce is in jeopardy," said Secretary McAdoo, "when, through acts of belligerent nations in which the innocent American people had no part, freight rates are soaring to impossible points, hampering our commerce, affecting the life of the nation, I have no patience with the idea that the American government must sit here with

fettered feet and trammelled hands and refuse to protect the American business man and the American producer.

"If the government today was not in the private war risk insurance business, rates on war risk insurance would be prohibitive and might be stopping American ships altogether. I am not wedded to government ownership and operation of anything. I do not want to see the government engaged in any activity where private capital, upon reasonable terms, will come in, but I am opposed to the government sitting still in the face of an acute crisis and waiting for private capital to rescue us when for 50 years private capital has refused to do anything.

"Our foreign competitors who master the seas have the entire power to destroy American commerce or retard it, as they see fit, because they can lift the rates over night and there is no power to control them. They are doing it over night and putting rates at such figures that they can stop any export they want to from this country. What carries your commerce today? It is the flag of one nation—a nation involved in war, at that—the British flag. That is the only thing that stands between you and complete cessation of your export and import trade. More than 50 per cent of the bottoms in service today sail under the British flag. Once you put that flag in more serious jeopardy than it is today, what is going to happen to you? Cessation of export trade means disaster to this country. The sure salvation is to let the government do this thing."

As to international complications, Mr. McAdoo said: "We are not afraid of anything, my friends, as long as we walk in the path of rectitude and justice as a nation, and we intend to do that. We have no more danger about getting into difficulties if this bill is passed than there is danger that I will pick up the Washington monument and walk across the Potomac river with it. Let's get rid of this bogey. The American government is going to stand on its plain rights, which are the rights of justice and neutrality, and if there is a man in the United States who is a firm friend of peace than the President, I would like to be introduced to him. This is a matter of domestic concern in which no foreign nation has the right to say one word. When the government goes into private business it divests itself of its sovereignty."

Senator Burton's Speech

Senator Burton lead off with this query: "I listened with great interest as my good friend, the secretary of the treasury, came nearer and nearer to this vital question, 'Is it intended to buy the ships of belligerents?' That is of the most vital importance. There are many people who do not seem to realize that we are in the midst of the most titanic conflict between nations the world has ever seen. Happily we in America are at peace. Woe to the man who would stir up strife or interfere with that neutrality which the American people should maintain at this time. Gentlemen, there's war! This war has deranged the routes of trade. It has destroyed many of the routes of transportation. Do not treat this question as if we were now at peace."

"What has caused this decrease in ships and increase in rates? In the first place, German and Austrian shipping is withdrawn from the seas. The next reason is the dangerous channels. Another reason is the requisition, especially by Great Britain, of a good share of its ships to be used for war purposes. But the crux of the situation is the delay in foreign ports. More ships would add to the congestion, for they are all now in each other's way in foreign ports. The men who load and unload ships have gone to war. The main cause is shortage of labor."

"Where are you going to get your ships? It is a present emergency that is on us. We hope the war will be over before ships could be built. Most of our shipyards are busy already, and it would be 10 to 16 months before a boat suitable for transatlantic trade could be built. In the meantime there are but about 10 ships available to be bought. What better could the government do with these ships than private owners can do? The ships that could be purchased with \$40,000,000 would be but a bagatelle in the shipping world. At best, you would have about the same condition as when there are two telephone lines in a city."

"Under proper restrictions government ownership does not frighten me. But its proper field is in some branch of enterprise monopolistic in nature, like water-works, light, possibly telephone companies or street railways. You cannot go into this business partially and make a success of it. If you are going into government ownership you must control the whole business."

"Again, are you going to buy those belligerent ships? If you do we have got to submit either to friction or to a backing down, which amounts to humiliation. With those belligerents united in the idea that you cannot buy these ships, I say we cannot afford to take the chance! This is not a private enterprise. This corporation is a mere mask. It is a federal enterprise. A citizen may try to ship munitions of war to a belligerent and take his chance. But I should tremble with apprehension if this government corporation should be organized and a boat owned by it should be seized on the ground that the cargo was contraband."

SUBSTITUTE BILL PLAN PROPOSED IN SHIP CONTEST

Democrats Turn Attention to Measure Introduced by Senator Gore, but Republicans Secure Recess of Senate Till Monday

WASHINGTON—Still lacking votes to carry a motion to recommit the government ship purchase bill with instructions for its amendment, administration Democrats in the Senate Friday inaugurated the first move in a substitute plan, when Senator Gore, who introduced an amended ship bill Thursday, moved to discharge the commerce committee from its consideration. Proponents of the measure believe they can marshal enough votes to carry the Gore motion, so that the amended bill, which virtually is the caucus measure with changes designed to draw support from Progressive Republicans, can be reported back to the Senate and thereby force the Republicans to resume their defensive tactics to prevent a final vote.

As a result of this situation the alliance of Republicans and revolting Democrats forced a recess until Monday on a motion of Senator Clarke, who led the Democratic revolt last Monday. This motion administration leaders did not oppose, although they had planned to call up the Gore motion today. On Monday, if they find they have enough votes, counting on that of the Vice-President in case of a tie, they will attempt to get a vote on the motion to recommit with instructions.

Hope for Bill Is Fading

If the Democrats lack votes Monday to take up the plan to recommit, some leaders believe it would be well to let the Clarke motion, to send the bill back without instructions, pass and later to fall back on the Gore motion, as on this they believe they can get the support of Senators Kenyon, Norris and La Follette and thus get the bill back to the stage of general debate.

Apparently few Democratic leaders have much hope now of breaking the so-called Republican filibuster against the measure, and there are many rumors that the bill may be laid aside, after strenuous efforts to pass it within the next week, so that appropriation measures may be considered.

Senators Hardwick and Vandaman, two insurgent Democrats, explained their course in the debate Friday. "I would rather be a senator from my own state three weeks," said Mr. Hardwick, "and be my own man than serve here three decades and do the will of somebody else."

Bill Approved in Nebraska

LINCOLN, Neb.—By a vote of 56 to 39, the Nebraska House Friday declared its indorsement of the ship purchase bill and adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to pass the measure. The vote was largely along party lines, but four Republicans joined the Democratic majority in favor and seven Democrats opposed it.

SCHOOL BOARD SECRETARIES MEET

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The second annual convention of the school board secretaries of Pennsylvania was opened here recently with 40 members, enrolled, says a special to the Philadelphia Ledger. Following an address of welcome by D. D. Hammelbaugh of this city, R. E. Peifer, Easton, spoke on the work of the association and W. J. Flynn, Erie, advocated a smaller number of board committees.

The following officers were elected: W. J. Flynn, Erie, president; Charles H. Meyers, Johnstown, vice-president; D. D. Hammelbaugh, Harrisburg, secretary and William T. Morton, McKeesport, treasurer.

MINERAL EXHIBITS FOR PANAMA FAIR

REDDING, CAL.—Fred Grotfend, a pioneer mining man of Redding and Middle Creek, has been appointed to collect an exhibit of minerals in the county to be shown at the Panama-Pacific exposition, says a special to the Sacramento Union. This will be a different one from that assembled by M. E. Dittmar for display in the counties' building. Grotfend will cover the Bully hill, Afterthought, French Gulch, Shasta, Iron Mountain and Mammoth districts.

OTTAWA SYNOD TO ELECT BISHOP

OTTAWA, Ont.—The synod of the Anglican diocese of Ottawa will meet on Feb. 23 to elect a new bishop, owing to the refusal of the Ontario House of Bishops to allow Bishop Thornloe of Algoma to resign from that diocese to succeed Archbishop Hamilton here, says a special to the Toronto Globe.

The four candidates most prominently mentioned for office are Canon Powell of Windsor, N. S.; Canon Llywyd of Halifax, the Rev. A. W. Mackay of All Saints, Ottawa, and the Rev. J. M. Snowden, St. George's, Ottawa.

SPECIAL SALE OF WAISTS

Pussy Willow Waists

PUSSY WILLOW SILK waists, with two large box-plaits down the front; fastenings of large tabs of material; and large pearl buttons; high-or-low collar; bell cuffs; in maize, white, flesh and sand. Special at

5.95

FRENCH HAND MADE AND HAND EMBROIDERED waists of fine voile, with high back collar; V front and pearl buttons. Our own importation

8.75

CREPE DE CHINE waists in military model, with high or low collar and pointed turn-over collar and cuffs; white, Rocky Mountain blue, flesh, sand, maize, peach, navy and black

3.95

FRENCH HAND MADE AND HAND EMBROIDERED waists of voile, with eyelet embroidery on vestee, collar and cuffs

16.50

HAND EMBROIDERED crepe de chine waists, with hemstitched seams; yoke shoulders and panel front. Special at

7.50

HAND EMBROIDERED Georgette crepe waists, with standing collar; seams finished with bead ing; fastened with silk loop; lace on collar

5.95

Wash Silk Waists

STRIPED WASH SILK waists in tailored model, with high collar, tailored cuffs and yoke front. Value \$3.50

2.00

\$1.50 Domestic Underwear

Marked at \$1.00

About 800 pieces of American made undermuslins of splendid quality; included are nightgowns, combinations, corset covers, drawers and envelope chemises, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and fine embroidery. Regularly \$1.50

\$1.00

Crepe de Chine Waists

CREPE DE CHINE waists with wide panel vestee outlined with corded seams; shirred turn-over collar and cuffs, lined with white silk broadcloth; silk loop and pearl button fastenings; in the new shades. Special at

5.00

FRENCH VOILE waists, with full yoke front, convertible collar, corded seams and fastening of loops and novelty ivory buttons. Special at

2.95

FRENCH HAND MADE AND HAND EMBROIDERED voile waists in two models; one with cluster tucking; plaited fall on collar and cuffs; another with all-over embroidery and hand-done collar and cuffs of sheer linen. Our own importation

10.00

HANDKERCHIEF LINEN waists in plain colors and in stripes, with turnover or pointed collar and cuffs. Other styles also. Value \$5.00

3.95

CREPE DE CHINE waists in semi-tailored model, with V front, high back collar, plaited shoulders and Hercules braid trimming. Special at

2.95

FRENCH HAND MADE AND HAND EMBROIDERED waists of fine voile, with pointed collar and cuffs. Our own importation

15.00

Crepe Voile Waists

CREPE VOILE and HANDKERCHIEF LINEN waists; voile with embroidered vestee; linen with tucked front. Value \$3.50

2.00

\$3.00 French Underwear

Marked at \$1.95

About 30 dozen French hand made and hand embroidered chemises, corset covers and drawers, made to our own designs and measurements and hand embroidered in dots, sprays, eyelets, wreaths and other conventional designs. Regularly \$3.00

\$1.95

MISSSES' NEW SPRING SUITS

MISSSES' NEW spring suits of imported mixtures, gabardine and serge; many new plaited effects; dressy and semi-dressy—\$35.00

MISSSES' NEW spring suits of gabardine, serge and shepherd checks with new short coats and voluminous skirts, with yoke

\$25.00

MISSSES' NEW spring suits in tailored and finely hand trimmed models; skirts with extreme flare; medium and short coats. \$45.00

E. U. Slattery Co.
OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON
154-155-156-158 Tremont Street

SALEM READY WITH IMPROVED WATER PROJECTS

Own High Pressure System and Increased Supply by Joint Line With Beverly Rebuilding Features That Are Perfected

SALEM, Mass.—The installation of a high-pressure water system and the increasing of its water supply, involving nearly \$500,000, are two features in the rebuilding of Salem. Plans for both these projects have been perfected and approved by the local authorities, and, according to Patrick J. Kelley, director of public works of the city council, Jan. 1, 1916, will see them completed and the city supplied with not only an adequate quantity of excellent water to meet demands of both Salem and Beverly for an indefinite period, but Salem will be protected in the future by a water pressure nearly double the present one.

At the present time, the normal water pressure of the water supply of Salem is 50 pounds. On June 25, 1914, this fell to 40 pounds and in some instances even lower. Under this new plan, the pressure will run from 85 to 90 pounds.

This will be obtained by building a new reservoir on what is familiarly known as Folly hill in Danvers, but whose real name is Mt. Burnet. This hill is some four miles from the center of the city in a direct line. According to the plans already made, the reservoir on the top of this hill will be about 210 feet above the sea level, will be of concrete, about 400 feet long by 150 feet wide and 25 feet deep, capable of holding in the vicinity of 10,000,000 gallons of water.

Divisions of Plan

There are two separate divisions in the plan for improving the local water situation. First, the increasing of the present supply by taking an auxiliary supply from Ipswich river, in which Beverly is jointly interested and will share one third of the expense, which will be about \$150,000, Salem paying \$100,000 and Beverly \$50,000.

The second division is the installation of a high water pressure for Salem, that city alone bearing the expense, which will amount to nearly \$350,000. In both instances provision has been made for the payment of the cost by long-term bonds, maturing in from 30 to 40 years.

The high-pressure system for Salem is strictly a Salem proposition. At Wenham lake will be erected a new pumping station. The new pumps will pump the water from the lake into the new reservoir on Folly hill. In conjunction with this new supply, the entire city is to be equipped with iron pipe of larger dimension than formerly, thus replacing all the old cement-lined pipe.

Already about two thirds of the city has been thus equipped. This alone is a matter of nearly \$200,000.

Work for Local Men

The present daily average consumption of Salem and Beverly together is about 5,000,000 gallons. The work of digging the big ditch, through which the water will be flowed by gravity from the river to the pumping station, will be done by the day laborers of the two municipalities. The entire proposition is indorsed by the state board of health and the national board of underwriters.

When Salem completes its high pressure service, it will probably abandon its present reservoir, which is situated in Beverly. From this reservoir at the present time runs a 20-inch main to Salem. It is the original main of 1864 and is considerably out of repair. It will, however, be used as an auxiliary to the other two mains which will reach Salem by the way of Danvers.

The estimated cost of the items for the high pressure service is: For reservoir and land damages, \$125,000; pumping plant, \$75,000; new pipe line, \$150,000.

BRICK RATES ARE PROTESTED

WASHINGTON—Duffney, Mechanicsville and Troy Brick Companies of New York state today complained to the interstate commerce commission against alleged unreasonable rates on brick charged by New England and eastern railroads to New England and certain other eastern territory.

A Sale of COLORED APRONS

4 for \$1 for our 29c Aprons
59c for our \$1 Aprons
\$1 for our \$1.50 Aprons

The first is a bib apron of chambray and gingham, edged with rickrack braid. 4 for \$1.

The second is a "Dolly Madison" bungalow apron, with cap to match; in gingham, chambray and percale. 59c.

The third is a rose bordered plisse crepe bungalow apron, with morning cap to match. Graded sizes. \$1.

We are introducing a new white madras dress-like apron to wear in the nursery. \$1.

A new order of seersucker reversible aprons at \$1. They go as fast as we get them.

Four new kinds of reversible aprons at \$1.50.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Third Floor)

Filene's

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Short topy coats, no longer than 28 inches.

Coats of khaki colored army cloth, covert, gabardine, Yama chinchilla and pongee.

English coaching coats.

Narrow shouldered coats with flaring hems.

Coats that dip in front.

Unusual \$18.50 Covert Cloth Coats

One model has convertible military collar; the other a notched collar and wide Cossack belt. Both flare.

Winter Coats are Cheap

\$7.75 for coats that were \$14.75 to \$19.75.

\$9.75 for coats that were \$15 to \$25.

\$13.75 for coats that were \$18.50 to \$27.50.

\$18.50 for coats that were \$29.50 to \$35.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Fifth Floor)

Right now is a mighty good

State Lines Fade as Power Centralizes

Several Experts Qualified to Speak Take Part in Discussion Aroused by President James' Statement That State Autonomy Is on the Wane

One of the most widely discussed questions of political science at the present time is the apparent decrease in the power of the states. President James of the University of Illinois is one of those who see in the signs of American times a tendency toward centralization of power. Before the American Political Science and the American Historical associations in Chicago recently, he said:

"The day of state autonomy is drawing to a close, but I do not regret it. Quite the contrary. It is a development devoutly to be wished, although, like some other persons, I am opposed to some particular manifestations of it."

It is with a desire to place before the reader opinions of various experts on this question of state and federal rights that The Christian Science Monitor presents these interviews.

"Question Is Industrial," Says Samuel McCune Lindsay

NEW YORK—Samuel McCune Lindsay, president of the Academy of Political Science, and director of the New York School of Philanthropy, believes that President James of the University of Illinois voiced a fact of growing importance when he stated that the doctrine of states rights is passing. Dr. Lindsay said:

"Any close observer of the national temperament at this time must agree with him, whether he agrees with the principles involved or not. The movement is toward centralization of national affairs, and necessarily away from partition control. There can be no question but that the doctrine of states rights as written into the federal constitution was a thoroughly workable doctrine at the time, but our ancestors may be pardoned if they did not foresee many of the factors that have entered into our national life today."

"In its essence the whole matter is an industrial one, and I do not believe we are far astray when we set the political significance in second place. Of course the whole situation is one far above any question of partisanship or the politics that deal with this or that principle of administration. It is not Republican or Democratic save as some of its phases seep through into party platforms. In the days when the Constitution was being built, commercial relationships were of the ordinary restricted variety. A man with a business found that business circumscribed by a very limited outlook. If he had a shop in a village he did business with the villagers, drawing his supplies from some adjacent center, which in turn either produced the necessities or imported them from another center. The thing did not grow into a national enterprise at all. In the cities the same situation held good. Then came invention and with the adaptation of certain phases of civilization having to do with communication the commerce of the land broadened out, and this very broadening process necessarily smashed wholly artificial divisions."

Necessity for Unity Cited

"We have found ourselves in the situation where it is highly inconvenient to attempt to preserve our commercial relationships and expand these while trying to do a national business in 48 water-tight compartments. The bulkheads are too great an impediment, and the necessity of having to open and close doors is too heavy a handicap to place upon any enterprise. After all we are a people only so far as we have unity of ideals, unanimity of ethical purpose, and the consciousness of a spirit to carry these out. The fact that we live under one form of government is indicative of our desire to conform to its specifications, whereas if we wish to split up the national spirit into four dozen diminished parts we are going to lack something of that which called us into being."

Dr. Lindsay was asked if he had considered where the breaking down of state lines would eventually trend, and he replied broadly:

"What is the logical outcome of a move in that direction?" was the specific inquiry. "Will such an amendment of political lines within the nation naturally and necessarily tend to the elimination of the national lines themselves?"

"That is inevitable," replied Dr. Lindsay. "It is a step only from state autonomy to national autonomy in the progress of human kind. The narrow circle of our interests is widening out like the ripples in a pond. Racial antagonisms and antipodal standards of national life will begin gradually to disappear as we get into closer relationship with each other. There can be no other logical outcome, though it might be well to state that this will not occur next year; this for the comfort of those chauvinists who may fear the consequences of national amalgamations."

Effect of Civil War

"In the beginning of our national life it was promulgated as a fact that the country was too great geographically to be handled from a central political station. Of late I have heard a United States senator state his emphatic belief that the country is still too great for government from Washington; he averred that he did not believe that the same handling of individual affairs suited to the semi-arctic conditions of New England would operate as successfully with the semi-tropic conditions of southern California. That was his opinion, and it is one I know to be held by many."

"You see, we took our first big step in the abrogation of the states rights doctrine with the appearance and settlement of the civil war. We therein denied the right of one or more states to segregate themselves deliberately from the remainder on the plea that they had differing individual interests. We are observing the application of this

how far we have progressed from the original conception of states' rights as established by our constitution. It may be interesting to mention that in the German federation just alluded to we have a parallel situation to that quite evidently intended by the framers of our instrument, and now wholly vanished. The German states were given the right of representation by deputies or diplomats, if you will. These men are really diplomatic representatives in fact as well as by intention. They guard the interests of their states."

Elihu Root Is Quoted

"The same intention lies in the arrangement by which representatives in the upper house of our Congress were to be delegated by the states themselves through their legislatures. These senators were intended as diplomatic representatives of the sovereign states to the federal legislative body. We have

George W. Perkins Says Nation's Unity Is Widening

NEW YORK—"State autonomy is practically a turned page in the national history. With President James of the University of Illinois I believe that it is a consummation devoutly to be wished that as a nation we should begin to realize that geographical subdivisions must inevitably yield to national necessities," said George W. Perkins. Mr. Perkins was shown the recent utterances of President James, and unhesitatingly ranged himself on the same side.

"There can be no question about the conditions that originally brought about the necessity for state autonomy in the minds of the framers of our constitution," continued Mr. Perkins, "but conditions have a habit of changing, and particularly political conditions, which are not causes of themselves, as is so often believed, but which are merely the reflection of the state of consciousness of the people. I think we can all realize that the time was when the sovereignty of the states, the geographical situation and scope of the country, the temperament of the people, and needs of the hour made hard and fast and sharply defined state lines advisable and necessary, but we have moved on since then. Our national fabric was rather loosely woven, the warp of politics and the woof of territory have been busily thrust into the loom of things, but now our solidarity as a people and as a national factor in the affairs of the world is more firmly placed. We think as Americans—as citizens of a country, rather than as citizens of a state or a subdivision thereof. State limitations must be broken down in theory as well as in practice if we are to manifest our destiny as a closely knit nation."

Centralizing Commerce

Asked whether commerce was not tending to become more national in its significance as the result of the breaking down of the states autonomy doctrine, Mr. Perkins gave ready assent.

"Everything progresses toward cen-

Samuel J. Elder Urges Resistance to Centralization

Samuel J. Elder of Boston, who was one of the senior counsel for the United States before the Hague tribunal in the North Atlantic fisheries arbitration with Great Britain in 1910, urges resistance to everything tending to centralize the government at Washington and give it powers and duties that should be attributed to state.

"It entirely depends upon what President James of the University of Illinois means by states' rights," said Mr. Elder, "when he says that the doctrine is growing obsolete, and that he does not regret that it is so. It is quite true that very much less is said of states' rights than formerly. The breakdown began at the end of the civil war. It was determined once for all that the republic existed as a whole and not as a mass of discordant states, each supreme and capable of action independent of the federal compact."

"Since that time there has been a steady progress toward centralization of the government at Washington. And much of this has been inevitable and salutary."

"For instance, as transportation between states has grown more and more fluid and communication between even the most distant points of the country has been accomplished without reference to state lines, the interstate commerce clause of the constitution has proved applicable in a score of directions not dreamed of by the framers of the constitution."

Refers to Conservation

"It has, for instance, been held that the workman's compensation act was applicable to a mishap sustained by a laborer whose work did not carry him across a state border but at the moment of the mishap consisted of carrying rivets to a bridge upon which interstate commerce traveled. This seems carrying the interstate commerce clause almost to an absurdity and the temptation is constantly to attempt to regulate matters belonging to the domestic affairs of the state by congressional action."

"This tendency, it seems to me, has gone as far as it should be permitted to go. Mr. Taft well pointed out recently the danger of attempting to enforce prohibition throughout the United States by an amendment to the constitution."

"No Right to Interfere in Local Matters"—Dean Albers

Homer Albers, dean of Boston University law school, concedes the necessity and justification of a centralized power in relation to international affairs but finds no constitutional authority for the interference of the federal government in local affairs.

"It is true," says Mr. Albers, "that there is a general tendency towards centralization in governmental matters. In some respects this seems to me desirable, in others inadvisable."

"In the matter of foreign relations a union represented by a strong, central government is a necessity; in purely domestic, local or state matters the federal government has no constitutional right to interfere."

"Centralization, so far as foreign affairs are concerned, receives ample constitutional justification under article II, section 2 of the constitution. The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. The framers of the constitution were very wise, far-seeing men and even then possibly

saw that phase of sovereignty out of existence by popular will."

"Some years ago Elihu Root, then secretary of war, at a dinner in Philadelphia, I think, said that it was time for the states to wake up to their necessities, and he warned them that if they did not begin to clean house in some important legislative details it was a safe assertion that the federal government would do it for them. This statement evoked a storm of protest, for it was taken as threat that the doctrine of states' rights was to be overridden. As a fact it was not to be taken from that standpoint, as I happen to know. Mr. Root was not speaking for the administration; he was not threatening; he was warning the states, as a states' rights advocate, that they should not neglect the opportunity to safeguard their sovereignty by proper legislative measures. Quite evidently, however, the warning, being misunderstood, was not acted upon."

"There are palliative and temporary measures, such as state subdivisions, made necessary in the beginning because of the paucity of communication, and the clumsiness of administration because of it, but those are merely expedients, and they must disappear in the onward march of the nation itself."

Quotation From 1910 Speech

"In a speech delivered at Harvard in 1910, Mr. Perkins said:

"The motor car has obliterated county lines. The Twentieth Century limited trains as effectually dispose of state lines."

"When a man can sit at his desk in Boston and talk to another man at his desk in Chicago, what matters it that three or four states separate their bodies? The attempt by humans to make laws that will nullify conditions that have come about will never succeed. One might just as well attempt to legislate against laws of nature. If this country does not want business done with the instruments placed in the hands of business men, then eradicate the causes, not the results."

Real Basis of Security

"The real basis of our security is in local self-government. The constitution wisely reserves to the states all powers not especially delegated to the federal government. The national defense, the army and navy, the postoffice, copyrights and patents, and tariffs may be turned over to a central government; in fact, they must be. But, except in such matters as these, the states should jealously guard their reserve rights."

"What is good in local affairs for one section of the country may not be for another. The people can readily bring their judgment to bear upon town government, less easily upon city government, and still less upon state government and still less upon the national government. The security and liberty of the community depends upon the ready participation of the citizens in the management of their own affairs. No executive or department or bureau at Washington can ever have the infinite wisdom necessary to deal with the multiplicity of questions relating to the citizen in every part of the country."

Hollis R. Bailey Favors States' Rights System

Hollis R. Bailey, chairman of the Massachusetts board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States, believes that the system of state government as laid down in the constitution is more thoroughly accepted today as one of the foundation stones of American democracy than ever before.

"The question of states' rights," says Mr. Bailey, "is one which comes very often before the conference of commissioners on uniform state laws. The commissioners, as a rule, believe in states' rights."

"The question of states' rights," says Mr. Bailey, "is one which comes very often before the conference of commissioners on uniform state laws. The commissioners, as a rule, believe in states' rights."

Governor Walsh Firm Advocate of States' Rights

Governor Walsh is a believer in states' rights. "I believe, however," says the Governor, "that it is very hard to define just what states' rights are and at just what point there is conflict between so-called states' rights and national rights."

"There can be no question that the tendency has been in recent times to enlarge the powers and rights of the national government. This is the natural result of the great strides that have been made in eliminating time and distance by the transportation systems and means of telephonic and telegraphic communication."

'Least Governed, Best Governed'

"There is something of wisdom still in the old adage that they are governed best who are governed least. The federal government ought to interfere with interstate commerce just as little



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as is consistent with securing justice and equal rights to all the citizens of the different states. There is grave danger that we have already gone too far in supervising and regulating."

"Each supervisor and regulator must be paid. We already have a large army of federal supervisors to act as guardians over the real producers; just so much dead weight for the real producers to provide for, to feed, clothe and home."

"Small the power of central control be still further extended by an enlarging amendment? Distinctly, No."

"The burden is heavy upon any proportion of any change in any law. Voters are too prone to mere assent. Laws ought not to be submitted to popular vote, but when they are every voter

should always vote No unless he clearly understands the change proposed and is convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the change is wise and expedient. We want less law, not more; we want less power to enact more law."

"For example, prohibition. Every one knows that when prohibition does not prohibit the result is infinitely worse than under a well regulated license system. Prohibition will not prohibit in a particular locality unless public sentiment in that locality is in favor of enforcement."

"There is ample provision now in the constitution to regulate commerce in liquor among the states. Beyond that it seems to me to be much wiser to allow each state to make its own regulations."

Louis D. Brandeis Points to State Functions

Louis D. Brandeis, lawyer and publicist of Boston, makes a distinction between states' rights and state functions and asserts the great need of developing the latter, especially inasmuch as the social and industrial legislation of the country is experimental.

"The question of states' rights," says Mr. Brandeis, "as a sentimental proposition is not a vital force today, but the question of state functions as a practical proposition is one of the greatest significance."

"We are bound to meet in government precisely the same human limitations as to the capacity of the individual man that we have met with in business. We are met by the limitation set by nature on human accomplishment and aside, therefore, from any other objection that may be raised to the centralization of power, we must develop the local governmental divisions and, so far as possible, have the governmental functions performed through states and municipalities. In this respect there-

fore there is the greatest need for the development of state functions."

"There is, however, a further need of development, based upon another ground; namely, that our social industrial legislation is necessarily experimental. The community's need demands that social invention in industry be promoted. It must necessarily be true of social as it is of mechanical invention that only a small part of invention will prove practical, and yet we must encourage invention."

"The existence of 48 states affords us an opportunity of making our experiments in 48 different laboratories, getting the benefit on the one hand of many experiments while we are avoiding the great risks that would be involved in making an experiment which includes the whole country. So that, whether President James is right or not in his statement that the doctrine of states' right is obsolete, there is strong reason to believe that the need of developing state functions is greater rather than less."

"Many question can only be properly dealt with by the states. The federal Congress has more work than it can well attend to."

"The system instituted by the United States constitution we believe is now more firmly established than ever before. The division of powers has worked well and will be continued."

"Difficult questions are bound to arise but the time we think is far distant when the states will be willing to part with their right of local self-government."

READING ALOUD ADVOCATED AS PART OF LIBRARY SERVICE

"Were the reading aloud of literature organized as a part of the official functions of our libraries, I am convinced that it would soon be recognized as indispensable and become permanent." This statement by Benjamin Ives Gilman, secretary of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in an address at the winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, looks to the establishment of library decent service similar to the museum decent service inaugurated by the Boston institution in 1907 and since then widely adopted in other museums both in the United States and England.

"Why should not a similar effort be made by public libraries?" Mr. Gilman asked, quoting from a report he had made to the United States bureau of education. "Like museums they are guardians of a treasury of the imagination, although unlike museums, they do not display their treasures. Yet why should they not interpret books to the public as museums are beginning to interpret exhibits? Why must people always read books to themselves? Why should not public libraries read books to them? President Wilson has written: 'The chief and most characteristic effort of library endeavor is to get men to read the best books and into the habit of reading.' The direct means to this end is to offer the public interpretative readings from these books."

"To this scheme," the speaker said further, "four sources of limitation present themselves. The books adapted in the main for such reading are but a fraction of those on our library shelves. The question of the length of books also presents a difficulty. A good reader, neither in haste nor over-deliberate, will read about 10,000 words an hour, and 20,000 words may be taken as a standard for an afternoon or evening reading. Evidently in the case of large monuments of literature, the reading of extracts connected by abridgments of the parts passed over would often be necessary."

"Another limitation would concern the question of expense. The reader might be given the common tuition fee of \$1.50 or \$2 per hour, and the hearers each asked to contribute a nickel on each occasion. There would still be a probable deficit which would form an item in the library budget for the year."

"Finally the choice of readers would be all-important. Readers should in general be chosen from outside the staff as a regularly accredited corps of assistants. To those well fitted it would afford a new means, if not of livelihood, at least of adding to their earnings; but great care would be needed to insure that the reader should have a good

voice, a pleasant delivery, and an intelligent and appreciative grasp of the particular work to be read.

"The methods might be three. Readings might take place in a separate room of the library building where such a room available. Or, the library might offer to provide readers for clubs to be formed by the constituents of the library among themselves in their own houses. A list of the works offered to be read in this way should be printed on a library leaflet giving the names of the readers and the terms on which the library would offer their services."

"Or, the library might compile a series of leaflets each relating to a particular literary monument and each giving such explanatory comments and directions as to abridgments as would enable private persons to conduct such readings independently of the library. The task of providing these printed helps would demand much literary taste, knowledge and skill, and the aid of professors of literature in our colleges and of other critics might be sought in their preparation."

"Three good results might be expected from the plan. To the hearers it would offer exercise in the neglected art of listening well. A book we read to ourselves is easily scanted of its full effect by haste, by skipping or by such a reading backward as deprives it of the consecutive effect which is an essential element in the impression from written discourse."

"Again reading aloud brings out the beauty of form in a literary production as no silent reading can. The actual delivery of a text is a touchstone of its literary quality, borne with surprising inequality even by writers of practically equal popular repute. Poetry especially is but a shadow of itself unless the sounds are actually made with which the poet worked and on whose effect upon the ear he calculated."

"Finally, the matter of a book becomes plain to us when well read aloud in a way that no silent reading can rival. The cause is in part the comparative slowness of the process; and in part the fact that reading aloud divides longer works of literature into parts with intervals for recollection and anticipation—in a word, for thoughtful dwelling upon the content offered by the writer."

"The lines of Tennyson, For what delights can equal those That stir the spirit's inmost depths When he who loves but knows not, rears A truth from him who loves and knows? apply both to the decent service already so popular in museums, and to the extension of the service proposed for libraries."

BUCKINGHAM COLLECTION OF ETCHINGS SHOWN IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—The print room at the Art Institute is a center of interest for the Buckingham memorial exhibition of etchings and engravings is installed there and will remain up until early in March. It will then be succeeded by Turner's "Liber Studiorum" and 50 etchings of great monuments of Rome by the famous Piranesi. These latter were given to the institute some time ago by Mr. Buckingham and were shown once before but not conspicuously.

Etchings of Rembrandt, Whistler, Haden, Meryon, Van Dyck, Claude Lorrain, Wenzel Hollar, Adriaen Van Ostade, Nicolaes Berchem, Turner, Samuel Palmer, Charles Jacques, Meissonier, Gerome, Braque, Jacquemart, Rajon, Buhot, Gravesande and Leheutere are to be found in the rather small compass of the print room, together with engravings by Albrecht Durer, Martin Schongauer, Israel Van Meckenem, Lucas Van Leyden, Matthaus Zasinger, Hans Sebald Beham, Heinrich Aldegrever and Claude Ferdinand Gaillard. In the latter group the works of Durer are the most noteworthy in number, 24, as in quality. Among the etchers Rembrandt, Whistler, Haden and Meryon are represented by excellent displays. All of the prints are of fine quality.

The most pretentious of the 70 or so Rembrandts is the well known "Eve Homo," an extremely rare print in excellent condition. It depicts Jesus before Pilate in a truly Dutch manner but with great dignity. The "Landscape with the Three Cottages" gives one of the finest examples in the collection of dry point where the artist has used the burr with great power. Then there is his famous landscape of "The Three Trees," his equally famous mill, and a number of other well known prints from the master's hand. Among the ecclesiastical pieces "The Adoration of the Shepherds" stands out as one of the most effective. In its remarkable chiaroscuro the national characteristics of the Dutch artist are lost, which are so strongly accentuated in the nearby "Angel Appearing to Tobit and his Family." What man of another race would have chosen the remarkable moment just when the angel was all out but his feet? And even the feet are Dutch. "The Angel Appearing to the Shepherds" shows heaven bursting like a modern shell on an unprepared earth, a strange mixture of sublime and earthy which has dazzled to frighten rather than awe the denizens of the field. The world has advanced beyond Rembrandt's conceptions of Biblical subjects but the ether awaits still a greater with the needle at portraiture. "Bust of an Old Man with a Beard," "A Young Man Reflecting," and other portraits in the Rembrandt above, together with the handful of Anthony Van Dyck, stand head and shoulders above anything else in the collection.

Near the Van Dyck portraits hangs a characteristic Claude Lorrain landscape, "The Setting Sun," with the familiar

temple ruins and stretch of sea. Not much attention is paid to these pieces of Claude dropped in a corner, yet his work is counted still among the finest landscape etchings the world has seen. The sky of the setting sun is handled with a delicacy and depth that is remarkable.

Whistler and Sir Francis Seymour Haden have alowed to themselves and their many and varied works deserve much attention. The same can be said of Charles Meryon, whom the world knew not until too late. The splendid draftsmanship of Haden is marked in some excellent impressions of his famous "Breaking up of the Agamemnon." His mezzotint, "An Early Riser," an antlered monarch of the forest mounting the crags in the mists of the morning, has attracted much attention. Beside it hangs the more sumptuous "Calais Pier," after Turner, off the plate which was mezzotinted. Haden's pure line work contrasts briskly with the inky, dreamy waters of Whistler's "Venice," portrayed in many delightful visions. And in the Whistler group a contrast occurring through hanging is almost startling, the extremely sharp-lined and detailed "Le de la Cité, Paris," next to the original lithograph, "The Thames," hazy and murky, with an occasional hint at a glimmer through the gloom.

The clean plates of Meryon are unusually attractive. His prints now being shown are not as extensive as those owned by the museum. The engravings of the modern Gaillard are exquisite. His "Man with the Pink," done after Van Dyck, displays very fine soft work and splendid character.

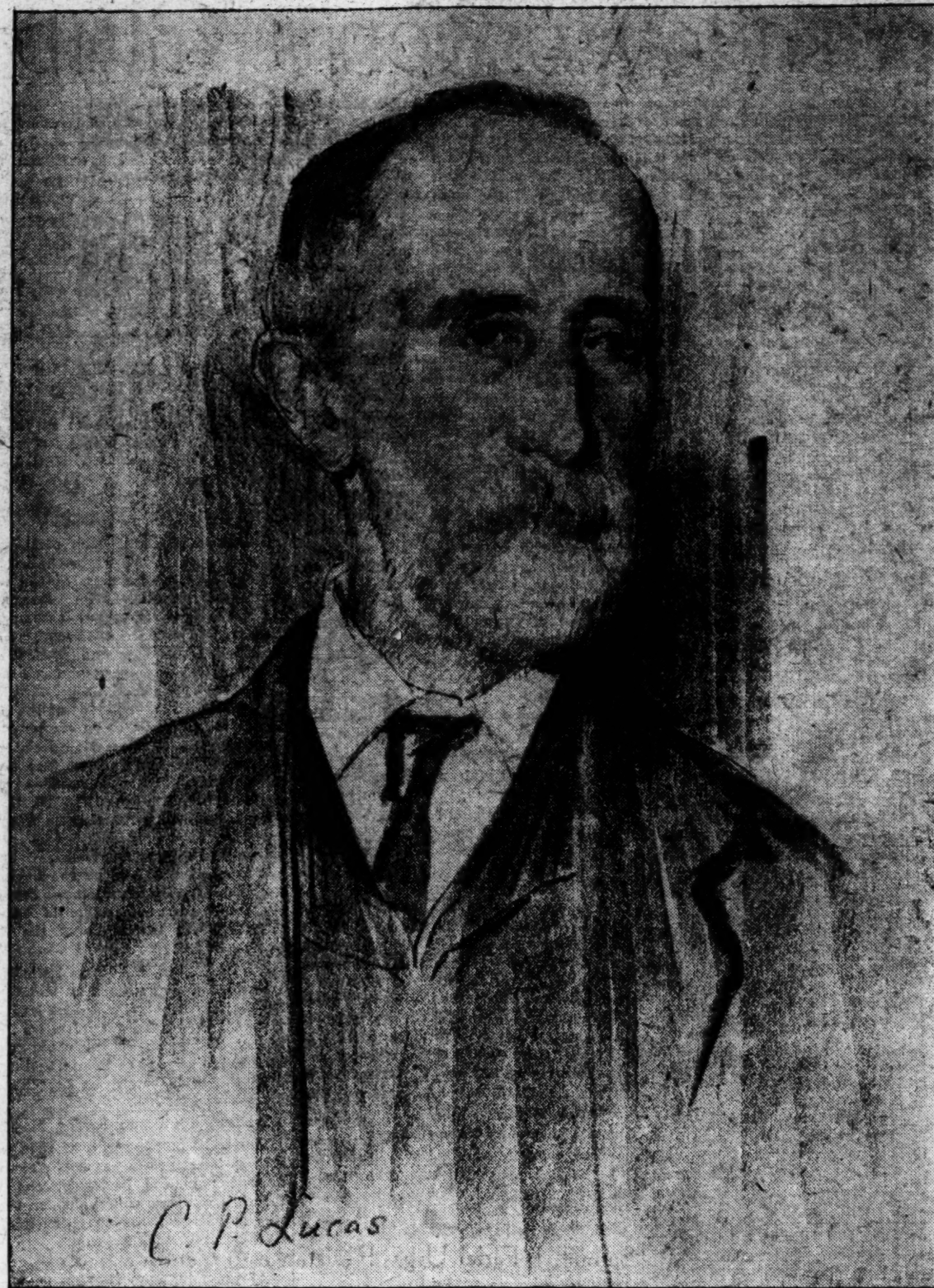
LONDON TO HAVE FREE TEXT BOOKS

LONDON, Ont.—The London board of education at its first business meeting of the year recently decided to provide free textbooks and supplies for the public school pupils of the city, says a special to the Mail and Empire. The estimated cost is \$4500 per annum.

A proposal to appoint a school architect at \$2400 a year was turned down, a deputation of city architects appearing in opposition to the plan. The work will continue to be divided among members of the profession.

RELIEF DECORATIONS ON ILLINOIS BUILDING

CHICAGO—George Etienne Ganiere is the sculptor of the two decorations that will adorn the exterior of the Illinois building at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. The designs were chosen by competition, Mr. Ganiere winning three of the six prizes offered. The jury was the Panama-Pacific exposition commission of Illinois appointed by Governor Dunne. The designs are for reliefs typifying advanced civilization and the work is well along.



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)
Sir Charles P. Lucas, K. C. B., K. C. M. G.; specially signed

PROGRESS THROUGH STUDY OF GEOGRAPHY

(By a special correspondent)
LONDON—Sir Charles P. Lucas is as well known in Canada and Australia as he is in London, where he resides. Until his retirement from office in 1911, he was assistant under-secretary of state; head of dominions department, colonial office; registrar of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was a native of South Wales, where his father was a doctor, and it was from this able scholar that Sir Charles received his first tuition, which enabled him to obtain a scholarship at Winchester College. Here he remained for seven years, and from this college secured an open exhibition at Balliol College, Oxford. His time as an undergraduate at Balliol was very interesting. Under the mastership of Benjamin Jowett, young men of all types were attracted to the college, preeminent among them being the present prime minister of England and Lord Milner. The devotion of Sir Charles to his studies brought him many distinctions, among which were first class classical moderations and a first class in classics, while his Latin essay gained for him the chancellor's medal. He was called to the English bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1885, and after some years of practice passed by open competition into the colonial office. This was the first year that important appointments in the civil service were offered in open competition.

Interest in the Colonies

Sir Charles' chief interest is centered in dominion and colonial subjects and he writes frequently on the varying points of progress and interest engaging public attention. These writings from one who is as conversant with the minutia of geographical questions as is Sir Charles are of inestimable value. In 1909 he made an extensive tour in Australia and the Canadian dominions, for the colonial office, during which he was afforded exceptional opportunities for the exercise of his keen perspicacity upon economic conditions based upon topography. The future of Australia, Sir Charles considers, holds great possibilities. The rising generation is advanced in every respect and this he attributes to the importance given to geographical studies. Distance no longer forms a barrier between men and their fellows, but rather serves as a bond. This factor of distance has knit into a closer kinship those accustomed to dealing with large and sparsely populated tracts of land. This question of kinship, Sir Charles says, is one which grows daily: the response of the colonies to England's needs of the moment is but one instance of this fact. During his last visit to Australia and Canada Sir Charles was greatly impressed by the feelings of loyalty and close affinity with the mother country. One feels the call of the race, he declared, very acutely in the colonies. In London and the big cities of the world this call of the race in the daily round of work is, after all, a very small matter, but to the colonial it is a vastly different matter.

In speaking of Canada, Sir Charles expresses his admiration of the manner in which many formidable difficulties have been overcome. He also considers that the Canadians have made exceptional use

of the many discoveries and applied them in a truly practical manner. Here again in this wonderful country, he says, one is very conscious of the strong sense of partnership with England.

Sir Charles Lucas is a prominent member of the British Association, being president of Section E: Australia, and he paid a visit to that country last autumn for the purpose of giving an address to the geographical section, taking for his subject the phrase "Man as a Geographical Agency" from the book by the American writer G. P. Marsh, entitled "Man and Nature," published in 1864.

Dealing with reclaiming land from water, Sir Charles gives the following interesting information: "London is partly built on marsh. The part of London where I live, Pinlicko, was largely built on piles. A little way north, in the center of fashion, is Belgrave square, and here a lady whom I used to know had heard her grandfather say that he had shot snipe. . . . Stow, in his 'Survey of London,' over 300 years ago, wrote of 'The Moorfield which lieth without the postern called Moorgate. This field of old time was called the Moor. This fen or moor field, stretching from the wall of the city betwixt Bishopsgate and the postern called Cripplegate, to Fensbury and to Holywell, continued a waste and unprofitable ground a long time.' By 1527, he tells us, it was 'drained into the course of Wallbrook, and so into the Thames, and by these degrees was this fen or moor at length made main and hard ground which before, being overgrown with flags, sedges and rushes, served to no use.'"

Sir Charles then spoke of the work on the Fenlands in Lincolnshire done by the Dutch engineer, Vermuyden, in the seventeenth century, who was called in to advise upon the draining of an area something like 1000 miles square. Instances are given of the work of draining and reclaiming land by the Dutch and English far and wide throughout the world.

Changing Geography

Passing from the subject of reclamation of land to the more interesting one of transport, and after dealing with the numerous ramifications of such facilities, Sir Charles puts forward an interesting point concerning the future of ports on coast-lines. Discussing Reclus, who wrote that bays are constantly losing in comparative importance as the inland ways of rapid communication increase, arguing that traffic goes on land as far out to sea as possible, Sir Charles contends that this case is overstated, and that, to use his words, "Ports have been brought to men as much as men to ports." After quoting the instances of India and Ceylon, where the strait has been bridged so as to carry goods and passengers as far by land as possible, where the great natural harbor of Trincomalee is practically deserted, whilst a wonderful artificial harbor is created at the center of population, Colombo, Sir Charles says:

"But let us carry the argument a little further. Great Britain is an island. Unless there is some great convulsion of

nature, to all time the straits of Dover will separate it from the continent of Europe. Yet we have at this moment a renewal of the scheme for a Channel tunnel, and at this moment men are flying from England to France and France to England. Suppose the Channel tunnel to be made, suppose flying to be improved—and it is improving every day, what will become of the island? What will become of the sea? They will be there and all human intents and purposes the geography will be changed. The sea will no longer be a barrier, it will no longer be the only highroad from England to France. There will be going to and fro on or in dry land, and going to and fro neither on land nor on sea. Suppose this science of aviation to make great strides, and heavy loads to be carried in the air, what will become of the ports, and what will become of sea-going peoples? The ports will be there, appearing as now on the map, but Birmingham goods will be shipped at Birmingham for foreign parts, and Lithgow will export mineral direct, saying good-by to the Blue mountains and even to Sydney harbor."

Among other concerns of a similar nature, Sir Charles takes a keen interest in the affairs of the Working Men's College, St. Pancras, London, founded by Fred Dennison Morris and Thomas Hughes. Sir Charles is the fifth president of this excellent institution, the object of which is to afford facilities for providing a better education for the working men. Evening classes are held at which are taught languages, art and non-technical subjects. John Ruskin was one of the early teachers at this college.

DOCENT SERVICE AT ART MUSEUM

Henri Regnault's painting, "Automedon with the Horses of Achilles," which now hangs in gallery X. of the Evans memorial wing at the Museum of Fine Arts, has been called "a lively recollection of a carnival horae race." It is about this picture that Henry L. Seaver is to speak tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the gallery where it is exhibited. The picture is a successor to Regnault's "Theia Bringing the Arms Forged by Vulcan to Achilles," with which this enthusiastic French painter carried off the Grand Prix in 1886 at the age of 24. Both pictures are remarkable for their magnificent coloring and their bold, forceful handling of an unusual subject. In the fifth century room at 3-45, Ashton Sanborn is to talk on "Fifth Century Sculpture."

As this is the first Sunday that the new painting galleries and print department have been open to the public it is expected that the number of Sunday visitors to the museum will be unusually large. Numbers of people have already taken advantage of the free admission privilege, which remains in effect daily through Feb. 11, to inspect both the old and new buildings, giving special attention to the large number of masterpieces which have been lent for exhibition purposes till Feb. 23.

BOSTON'S ART MUSEUM BUYS RARE INDIAN AND PERSIAN ART

What is declared to be the largest and most important single purchase ever made by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts—the Goloubew collection of Persian and Indian paintings—has just been put on exhibition in the forecourt room, where it will remain for one month. Then it will be removed to the nearer Orient room for permanent display, making with the Ross collection recently given, and numerous isolated purchases and gifts, an exhibition of the paintings of the nearer East which is hardly to be rivaled elsewhere. More than that, by this addition the museum rounds out a collection of oriental art which already, by virtue of its Chinese and Japanese department, was unique in the United States, both in the number and value of its treasures. The Goloubew collection adds the representative art of India and Persia to that of China and Japan.

In the collection are 179 examples of painting and drawing, many of which show beautifully written script on the reverse. They may be classified as follows:

Egyptian or Mesopotamian, twelfth to fourteenth century, five examples; Persian, thirteenth to fifteenth century, 37 examples; Persian, sixteenth century, 68 examples; Persian, seventeenth to eighteenth century, 13 examples; Indian, sixteenth to seventeenth century, 44 examples; Turkish, sixteenth to seventeenth century, 10 examples; Italian, sixteenth century, drawing by G. Bellini.

These paintings and drawings were collected by Victor Goloubew, a Russian by birth, living in Paris. He became interested in Persian and Indian painting some years ago through a study of the Venetian painting, particularly the works of Gentile Bellini, in which the influence of Asia is evident. The present collection formed by him, has been regarded as the finest of its kind in Europe, and has for some years past been exhibited as a loan in the Museum

of Decorative Arts. The collector has parted with these treasures in order to devote himself to the collection of Chinese art, in which he has more recently become interested.

"The interest of the general public in Persian and Indian paintings," the Museum of Fine Arts bulletin states further, "is of recent date. These paintings were produced almost all of them, as book illustrations, and until of late years the texts rather than the pictures have been sought after by scholars. Fine writing was more highly appreciated even than fine painting in Persia, and manuscripts containing both were eagerly sought for by Persian collectors. In some cases separate pictures were collected in albums; but large pictures are rarely found. Many of these manuscripts have come from the east into the great libraries of Europe. Some of the finest may be seen in the Hofbibliothek at Vienna, in the Bibliothéque Nationale at Paris, and at the British Museum. There is now a great demand for early and fine examples, and the dealers find it profitable, unfortunately, to cut up the books and sell them leaf by leaf. In this way the manuscripts are scattered, and dates, signatures of artists, and seals of former owners are separated beyond recovery."

"The paintings contain no end of interesting material for the student of Persian and Indian civilization. All the activities of life are illustrated and all the arts and crafts—architecture, costumes, carpets, musical instruments, pottery, glass and metal work. The pictures are not only examples of art, but most interesting illustrations of manners. In the Goloubew collection all periods are represented from the twelfth century to the eighteenth. The collection includes four pages from the poems of Hafiz, written by Mir. Ali, mounted on a colored paper exquisitely decorated in two shades of gold. Other pages of this book are in the Rothschild and Berenson collections."



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Activities Among the Women's Clubs

General Federation Urges Upon Members Special Study of Legislation Pertaining to Child Labor, Vocational Education, Safety at Sea and Other Subjects

Special study of several important measures now before Congress is recommended to the clubwomen of the General Federation of Women's Clubs by the chairman of the federal legislation department, Mrs. Franklin P. Iams. Among these are:

The child labor bill, prohibiting the shipment from one state to another of products of child labor except under certain specified conditions.

The Hughes vocational education bill, providing for the promotion of vocational education by extending federal aid to the states. This is a successor to the Page bill.

An equitable and adequate bill providing for safety at sea.

A bill for the elimination of adult literacy in the United States. This bill is advocated by Mrs. Elor Carlisle Ripley, chairman of the education department of the general federation.

The bill urged by Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, chairman of the conservation department of the general federation, providing for the purchase of a tract in Colorado for a national park, has passed both houses of Congress.

State federations are asked by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, the president, to invite any local chapters of the National Collegiate Alumnae to unite themselves with the state federations.

Continuity of work in the keeping of records by the officers of the general federation in order that the next group of officers may have records of what has been accomplished is requested by the president and recommendations as to how these shall be kept are given.

It has also been advised that each state federation follow out the same plan in keeping accounts of work by the different departments. Each chairman is asked to keep a volume which shall contain all printed matter issued by her department, with notes as to whom the matter was sent, the number and nature of addresses given and other helpful information. At the next biennial in New York these records will be delivered to the bureau of information and from there forwarded to the new chairman.

State Federation Activities

By invitation of Somerville Woman's Club the midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will be held at Somerville high school, Feb. 26. The legislative committee will present bills for consideration and action. In order that the members of the federation may vote intelligently upon the bills, this session will take the place of the usual legislative conference and both sides of the measures will be presented. Charles Stelzel of New York will speak on the "Elements of Social Unrest," and Dr. Stanton Coit will make an address on "Economic Environment as a Factor of Race Development" at the afternoon session. Presidents of all the federated clubs will meet with the relief committee Feb. 15, at Perkins hall, 264 Boylston street. Relief headquarters has been established in room 720, Tremont temple, and all clubs are requested to send supplies there. Mrs. Royal Whiton is chairman of the committee. The second of the series of talks to homemakers will be given by Stuart Chase, Feb. 18, at Perkins hall. His topic will be "The Spending of the Income." He will discuss budgets, household accounts and intelligent marketing. Mrs. Edward R. Newton, chairman of the music department, has ready for distribution a list of books for class study in music. Outlines for club study have been received from the United States forest service through Don Carlos Ellis of Washington, D. C., and they will be distributed by the chairman of the conservation department, Miss Mary C. Sweet. Attention is called to the women's club day arranged by the Modern Drama Players at the Toy theater, Feb. 10. Members of the state federation board, including the literature chairman, will be the hostesses. Outlines of study of the Bible as recommended by the general federation are ready and may be secured from Mrs. True Worthy White, chairman.

Harvard Woman's Club

The president, Mrs. L. G. Barrett, presided at the meeting of Harvard Woman's Club at Hotel Vendome Thursday. The day of meeting this year will be the first Thursday of each month. The program consisted of duets by the Misses Catherine Bodwell and Cariba Patten, accompanied by Miss Catherine Brown, and readings by Miss Elma McCann. The new officers of the club informally received. The officers are: President, Mrs. L. G. Barrett of Melrose; vice-president, Mrs. H. P. Hatch of Roxbury; second vice-president, Mrs. Sara Pierpont of Cambridge; recording secretary, Mrs. J. R. Brown of Sharon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. F. Flanders of Boston. The directors are Mrs. George Burdett, Mrs. E. R. Riegel, Mrs. J. S. Russell, Mrs. Anna Boyd, Mrs. H. C. Clark and Mrs. H. D. Howie.

Women's Peace Party

Plans are under way by the Women's Peace Party to engage speakers of international reputation to give addresses to the members of the organization on various phases of international peace. The membership in this state exceeds over 400. Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, chairman, has arranged a series of Saturday morning conferences, the first one held today at the Women's City Club of Boston. Word has been received of a second organization in New York and of a third being formed in Philadelphia. Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, national secretary, is now in that city, where she has been addressing meetings called to

start the movement. The officers of the Massachusetts association are: Chairman, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes; vice-chairmen, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan, Mrs. N. P. Halliwell, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Miss Katherine MacDowell Rice, Mrs. John Codman, Mrs. W. B. Thurber, Mrs. A. Shaw, Mrs. James van Sickle, Miss Fester Cunningham; executive secretary, Mrs. Glendower Evans; corresponding secretary, Miss Margaret May James; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird; chairman of publication and publicity, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, and chairman on meetings, Miss Rose Nichols.

N. E. Woman's Press Association

At the business meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association at Hotel Somerset Wednesday Mrs. Erminie Day de Blois and Mrs. Flora Sampson were elected to active membership, and President Ellen T. Pendleton of Wellesley College and President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College to honorary membership. Miss Woolley, who is to be the guest of the association on its twenty-ninth annual guest night on Feb. 16, is to tell of her experiences with newspaper women interviews. Following the business meeting a half hour's music recital was given by K. R. Moses of New York, and Miss Susan Thayer Bowker spoke on "Drama in Real Life" and "Buying Christmas Presents."

Women's City Club

"Women and Law" will be discussed by Miss Edith M. Haynes, a member of the Massachusetts bar, next Monday at the third of the series of morning entertainments planned by the Women's City Club of Boston for those unable to attend the Monday night gatherings. In the evening Miss Annie Beecher Scoville, a granddaughter of Harriet Beecher Stowe, will speak on the work and aims of Hampton Institute. A dramatic recital of "Scenes From the Senate" will be given by Mrs. Emily Montague Bishop Tuesday night at Ford hall. Other events for February include a club night Feb. 15 with a concert lecture by Miss Rosabelle Temple, assisted by Miss Helen Ben Burnham, soprano, when an hour will be spent with the song poets. Washington's birthday the clubhouse will be open all day. Guest days are Feb. 12 and Feb. 26. Plans are being made for a series of informal musicales to be held at the supper hour on Sundays beginning March 7. Mrs. Ada B. Sheffield, former member of the state prison commission, has been appointed chairman of the civics committee of the club. The other members are Mrs. William H. Lathrop, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Miss Helen Green, Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Miss Sarah Yerxa and Mrs. James J. Storrow. The entertainment committee has added Mrs. E. C. Moore of Cambridge to its membership.

Business Women's Club

Miss Harriet Newhall has lent the Business Women's Club a collection of her pictures for the month of February. They are hung in the assembly and dining rooms. Many of them are Boston scenes and several portray scenes in the neighborhood of the clubhouse. Etchings by Seymour Haden and Hermann Webster will be shown in the writing room. Four talks by Willard Sherman Hill of Harvard analyzing and illustrating the symphonies of Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms, are proposed for March and April, registration for which is asked before Feb. 15. Members interested in forming a group to take skating lessons at the Arena are asked to send their names to Miss Lois L. Howe. Miss Elvira Scorzio will sing at the Sunday social hour at the clubhouse, 144 Bowdoin street, Feb. 7. Miss Bernice W. Hathaway and Mrs. Ethelyn J. Morris will preside at the table and Mrs. Gertrude S. Cole, Miss Bertha M. Howland, Sarah A. Fisk, M. Louise Swain and Elizabeth Crocker will assist in serving. Greece will be Miss Helen A. Whittier's topic in her art and travel course next Monday night. James B. Connolly, writer of sea tales, will speak on "The Gloucester Fishermen" next Tuesday night. The president, Miss Mabel Harlow, and Miss Bertha M. Howland have invited the members to an exhibition of etchings at their studio on Boylston street, Feb. 13 from 4 to 6 o'clock. Miss M. Louise Crawford and Miss Nellie J. Cox are in charge of a party being arranged for Feb. 13. Those intending to be present are asked to notify the committee by Feb. 11. Desmond Fitzgerald will specially open his art gallery at 410 Washington street, Brookline, for the club on Feb. 14.

Unitarian Club

The monthly meeting of the Unitarian Club will be held at Hotel Somerset Feb. 10, when addresses will be made by the Rev. Daniels Evans, D.D., of Andover Theological Seminary, the Rev. Augustus P. Record of Springfield and the Rev. Rev. Philip S. Moxom, D.D., of Springfield, on "Christianity and the European War."

Brightonstone Club

Brightonstone Club held its regular meeting Monday afternoon at the club house, Allston. The business session was conducted by the president, Mrs. William H. Mitchell, who reminded the members and their friends to send all old linen sheets, table cloths, handkerchiefs, etc., to the clubhouse as early as possible. It was also announced that the Hubbard opera table, scheduled for Feb. 17, will be on "La Boheme." The program consisted of the reading of "Mary Jane's Pa" by Miss Irene Benley, and vocal solos by Miss Irene Bliss.

Friday morning of each week the art class meets at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts under the leadership of Miss Helen Whittier. The next meeting will be in charge of the home committee, when Dr. Samuel Crothers will read from favorite authors.

Thursday Morning Fortnightly

At the meeting of the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club Thursday the program was in charge of Mrs. Helen S. Richardson. "Bismarck, the Man and Statesman" was the subject under discussion. Those who assisted Mrs. Richardson were Mrs. Florence A. McAuliffe and Mrs. Minnie Hume. Mrs. Jeanette Bell Ellis, soprano, sang, Miss Margaret Whitaker was the violinist and Miss Helen Whitaker the accompanist. The meeting Feb. 11 will be devoted to art, with Mrs. Addie Ray Penn in charge. The subject will be "Artists of the Barbizon School." After the meeting a valentine social will be held.

Women in Council, Roxbury

The Rev. Abraham M. Ribicoff will speak on "The Wise Men of the East and the Wise Men of the West" at the next meeting of Women in Council on Tuesday afternoon, to be held at Roxbury Masonic Temple. The Roxbury Club will be guests.

New England Wheaton Club

The New England Wheaton Club will hold its monthly meeting Saturday, Feb. 14, at the Vendome, at 2 o'clock. Miss Susan Hayes Ward will speak.

Boston Parliamentary Law Club

Boston Parliamentary Law Club met at the Women's City Club Tuesday afternoon. In the absence of the instructor, Mrs. Electa Sherman, the president, Miss Marion H. Brazier, gave current events of the past two weeks. The members afterward attended the meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Progressive Women at Hotel Brunswick. The next club meeting will be held at the Women's City Club Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock, when local politics will be discussed.

Cantabrigia Club in Cambridge

The regular meeting of the Cantabrigia Club was held in Brattle hall, Cambridge, yesterday, with Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn in the chair. Dean Boddy of Radcliffe discussed the Cantabrigia's scholarship, the girls who had benefited by it and the uses to which they had put the education thus derived. Mary E. Woolley, Litt. D., president of Mt. Holyoke College, gave a talk on "The Relation of the Educated Woman to the Twentieth Century." A reception followed. Mrs. Marion Clisbee Hamblin

West Medford Women Organize a Club

The ladies of that section of Medford known as West Medford have formed a club for social, charitable and educational purposes, to be known as the West Medford Woman's Club. Mrs. Louise Beachley Wolfe, 607 High street, was hostess at the organization meeting Wednesday afternoon. About 40 were present. It was decided to hold the next meeting Feb. 15 and to meet every other week thereafter. Mrs. Ruth Mitchell, 9 Grove street, will be the hostess at the Feb. 15 meeting and Mrs. Ada Green will be the assisting hostess. A discussion of community and current events will be held. Officers are: President, Mrs. Sarah A. Connelley; vice-presidents, Mrs. Clara H. Runey, Mrs. Emma M. Davis, Mrs. Bella D. Murphy and Mrs. Lena M. Proctor; secretary, Mrs. Louise B. Wolfe; treasurer, Mrs. Clara O. Sleuman. Mrs. Connelley announced the appointment of these two committees: Social committee, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Kenney, chairman; Mrs. Helen E. Wolfe, Mrs. Clara Weston, Mrs. Ada L. Green, Mrs. Ruth T. Mitchell and Mrs. L. Addie Snow; charity committee, Mrs. L. B. Wolfe, chairman; Mrs. Helen E. Wolfe, Mrs. Clara Sleuman, Mrs. Marjorie Muench, Mrs. Cora L. Blanchard and Mrs. Clara Runey.

Medford Women's Club

Medford Women's Club will hold gentlemen's night Feb. 19 in the armory. A cabaret will be given with music by the First Corps of Cadets orchestra. There will be selections by the Knickerbocker quartet, dancing by William Chamberlain and exhibitions of modern dancing by several couples. The committee in charge of the affair consists of Mrs. Fred G. Kakas, chairman, Mrs. William A. Carey, Mrs. A. C. Clifford, Mrs. Edward K. Hamlin, Mrs. William L. Smith, Mrs. Bowen Tufts, Mrs. Charles F. Wellington, Mrs. Lester Williams and Mrs. F. E. Young. The open meeting of the club scheduled for Tuesday afternoon was postponed. Next Tuesday the music and drama committee will be in charge, Mrs. Alice J. Blaikie, chairman. Mrs. Lillian Pike gives the last in its annual series of three young people's assemblies this afternoon. Monday night a concert will be given by the Symphony quartet.

Lexington Tourist Club

Lexington Tourist Club will meet Monday at the residence of Mrs. Frank W. Herriek, 27 Percy road. Mrs. John H. Willard will give current events and Mrs. George Walter Spaulding will review the book, "From Affen to Citizen."

Study Club Open Meeting

Arlington Heights Study Club holds two meetings next week, a special open meeting having been arranged for Thursday at the residence of Mrs. George A. Clark, 34 Cliff street. Dr. Henry G. Metcalf, professor of economics at Tufts College, will discuss "Household Economics." Tuesday afternoon the club holds its third current events meeting at the residence of Mrs. George R. Dweley, 146 Park avenue.

Lexington Music Club

There will be no recital by the Lexington Music Club next week, but on Wednesday morning, Feb. 17, the members will meet at the home of Mrs. Ezra F. Reed, 331 Massachusetts avenue.

Lexington Thimble Party

The monthly thimble party of the Lexington Woman's Association was held yesterday at the Hancock church. Dinner was served under the direction of Mrs. J. I. Buck, chairman; Mrs. W. C. Ames, Mrs. Harry M. Aldrich, Mrs. Herman P. DeForest, Mrs. Byron C. Earle, Mrs. Frederic R. Galloupe, (Continued on page eleven, column one)

Woburn Woman's Club

Woburn Woman's Club's next meeting will be held Feb. 19 instead of Feb. 9. Plans are completed for the dramatic entertainment Feb. 23 for the club fund. Those who will take part are Mrs. Daniel W. Bond, Mrs. Charles W. French, Mrs. E. S. Knowlton, Miss Celia White and Miss Freda Walker. Miss Mabel Davis will be the director.

The proceeds will be used for furnishing the social service room of the new Willcox home for the girls' club. Mrs. Ralph N. Kirtland was chairman.

Women's Charity Club

Members of the sewing circle of the Women's Charity Club will hold a social hour at Colonial house, 301 Newbury street, next Friday afternoon. The literary and entertainment committee will give a "Festival of Holidays," with illustration in song, verse and dance, at the Hotel Vendome Feb. 25. Under the direction of the Julia K. Dyer circle, a silver social and musicale will be held at the residence of Mrs. George Goodwin Hall, 1100 Beacon street, Brookline, Feb. 26. The ways and means committee plans a spring entertainment at Hotel Somerset March 20.

The Cantabrigia Club

Under the civics department of the Cantabrigia Club a social evening in aid of the Riverside neighborhood house will be held next Monday at Hotel Lenox. The department of philanthropy will meet to sew for local charities in the clubroom next Tuesday. On the last Tuesday of the month the department will give a party in the clubroom. Members of the clubs are invited to meet Feb. 17 at 10 a. m. at the Boston Art Museum to study Greek sculpture. The art class will meet Feb. 28 in the clubroom to study the frescoes of Raphael.

Clifton Literary Club, Dorchester

At this week's meeting Mrs. Mary P. Stoddard entertained the members of Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester. The vice-president, Mrs. Robie, presided. Mrs. Charles O. Tyler of Abington read a paper on "The Lure of Dickens' Child Life."

Hyde Park Current Events Club

At Wednesday's meeting of Hyde Park Current Events Club current events were reviewed by Mrs. S. F. Allen, and Alton E. Briggs lectured on "Some Municipal Problems." At the meeting next week Mrs. Charles F. Hill, chairman of the art and travel committee, will be in charge. Gentlemen's night will be held in Waverly hall Tuesday evening. Mrs. Breed and the Mozart quartette will provide the program.

Boston Business League

The regular meeting of the Boston Business League will be held Tuesday afternoon at the New England Women's Club, 585 Boylston street. Miss Susan Thayer Bowker will discuss "The Drama in Real Life," illustrated by monologues and short stories. Miss Floretta Vining will be chairman. The business session begins at 2 p. m.

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Lexington Outlook Club

At the Lexington Outlook Club meeting next Tuesday afternoon Miss Edith Margaret Small will give readings from Canadian authors.

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Lexington Thimble Party

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The proceeds will be used for furnishing the social service room of the new Willcox home for the girls' club. Mrs. Ralph N. Kirtland was chairman.

Women's Charity Club

Members of the sewing circle of the Women's Charity Club will hold a social hour at Colonial house, 301 Newbury street, next Friday afternoon. The literary and entertainment committee will give a "Festival of Holidays," with illustration in song, verse and dance, at the Hotel Vendome Feb. 25. Under the direction of the Julia K. Dyer circle, a silver social and musicale will be held at the residence of Mrs. George Goodwin Hall, 1100 Beacon street, Brookline, Feb. 26. The ways and means committee plans a spring entertainment at Hotel Somerset March 20.

The Cantabrigia Club

Under the civics department of the Cantabrigia Club a social evening in aid of the Riverside neighborhood house will be held next Monday at Hotel Lenox. The department of philanthropy will meet to sew for local charities in the clubroom next Tuesday. On the last Tuesday of the month the department will give a party in the clubroom. Members of the clubs are invited to meet Feb. 17 at 10 a. m. at the Boston Art Museum to study Greek sculpture. The art class will meet Feb. 28 in the clubroom to study the frescoes of Raphael.

Clifton Literary Club, Dorchester

At this week's meeting Mrs. Mary P. Stoddard entertained the members of Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester. The vice-president, Mrs. Robie, presided. Mrs. Charles O. Tyler of Abington read a paper on "The Lure of Dickens' Child Life."

Hyde Park Current Events Club

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Suffrage and Anti-Suffrage Workers Busy

Three definite campaigns have been carried on the past week for suffrage in Massachusetts with Miss Rose Livingstone and Mrs. Ethel R. Vorce speaking in the Berkshires, Mrs. Olive Halladay Hasbrouck in the Cape district and the campaign corps, headed by Mrs. George H. Dawson, winding up a two weeks canvass in Malden. Miss Livingstone and Mrs. Vorce were well received in Monson, Ware, Springfield, North Wilbraham, Amherst, Hadley, Turners Falls, Great Barrington, North Adams and Adams. Next week they speak in Westfield, Wellesley Hills, Dover, New Bedford, Lawrence, Roslindale and Walpole. Miss Margaret Foley spoke in Worcester, Somerville, Fall River and Haverhill. In the first city her meeting resulted in the formation of a suffrage league of Swedish people. Today Miss Foley speaks at three meetings, two in Roxbury and one in the North End. Miss Pinkham spoke in Bridgewater, Pepperell and Saugus last week and has dates for the Boston and Ansonnet granges Monday and Tuesday. Mrs. Maud Wood Park appeared before the New Century Club at Needham Wednesday. Tuesday and Wednesday she goes to Cohasset and Beverly. Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley spoke in Norton Thursday, and will appear in Brighton, Brookline and Cohasset next week. Mrs. Francis Scanlan speaks in Winthrop Monday, Mrs. C. A. Briggs before the Attleboro Woman's Club Monday and before the Rockland Teachers Association Wednesday. Mrs. Teresa M. Crowley has been asked to address the Boston Rotary Club at its dinner Monday night. The Worcester county conference will call many of the leaders to that city on Monday. Miss Minnie A. Mulry has spent the week meeting various labor organizations.

Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association
Dr. Ernest Bornbaum addressed the Hudson Woman's Club last Thursday; Friday night he spoke in Whitinsville at a meeting held under the auspices of the Whitinsville Anti-Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Chester Lasell is chairman. Dr. Bornbaum's subject was "Why Women Do Not Want to Vote." There was an open meeting of the Braintree branch of the anti-suffrage association at the home of the chairman, Mrs. William Gallagher, Washington street, South Braintree, Friday night. Mrs. Dorothy Godfrey, state organizer, spoke. The weekly anti-suffrage social will be given this afternoon at 4 o'clock at headquarters, under the auspices of the Sharon branch, of which Mrs. William E. Clarke is chairman. Mrs. Clarke will preside; Mrs. Morris Shepard will read a paper; Mrs. E. A. Warren of "Rosebank" will have charge of refreshments.

Boston Equal Franchise League
Tomorrow at the Votes for Women Shop at 205 Tremont street at 4 o'clock Prof. George H. Baker of Harvard zoological department will speak at a meeting for teachers. Feb. 14 at 4 o'clock in Tremont theater Mrs. John Craig and Dr. George R. Lunn, former mayor of Schenectady and pastor of the United People's church, will speak.

Lothrop Club of Beverly
Members of the Lothrop Club of Beverly attended a suffrage social hour at the home

Activities Among the Women's Clubs

(Continued from page ten)

Mrs. Walter W. Goddard, Mrs. E. C. Gay, Mrs. Charles C. Goodwin, Mrs. John N. Morse, Miss Susan Muzzey, Mrs. William H. Nash, Miss Osgood, Mrs. John A. Sweetser, Mrs. W. F. Spaulding, Mrs. George W. Abbott and Mrs. A. M. Walcott, Mrs. George W. Loggie introduced the speaker, Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury, field representative of the American Missionary Association. Mrs. George Winn Abbott, soprano, sang.

Arlington Woman's Alliance

A parish night is to be held by Arlington branch of the National Woman's Alliance Monday night in the vestry of the First Parish Congregational (Unitarian) church. The alliance is to have as guests the Unity Club and the men of

Activities in the Newtons and Auburndale

Newtonville Woman's Guild on Tuesday heard Dean Charles R. Brown of the Yale school of religion give his lecture, "The Greatest Man of the Nineteenth Century." The colossal task assigned Lincoln in the face of hostile criticism was accomplished through his lofty idealism and practical sagacity, said Dean Brown. Refreshments were in charge of Mrs. F. J. Fessenden, chairman of the executive board, and the table was presided over by Mrs. A. E. Vose, Mrs. A. C. Dunmore and Mrs. C. W. Rolfe. The next home economics meeting, Feb. 9, will be open to all interested, when Thure Hanson will give a stereoscopic lecture on "Weights and Measures."

Auburndale Woman's Club

Tuesday afternoon more than 200 members and guests met in the parlors of the Woodland Park hotel, Auburndale, for the first President's day of Auburndale Woman's Club. Mrs. George Winslow Perkins, president of the Massachusetts State Federation, and Mrs. McIntyre, president of the Newton City Federation, were the guests of honor. Both gave short addresses. Entertainment was provided by Miss Lucine Fink of New York, who told stories which had been told to her when a child by her negro mammy. Mrs. Miller was hostess. A class in home economics has been formed and will meet on alternate Friday afternoons. The first meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. John F. Norton, 25 Groveland street, Feb. 19, at 3 p. m. "Cranford" is to be presented Feb. 16 at 2:30 and 8 p. m. in Norumbega hall. The receipts will be contributed to Belgian relief.

Monday Club, Newton Highlands

At this week's meeting of the Monday Club of Newton Highlands, held at the home of Mrs. W. E. Bowen, the English poets, John Masefield, Robert Bridges and Alfred Noyes, were discussed. Mrs. Robert Barnes and Mrs. W. E. Bowen read from Noyes' poems. Mrs. H. B. Hopkins discussed Bridges, and Mrs. H. B. Walker talked of Masefield.

Women's Educational Club

At a meeting of the travel class of the West Newton Women's Educational Club, with Mrs. Darling, the modern history of Egypt was discussed in papers by Mrs. Susan M. Dimond and Mrs. Early. The "Arabic Language,"

Wollaston, Quincy, Rockland, East Weymouth

The first of a series of three special meetings arranged by the civics, home economics and literature committees of Wollaston Woman's Club was held in Wollaston school hall last night. The topic discussed was "America's Message to Europe." Mayor Campbell and Jay William Hudson, Ph. D., spoke.

East Weymouth Monday Club

The Monday Club of East Weymouth held a musical entertainment in Odd Fellows hall Monday. Miss Ethel Frank, soprano; Hildegard Nash, violinist; Carl W. Dodge, cellist, and Marguerite Burrage, pianist, furnished the program.

Quincy Woman's Alliance

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston spoke at the meeting of the Woman's Alliance of the First Unitarian church of Quincy in the chapel Wednesday. Her subject was "The European War and American Duty."

W. C. T. U. of Quincy

The W. C. T. U. of Quincy met at the residence of Mrs. Charles H. Spear, 166 Washington street, Friday afternoon. Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, state president, delivered an address.

The Philergians Meet

Tuesday afternoon the Philergians of Braintree met in Cochato hall, the president, Mrs. Pamela G. Webber, in the chair. William N. Craig gave a talk

Concord, Sudbury, Maynard, Acton and Ayer

The fortnightly meeting of Sudbury Woman's Club was held Wednesday afternoon, with the president, Mrs. Waldo L. Stone, in the chair. Mrs. Stone introduced Miss Emma Latimer Fall, who gave an address on "Every Day Law for Women." The current events hour was under the direction of Mrs. George Gohlke, Mrs. Alfred Eaton and Miss Emily Willis.

Hudson Women Entertain

More than 400 persons were present at the seventeenth annual guest night of Hudson Woman's Club Wednesday evening in Town hall. A feature was the concert by a glee club, led by W. G. Harris. Readings were given by R. S. Illingworth and H. E. Battey played mandolin solos. The entertainment was in charge of Miss Frances E. Rice, Mrs. Emma F. Brown and Mrs. Ella M. Allen. Under the direction of the social committee, Mrs. Eva M. Brigham, Mrs. Emma W. Brown and Miss Lelia L. Parker, a surprise lunch was served, high school girls assisting. The decorations were in charge of Mrs. Florence A. Rob-

the parish. Frederick May Eliot of Cambridge will give an address "The Duty of Young People in a Free Church."

Lexington Drama Club

Lexington Drama Club held its weekly study meeting Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. Mary O. Jackson, 17 Oakland street, under the direction of Miss Ellen M. Farnsworth.

Lexington Mothers' Council

A sewing meeting was held Wednesday afternoon by the Mothers' Council of Lexington Woman's Association in the home of the president, Mrs. George Walter Spaulding, 13 Grant street.

Littleton Woman's Club

A musicale is to be given at the next meeting of Littleton Woman's Club Monday, in the vestry of the Unitarian church. The program is in charge of the music committee, Mrs. Charlotte A. Tenney, chairman.

with quotations from ancient poetry, was the subject of a paper by Mrs. Seaver. "Papiri," by Mrs. Robinson, brought another Egyptian subject to discussion while "The Arts and Crafts of Egypt," were described by Mrs. Jordan. Mrs. Emma Dimond read a paper on the Suez canal.

Shakespeare Club Meeting

Newton Highlands Shakespeare Club met Saturday at the home of Mrs. W. J. Bicknell, Erie avenue. The study of "Henry VIII." was continued.

Newton Woman's Club

Newton Woman's Club met Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Robert Douglas, 378 Walnut street, Newtonville. Louis Chalmers Stanton lectured on "The Fine Art of Listening," and "Audience versus Composer."

Highland Glee Club

A concert by the Highland Glee Club will be given Feb. 9 in Bray hall, Newton Center, in aid of the social service work of the Newton Center Woman's Club.

Relief Work is Aided

At a recent meeting of the Newton Social Service Club it was voted to join with other Newton clubs in furthering the war relief work in northern France.

Pierian Club Discussion

"Canada's relation to the United States," was the topic of a meeting Wednesday of the Pierian Club of Newton Upper Falls. Mrs. J. W. C. Easterbrook was hostess. A paper by Mrs. Charles Mills, giving arguments for and against annexation and reciprocity, was read by Mrs. C. F. Rogers, Jr. The next meeting of the club will be held Feb. 17 at the home of Mrs. H. E. Locke, Boylston street. Mrs. Harriet T. McIntyre, president of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, will give an address on "Four Hundred and Fifty Miles by River and Trail Through Canada."

Newton Highlands C. L. S. C.

Newton Highlands C. L. S. C. met Monday at the home of Mrs. Robert Clark. Miss Anna Thompson read a paper on the social life and customs of the Irish people.

Newton Mothers Club

The Newton Mothers Club members were hostesses at a musicale Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John J. Mitchell, 38 Calverton road, West Newton.

on the beauty and value of trees and shrubs. Mrs. George G. Ellsworth sang, accompanied by Miss Mary H. Dyer on the piano and Samuel Ellsworth on the violin. A third opera talk will be given by Mr. Hubbard in Hollis school hall, Feb. 12 at 8 p. m.

Rockland Woman's Club

The Woman's Club of Rockland observed Federation day with a musicale at the First Congregational church, Friday afternoon. Members of the woman's clubs of Abington and Whitman were guests. A program was furnished by Miss Ruth N. Tammany, soprano; Percy F. Baker, bass; Miss Alice Eldredge, pianist; G. Parker Williamson, organist and accompanist.

Quincy Woman's Club

The Woman's Club of Quincy will present its annual dramatics next Tuesday in Music hall. Wednesday evening "Mikado" will be presented at the same place. The opera will be presented under the direction of the music committee. Mrs. Jennie Hocking Hunt will be the conductor. The soloists will be Warren A. Brown, Frederick H. Kennedy, Herbert W. Smith, John E. Green, Charles H. Everett, Mrs. May (Hastings) Slade, Miss Angela McCarthy, Miss Ruth Packard, Miss Annie Deane and Miss Dorothy Packard.

Maynard Club's Guest Afternoon

The annual guest afternoon entertainment of Maynard Woman's Club occurs Tuesday in Masonic Hall, Maynard. A feature will be the reading of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," by Mrs. Lillian Fuller Jackson.

West Acton Woman's Club

In the vestry of the Baptist church will be held Monday evening the annual guest night of West Acton Woman's Club. Mrs. Elizabeth Pooler Rice will read Paul Keeler's "Friend Hannah."

Concord Female Charitable Society

At the recent meeting of the directors of the Concord Female Charitable Society organization of the board was per-

fect as follows: President, Mrs. Sherman Hoar; vice-president, Mrs. Charles H. Towle; treasurer, Mrs. Herbert W. Hosmer; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Ralph Holden; clerk, Mrs. Charles E. Brown; assistant clerk, Mrs. J. H. Orendorff; social committee, Mrs. Russell Robb, chairman; Miss Mary D. Brooks, Miss Julia Wheeler, Mrs. George B. Clark, Mrs. Hollis Howe, Miss Marion B. Keyes, Mrs. William D. Cross, Miss Alice Jacobs, Miss Mary Hosmer, Mrs. Ansoq Wheeler, Mrs. A. W. Lee and Mrs. Charles G. Kent.

Concord Bible Society

At the recent annual meeting of the Concord Bible Society these officers were elected: President, Mrs. Thomas Todd; first vice-president, Mrs. George Minot Baker; second vice-president, Miss Alice Jacobs; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Herbert Vialle; directors, Mrs. Charles S. Richardson, Mrs. Frank Pierce, Mrs. C. R. Borland and Mrs. C. E. Stewart. Mrs. James C. Melvin, Mrs. Frank Pierce, Miss Alice Jacobs and Mrs. J. C. Friend were elected to life membership.

West Concord Woman's Club

An open meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Odd Fellows hall, Concord Junction, under the direction of West

Patriotic Societies Report Week's Doings

Mrs. Charles H. Masury of Danvers, former state regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, was unanimously reelected president-general of the Society Daughters of the Union at the third annual convention of the organization recently held at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York. The present Massachusetts state regent of the D. A. R., Mrs. George C. Jenkins of Whitman, was elected vice-president-general and Mrs. George H. Hale was appointed corresponding secretary. Seven new state regents were appointed. The Daughters of the Confederacy were represented by Miss Rose Livingston Schuyler. Addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. Masury and by Mrs. Regina Demarest, past department president of the Woman's Relief Corps of New York. Gen. George B. Loud, formerly of Salem, Mass., spoke for the G. A. R. The program was in charge of Mrs. W. R. Stewart, chairman, and members of the Charter chapter.

Third Plantation Chapter, D. R.

"Washington's Ideal of Patriotism" was the subject of an address given by Dr. Frederick W. Perkins at the meeting of Third Plantation chapter, D. R., last Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb, Lynn.

D. R. Convention in May

Beginning on May 10, the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley, president general, will hold its annual convention in Brooklyn, N. Y., by invitation of the Long Island Society of which Mrs. Don C. Seitz is regent. The headquarters of the convention will be at the Hotel St. George, and the dinner, always a feature of the convention, will take place at the Hotel Bossert. Several excursions have been planned for the visiting delegates, and various festivities arranged. Mrs. Alma Webster Powell will give the lecture and musicale formerly given at Williams College and at the University of Pennsylvania.

Daughters of the Revolution Fair

Under the direction of Mrs. Franklin E. Smith of Newton as chairman, several hundred dollars for the Red Cross Society was raised by the Society of Daughters of the Revolution at a fair held at the Hotel Westminster Thursday. The buffet lunch, which about 500 persons attended, was in charge of the Dolly Madison chapter. A program was given by Mrs. Harold K. Shumway of

COMMUNAL MUSIC GIVEN SUPPORT IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—That the masses, so called, are sufficiently alert to preserve the destiny of music, independent of the sickle support of the classes, finds proof in the development of the communal musical venture of the Milwaukee Auditorium.

The auditorium is essentially a municipal institution and the weekly Sunday afternoon concerts had their inception in the city common council. Under a recent reorganization, following the discovery that the venture had outgrown the coddling stage and become virtually self-supporting, notwithstanding the popular admission fee of 10 and 25 cents, the common council turned the active management of the concerts over to the auditorium board, with its moral support and an annual appropriation deemed sufficient to meet all demands.

The Auditorium Symphony orchestra, now in its second season, is composed of 50 of the city's leading musicians, under the direction of Hermann A. Zeitz, and supplemented from time to time by instrumental and vocal soloists. The present organization succeeded Christopher Bach's symphony orchestra, under the direction of Hugo Bach, actively identified with the establishment of the series and still affiliated, with the title of assistant conductor, although the original organization now devotes itself exclusively to band work.

Programs largely classical, with popular interpellations, are carried on each Sunday afternoon in the main hall of the Auditorium. On a recent Sunday the attendance reached a record of 4000, the average admissions totaling about 3500. As an index of the taste of this necessarily popular gathering there may be listed the results of a recent vote polled with the purpose of having a request concert. Five per cent of the 1700 requests, sent at random and without a prepared ballot, gave Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite first choice. Following in the or-

der of their popularity, were the sextette from "Lucia," "Wilhelm Tell" overture, Pilgrims' chorus from "Tannhauser," and "Hungarian Rhapsody."

Each number of the printed program is followed by a brief biography of the composer and a sketch of the circumstances surrounding its composition. The following extract from a recent program will illustrate:

"Pastoral symphony from 'The Messiah'—Handel. . . In the world of music Handel's oratorios hold much the same place as do Shakespeare's in that of the drama. They should stand alone, in approach to greatness, and above them towers that marvelous work of genius, 'The Messiah.' It was written in 1742, at the time when Handel was thinking of returning to the continent. The Duke of Devonshire, however (then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) invited him to visit Dublin and it was then that in the incredibly short time of 21 days this work was written and dedicated to the Irish people. Its first performance took place in Dublin, for the benefit of those in debtors' jail. . . The pastoral symphony, the charming interlude, precedes the recitative, 'There were shepherds in the field' and, is, of course, descriptive of this idyll."

Such are the methods by which music of the better class has been made a popular commodity and source of popular inspiration in Milwaukee. The venture is still an experiment, it is true, but not so much so as several recent operative ventures whose expensive charms failed of monetary, and consequently, esthetic appreciation.

Proceeds of a special concert next Tuesday night will go toward the foundation of a permanent music library for the Auditorium Symphony orchestra, in memory of Charles E. Sammond, one of the founders of the popular concerts and former president of the auditorium board.

Concord Woman's Club. The speaker was Miss Ruth Bachelier, who gave a lecture on "Dollars and Sense in Left Overs." The meeting was in charge of the household economics committee, Mrs. Cora Hatch, chairman.

Another sewing meeting was held last Thursday by the club women of Concord in the Parish house of the Trinity church. The Concord women now rank third in the amount of articles shipped for Belgian relief from Greater Boston. Cambridge held the list, and Brookline is second.

Guest Night of Ayer Club. The annual guest night of Ayer Woman's Club was held Wednesday evening in town hall. The guests were received by these officers: Miss S. A. Blood, Mrs. M. H. Bixby, Mrs. F. W. Gleason, Mrs. E. D. Johnson, Miss Madeline Whitney and Mrs. S. B. Barry. The ushers were Miss Isabel Murphy, Mrs. Aris Fisher, Mrs. C. P. Murphy, Mrs. S. C. Perkins, Mrs. E. H. Priest and Mrs. S. A. Sanders. "Monsieur Beaucaire" was presented. The program included selections by Miss Rebecca W. Holmes, violin; Miss Rebecca Haight, violoncello; and Mrs. Lena H. Graydon, piano.

Newton Highlands, pianist, and Miss Emily Mercer, Newton Highlands, violinist. Among those who had charge of tables were Mrs. Susan M. Plummer, former state regent, Mrs. Charles Knowles Bolton, state regent, Mrs. B. W. Sanborn, Mrs. J. A. Purington, Mrs. Nellie Farmer, Miss Maude Burdette, Mrs. Frederick Leslie, Mrs. Everett Stowe and Mrs. Myra B. Lord.

Adams Chapter, D. R., of Quincy. Singing of patriotic songs and a social hour followed the business meeting of Adams chapter, D. R., at the residence of Harriet B. Pierce, 242 Granite street, Quincy, last Monday. Miss Pierce was assisted as hostess by Mrs. Walter E. Piper.

Old Boston Chapter, D. A. R., Is Hostess. Old Boston chapter, D. A. R., was the hostess organization at state headquarters in the Pierce building, Copley square, last Monday. Those who received were Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, chapter regent; Mrs. George O. Jenkins, state regent; Mrs. Charles G. Chick, state vice-regent; Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, state treasurer, and the chapter vice-regent, Mrs. R. L. Page. Among the special guests were Mrs. George T. Guernsey, state regent of Kansas, and Mrs. Lyman B. Swomstedt, former treasurer-general of the National Society, D. A. R. The hostess chapter next Monday will be Colonel Thomas Gardner of Allston, Miss Emma S. Cobleigh, regent.

Old South Chapter, D. A. R. Following the business meeting of Old South chapter, D. A. R., at Chipman hall, Tremont temple, next Monday afternoon, a literary hour will be given, with an address by the Rev. Stephen Herbert Roblin, songs by Miss Ina Brown and piano solos by Miss Irene Southwick. New members are Mrs. J. W. Lufkin of Boston, Mrs. John F. Nichol of Waltham, Mrs. Charles F. Weinhold of Boston and Mrs. John W. Woods of Wintrop. A social hour will be given for the chapter members Feb. 17 by Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Hall at 74 Georgia street, Roxbury.

Ex-Regents' D. A. R. Club. A Lincoln's day entertainment at the Vendome has been arranged by the Ex-Regents D. A. R. Club of Massachusetts. This was initiated last year by the club founder, Miss Marion Brazier, and it was voted to make it an annual event. Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey, state director of children's societies of the D. A. R., will preside. The speakers will be Brig-Gen.

Philip Reade; U. S. A., retired, and the Rev. Stephen H. Roblin. Master Charlie Savage will sing and it is expected that Elvira Leveroni will give solos. Miss Clara Barteaux will lead in the "Star Spangled Banner" following the flag salute, the colors to be escorted by members of the Fusiliers in uniform, led by Maj. J. W. H. Myrick. Miss Edith Margaret Smail of Wellesley College and Nixon Waterman will appear on the program.

Old Belfry Chapter, D. A. R.

Chancellor McGown of the American International College in Springfield was the speaker at the meeting of Old Belfry chapter, D. A. R., at the home of Mrs. William R. Hovey, 29 Lancaster street, Cambridge, Tuesday. Miss George Masters read a paper on the old Lee Mansion of Marblehead, which is famous for its beautiful wall papers and as being one of the best types of colonial architecture in this section.

Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, D. A. R. Mrs. Amy Ford Everett will speak of her work in the state industrial school at Lancaster at the meeting of Gen. Israel Putnam chapter, D. A. R., Feb. 17. There will be music by Miss Jane Parker of Reading. The hostesses will be Mrs. J. Fred Hussey, Mrs. Ralph J. Abbott, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Jay E. Day, Mrs. Clinton C. Low, Mrs. J. Frank Porter, Miss Marion Perley, Mrs. Walter A. Tapley and Miss Marion C. Whipple. A meeting of the china class was held Feb. 3, the subject being "Early English Stoneware," discussed by Mrs. Wallace P. Hood. The hostess was Mrs. George B. Sears.

Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, D. A. R. Colonel Anderson will speak at the meeting of Abigail Phillips Quincy chapter, D. A. R., at the home of Mrs. E. E. Jameson, 58 Beach street, Wollaston, next Monday.

Lydia Cobb Chapter, D. A. R.

"Washington" will be the subject of the address by the Rev. Malcolm Taylor at the meeting of Lydia Cobb chapter, D. A. R., of Taunton next Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Anna I. Hathaway will preside.

John Hancock Chapter, D. A. R. Phases of colonial life, events and persons of a patriotic character will be presented at the meeting of John Hancock chapter, D. A. R., Feb. 16. Miss Grace M. Coolidge will be hostess.

Deborah Wheelock Chapter, D. A. R. Frank W. Morrison will speak on the "Battle of Trafalgar" at the meeting of Deborah Wheelock chapter, D. A. R., of Uxbridge, Feb. 12. The hostesses will be Mrs. Florence R. Hall assisted by Mrs.

WARM WELCOME FOR VISITORS AT VOTES FOR WOMEN SHOP

"Come In," Bold Black Letters on Door Tell Passersby, and "Come Again" Is Advice Given Them on Departure—Many People Take Away Free Literature

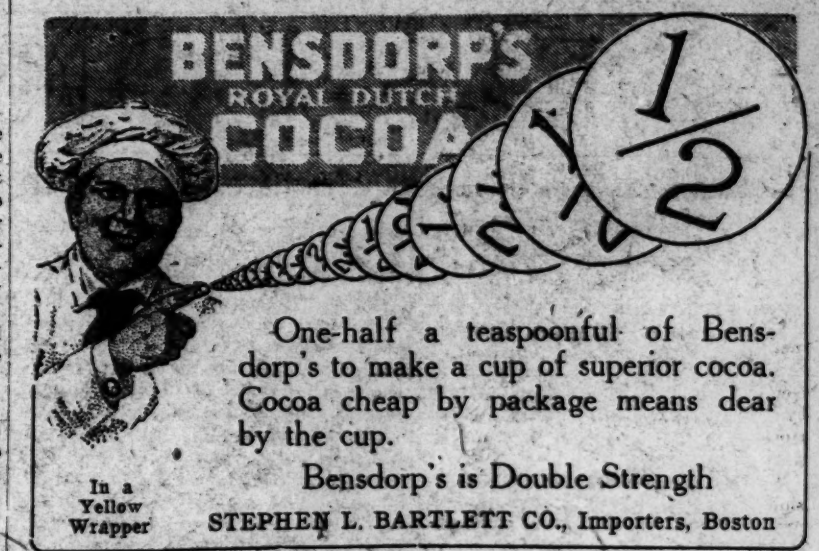
In bold black type on the outside of the door of the Votes for Women Shop on Tremont street are these two words: "Come In." Thus briefly and concisely does the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for good government extend to the public a standing invitation to make itself more familiar with one of the great questions of the day. Those who accept the invitation and step inside the door, be it ever so reluctantly and fearfully, are received with a warmth that leaves no doubt as to the sincerity of their welcome. They find that "Come In" is only a prelude to "Come Again" and this, too, whether their stay be brief or long.

Of course there are numberless passersby who do not accept the invitation, some because they are in such a hurry that they never see it, some because they are afraid they will be persuaded if they step inside. Then there are the people who are simply "on the fence," who would like to come in but who hardly dare; these are the people who stand and look in at the windows, and who develop courage enough sometimes to step up to the table in the doorway and help themselves to the suffrage literature that has been put there for anyone who wants it.

Now there are all sorts of ways to help oneself to free literature, and if those inside the shop only had time to watch every one who steps up to that little table or casts a glance in that direction they would obtain many an entertaining glimpse of genuine human nature. But this is out of the question, for the women in charge must give their first attention to the pedestrians who actually have entered.

They must find out whether these guests are in favor of suffrage and, if they are not, must begin at once to show them why they should be. They must get the men who are registered voters to sign cards stating that they will or at least intend to vote for equal suffrage next November. They must answer all their guests' questions, meet all their arguments against suffrage, receive the money paid for pamphlets and papers and postcards and extend a cordial invitation to hear the noon and evening speaking which are daily features of the little shop's activity.

While this is going on, the pile of free literature on the doorstep table is gradually disappearing. First from the scores of people passing by a man steps up, looking searchingly at the fliers and papers as if inquiring what they were all about. He takes up a Woman's Journal, looks at the front page dubiously, then at the back; finally he slips it into his overcoat pocket and a moment later he has disappeared in the throng. But his place already has been taken by another man, who no sooner



BENSODORP'S
ROYAL DUTCH
COCOA

One-half a teaspoonful of Bensodorp's to make a cup of superior cocoa. Cocoa cheap by package means dear by the cup.

Bensdorp's is Double Strength
STEPHEN L. BARTLETT CO., Importers, Boston

Adelaide G. Ledbury, Mrs. Ida A. Braman, Mrs. Alice P. Morrison and Miss Sadie L. Staples.

Massachusetts Founders Society, D. A. R. "The Costumes of Two Centuries" will be described by Mrs. Hattie Elliott Johnson, assisted by Miss M. Bertha Corson, at the meeting of Massachusetts Founders Society, D. A. R., at the Women's City Club Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock.

Deliverance Munroe Chapter, D. R. Members of Deliverance Munroe chapter, D. R., were hostesses at the "at home" given at the state headquarters in Hotel Westminster yesterday afternoon. Mrs. F. E. Smith was in charge of the refreshment table, assisted by Mrs. George Whitmore, Miss Lou Dyer, Mrs. Anna Sweet, Mrs. Ida Collins, Mrs. W. W. Hall and others. The next social hour at headquarters will be in charge of Washington Elm chapter, D. R., the first Friday in March.

Old Concord Chapter, D. A. R. The annual guest afternoon of Old Concord chapter, D. A. R., is to be observed next Saturday in the First Parish Meeting House. Mrs. Ralph M. Kirtland, regent of Minute Men chapter, is to give an address on "Grandmother's Attic Treasures."

Mrs. Plummer is Appointed. Mrs. Susan M. Plummer of Lynn, former state regent of the Massachusetts Society, D. R., has just been appointed a member of the national committee of the Woman's National Made in America League. The headquarters of the organization are in Washington, D. C.

Peter Faneuil Chapter, D. R. Mrs. Elisabeth Merritt Gosse will give a talk on "Old Salem Cupboards" at the meeting of Peter Faneuil chapter, D. R., Feb. 13, at the residence of Miss Lena H. Cook, 14 Gardner street, Allston.

WARM WELCOME FOR VISITORS AT VOTES FOR WOMEN SHOP

"Come In," Bold Black Letters on Door Tell Passersby, and "Come Again" Is Advice Given Them on Departure—Many People Take Away Free Literature

sees the sign, "Take Some," than he proceeds to pocket a sample of everything on display and might even help himself to duplicate copies if he were not suddenly pushed out of the way by two small boys, who make a grab for some of the gay fliers and then, popping their heads in at the door, ask in loud tones, "Say, are you giving away those buttons and pencils in the window, too?"

"No, we are selling those," answers one of the women, "but you can come in if you like and look at them; or perhaps you would like to buy some of these postcards or take some of these cards for your father and big brothers to sign."

"Not today, thanks," one of them replies. "We belong to the army of the unemployed and money is scarce," and as he gives his companion a nudge they close the door with a bang and run off down the street. Along comes a prim looking stenographer. She discovers the table and stops suddenly; then she glances furtively in every direction, and making sure that no one is paying any attention to her, she helps herself to what is nearest, immediately conceals it in her handbag and marches on with an air which says as plainly as words, "Why of course I am not a suffragist. The subject does not interest me in the least!"

But it evidently does interest the next pedestrian very much. He is a tall man with a pleasant smile which grows more and more expansive the longer he stands at the table and scans its contents. "Well, well," he says softly to himself, "if this isn't just what I have been looking for! How pleased Mary will be!" And without more ado he takes a flier from this pile, a paper from that, and passes on, humming cheerfully, "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," while two young girls step up into the doorway and, chattering like magpies, take a handful of literature apiece and go on, as if this were merely an incident in their regular daily program, as doubtless it is.

Inside the shop the two women in charge are talking earnestly to three guests, two shop girls and a man who looks as if he had not decided whether he had got into the right place or not. "Sure, I'll take some of the cards and get them signed," says one of the girls. "I have believed in suffrage ever since I had to get out and earn my own living. Here, Kate, you take some, too. You know you are just as much for it as I am."

"Well, I don't know," the man is saying as he looks doubtfully at the card that has been handed him for his signature. "It has always seemed to me that woman's place was in the home."

"So it is," is the unexpected answer. "That's just why she needs the vote. Here, glance over this flier on 'Women

in the Home," and then see if you aren't ready to sign the card."

"Well, that sounds pretty sensible," the man admits, as he hands the flier back. "Yes, I guess I'll sign a card after all, and I'll take some for my friends, too. As long as I am going into this thing I might as well do it up brown."

"Say, what's this place for?" queries a dapper little fellow, who has just blustered in with a very important air. "Oh, votes for women! Now tell me, don't you think things were much better in the days of chivalry when the knights rode boldly forth?"

The unexpected language of the query rather takes the two women by surprise, but they rally instantly, and one of them replies, "You must remember that these same knights locked their ladies in cold stone towers. The good old days might have been fine for the men, but I don't believe the ladies enjoyed them very much."

"Well, I believe in chivalry with all my heart," answers the young man. "I shall never allow my wife to vote. Women don't need the vote. All they need is chivalry."

"Guess they need that all right," laughs one of the women as the defender of the good old days bustles out, "and they need justice, too. Come to one of our noon meetings, and you'll hear more about it."

At this point a richly dressed woman enters, and, glancing around the shop with a critical air, says at length: "Don't ask me if I am interested in equal suffrage,

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Old Brocades as Covers for Tops of Tables

White coverings are not best for the table in the living-room, and it is not necessary that the cover should hide the whole surface. There are many attractive materials which can be utilized as covers for table tops. Pieces of old brocades or embroideries can be picked up at reasonable prices at upholstering shops and if bound in a plain color or with wide gold braid, are charming. Oval or oblong pieces of plain velours, lined with soft felt or flannel, make attractive and equally satisfactory covers for the oriental rug environment.

For small tables, Japanese mats, with their rich blues, greens and golds or stripes of oriental embroidery are just the thing. And what is more appropriate for the little old-time sewing table than an old sampler with its soft bits of color?—Exchange.

EIGHT FAMILIES FORM A MEAT CLUB

Isolation from markets and the need of fresh meat in a season when it cannot be kept without ice, brought forth a proposition from some thoughtful man that resulted in the formation of a fresh-meat club in Lincoln county, North Carolina, just 17 years ago the past summer. Since that time this club has furnished eight families with meat when otherwise it could not have been had without effort and sometimes loss. To slaughter a beef and have the selling of a part of it rest on uncertainties was too great a risk with a good quality of beef, but to divide a carcass into eight parts was easy sailing, and the club was formed.

The charter members were: John Rudisill, R. G. Rutledge, Henry Kiser, John Adderholdt, Manuel Rudisill, William Crouse, Morris Clark, and Wiley Clark. John Adderholdt was elected secretary of the club at the first meeting, which place he has held for 17 years, and in that time there have been but two changes in the membership, says Farm and Fireside.

It is worked this way: It is agreed that John Rudisill shall supply the first beef of the season, and the other members come for their part. The carcass is cut into eight parts: upper hind quarters, lower hind quarters, upper fore quarters, lower fore quarters, each quarter being divided into two parts. John Rudisill gets the leg end of a hind quarter; the next time the rib end of a fore quarter; then the loin end of a hind quarter, and then the neck end of a fore quarter; and each member follows suit, getting part of a hind quarter at one time and a part of a fore quarter the next, while the supplying member gets the hide and the refuse.

John Adderholdt, the secretary, keeps a book in which each man is charged with a given number of pounds, the eight pieces varying in weight, and no money is passed till the eight men have each furnished a beef, when the varying balances are squared up and money paid.

If R. G. Rutledge slaughtered the first Saturday, it was known then that Mor-

DRESS AT AN AMERICAN FASHION SHOW

An affair that emphasized the sincerity of American designers of women's outer apparel and the manufacturers of textiles in the originating of American styles was the fashion show held in the Astor hotel, New York, a few days ago.

The garments were displayed by living models, who mounted a platform in the center of the salon. There they paused in the spotlight, gaily spread their parasols or slipped off their coats to reveal the dainty lining of pussy willow taffeta, or show the smart blouses that completed their costumes.

One of the most interesting features of this exhibit was undoubtedly the American made textiles, says the New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser. The pussy willow taffetas, whose good wearing qualities, beautiful texture and exquisite designs are so well known, were developed in many interesting gowns, while without exception these silks were chosen for the lining of the various suits and coats that were shown. Indestructible voile, khaki-kool and faille were also used in very charming models.

The worumbo materials introduced include covers of marvelous texture and rarely beautiful finish, and chinchillas that are remarkable for their light weight, to which is united the warmth that pure wool always possesses. The delicately colored threads woven in the white chinchillas give a dainty appearance to this cloth.

The return to quaint modes is particularly evident in the gowns that possess extremely wide skirts. In striking contrast to the modes discarded recently there is a tendency to somewhat "fussed-up" effects. But this is a natural result, for when there is abundance of material one finds many a fold that may be decorated with a touch of embroidery, or a host of flounces that may be adorned with ribbon rosettes, or picturesque pipings.

The sleeve, too, which in the new gowns usually extends to the wrist, affords another opportunity for the inventiveness of the designer, who cuffs it in myriad ways, or elaborates it with galaxies of buttons.

There is, however, much charm in the dainty surplice or suspender effect that was featured in many of the frocks. The toloer idea was also prettily developed in some of the most interesting models. Girdles finished with long flat sash ends characterized several of the

INCREASE IN THE OLIVE INDUSTRY

Some idea of the amount of olive oil that is served and used on the tables in the cooking of the housewives of the United States may be gained when it is learned that the imports of olive oil for the first ten months of last year were about 6,000,000 gallons, and the production in Arizona and California, the only states, which produce olive oil to any extent, was about 500,000 gallons. That it is an important article of diet is well understood by many, but there are still some who have not learned to appreciate its value. Almost any article of food that is fried is improved by cooking in olive oil, such as omelets, apples, potatoes, eggs, and many others, and it is claimed that batter of different kinds when shortened with olive oil will be lighter than when butter is used.

The first use of the olive oil is so remote that it is impossible to conjecture when in the progress of civilization the

Clark would take his turn the second Saturday, Manuel Rudisill the third, and on down the line till each had furnished a beef.

From the beginning of this club there has been a friendly rivalry with these contented neighbors to see who can furnish the nicest meat. Outsiders who have been fortunate enough to sit at one of the tables have often had cause to remark on the fine quality of the meat furnished. Should any member of this club fall out, for any cause, the place would not be vacant a day, so satisfactorily has the club been run.

Clubs of four could be worked the same way on smaller animals. This club has always striven to furnish meat only in the time when it was difficult to keep meat and after the home supply had run low. After hog-killing time and people had their own meat the club held up till such time as was agreed upon.

Results: A neighborhood of united neighbors; families thrown together each week; fresh meat of a high quality each week; all members doing well, as evidenced by 17 years under the same secretary, with only two changes in membership.

Throw Back of Scarf Over

While mufflers, scarfs and fur pieces are so popular, it might be well to know, writes a Monitor reader, that if you will throw the back of your scarf over the front, instead of the reverse, as is commonly done, you will find it will hold more firmly and avoid the constant slipping from the shoulder.

RUGS MORE POPULAR THAN CARPETS

Carpets, rugs and hangings were among the early furnishings classed as luxuries, and were used in the temples and palaces. From rare specimens of decorative textiles in the museums, which date to nearly 1500 B. C., Egyptian fabrics for such purposes appear to have been made of linen, combined with colored wools, in a tapestry weaving manner, and were not tufted or piled textures. There is

also a large marble slab taken from an eastern palace which is carved in a geometrical design supposed to be a copy of an Assyrian rug made nearly 1000 B. C.

Philadelphia was the home of the first carpet factory in the United States, established in 1791. Alexander Hamilton was sufficiently interested in the new industry to secure a small tariff as an encouragement for the manufacturers. After this tariff went into effect other factories were built, and the industry became firmly established.

Rugs have outdistanced carpets in popular favor to such an extent that it is unusual to see a floor completely covered. One great advantage in a rug is the ease with which it is taken up, cleaned and put down again. If there is no one to beat the rugs for her, the housewife usually takes the rugs outdoors when she does the regular weekly sweeping, to prevent raising dust in the house as would be the case if the sweeping were done there. Even with one large rug in a room it is easier to take it outside to clean it. Where there is grass to clean the rug on, leave it out for an hour or so to air. This method is so satisfactory and makes the room seem so much cleaner than the one that has a carpet tacked to the floor, which must be swept in the room, that it is not difficult to discover the reason for the increasing popularity of rugs over carpets.

The tailored suits revealed the fact that the length of the shoulder must be clearly defined, and with the return of the set-in sleeve the graceful line that the kimono so delicately accentuated has vanished.

Metal buttons bright with the sheen of silver and gold were used unsparingly on skirt and coat. Many of the jackets have high collars. Belts that seemed to accentuate the flaring peplums were favored on many of the smartest modes, while others, less strictly tailored, were trimmed with embroidery and showed greater variety in the cut of the sleeve.

The separate coats rejoined in ample folds that are always appreciated by the woman who likes the freedom of the outdoor world. In the designing of the wraps the atmosphere of another era was vividly shown, for they were fashioned on lines always associated with the dress of our grandmothers.

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Hawthorne.

CONNECTING WORDS

Each of the words described has five letters. The last three letters of the first word form the first three of the second word; the last three of the second word form the first three of the third word, and so on.

I. 1. A short story with a moral. 2. To mix. 3. To enrich by a gift. 4. A wooden pin to hold two pieces in position. 5. Pertaining to Wales.

II. 1. Contended. 2. An evergreen tree. 3. Defied. 4. Fortification. 5. The mother of Perseus.

III. 1. A creature with a hundred eyes. 2. Zest. 3. Stocky. 4. External. 5. Concise.

IV. 1. Mother-of-pearl. 2. Hilltop. 3. To impede. 4. Subject. 5. People who formerly inhabited the Highlands of Scotland.

V. 1. A friend of Rosalind. 2. A former French coin. 3. Forest visited by Rosalind. 4. A cotton cloth. 5. Plural of a cloud.

VI. 1. Fairies. 2. A girl's name. 3. A place where a beast is kept and fed. 4. Permit. 5. To let down.

wild olive passed under the care of gardeners and became the fruitful garden olive that it now is. Ancient records tell of the abundance of the olive in the land of Canaan, and of its importance as used by the people of Syria. There are some who believe that the latter country was the birthplace of the cultivated fruit. Homer speaks of olive oil as being a luxury of the wealthy, and, although no reference is made to the cultivation of the olive in the "Iliad," frequent allusions to the tree, such as that in the garden of Alcinoos, show it to have been known when the "Odyssey" was written.

The olive oil from France and Italy is believed by many to be the best produced. An excellent quality is also produced in Spain, but the flavor is too strong for some tastes, although it is a very clear, excellent oil. Soon after the discovery of the American continent olive trees were planted there by Spanish settlers. In Chile the tree flourished as luxuriantly as in its native land, the trunk often growing to a large size and oil of a fair quality being produced by the fruit. Later it was introduced into Mexico and California, where it has prospered well under careful cultivation.

One interesting peculiarity of an olive orchard is the entire absence of any bees or birds on account of the bitterness of the fruit, which does not attract them. The largest olive orchard in the world, as it is called, is situated 20 miles north of Los Angeles, where 2000 acres are set to trees. This industry is one of the largest in this state of varied fruits, as it embraces more than 2,000,000 trees. An acre will accommodate 100 trees, which often reach a height of 40 feet, but more frequently resemble giant sage brush because of their close growth to the ground. Tradition says that in some countries olive trees 1000 years old are still bearing. They begin to bear when from 7 to 9 years old and the crops some years are very heavy, with the fruit hanging in clusters. An acre will average in good years 2000 gallons of olives, which will make about 250 gallons of oil. Olives for pickles are gathered after they attain their full growth.

The unpleasant acid which keeps the birds and bees from touching the olive is removed by a bath in water frequently renewed, for 10 days, or in potash lye for 12 hours. The lye solution is in favor because it has a tendency to soften the skin, but the taste of the potash must then be removed by frequent and prolonged baths in clear water. The olives are then immersed in brine which is made stronger at each change until the proper flavor has been obtained.

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Cooking Recipes

MUFFINS

One fourth cup of butter, one third cup sugar, one egg, one half cup of milk, one and one half cups flour, two and one half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one half teaspoon of salt. Cream butter, add sugar and other ingredients, then egg well beaten. Bake in muffin tins in a quick oven.

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS

Use one pint of scalded milk, three even tablespoonfuls of butter, two even tablespoonfuls of sugar, one small teaspoon of salt, five and three fourths cups of flour, one yeast cake dissolved in one fourth cup of lukewarm water. Add butter, sugar and salt to the milk; when lukewarm, add the dissolved yeast cake, and three cups of flour. Beat thoroughly and let rise until light. Cut down and add enough flour to knead. Let it rise again, turn on to a slightly floured board, knead and roll out to one half inch in thickness. Cut out with a biscuit cutter. Brush over one half of each piece with melted butter, fold and press edges together. Place in well-greased pan and let rise very light. Bake in a hot oven.

OLD-FASHIONED MILK TOAST

Heat one pint of milk to near boiling, then add a tablespoon of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. When this is cooked, remove from the stove, add a teaspoonful of butter, one fourth teaspoon of salt and the yolk of an egg. Pour over half a dozen slices of nicely toasted bread.

Opportunity for Flounces

Bell skirts, which have arrived, furnish a good opportunity for flounces. It will be recalled that the genuine crinoline skirt of years ago was covered with small ruffles, and, although the skirts of today may not have 20 tiny ruffles reaching to the waist from the bottom of the skirt, as was a feature of the old-time skirts, five flounces will be considered in the height of the mode and the triple-flounce skirt will be commonly seen. These flounces will be made of self material, of lace or embroidery, and for evening wear will frequently be trimmed with bias folds of silk or with floral wreaths.

FROCK OF DURABLE GABARDINE

Gabardine is a favorite material and will be generally worn throughout the spring. It is handsome and durable.

This dress shows it in the favorite sand color with trimming of braid and with color and cuffs of broadcloth, while the sash is made of charmeuse satin.

The long flaring tunic is so generally



becoming that it is being worn extensively notwithstanding the tendency toward full skirts.

An attractive gown for the South or for the coming season could be made of broadcloth cotton crepe for the blouse and tunic and with plain material for the skirt, or of flowered material for the

Stick File as Holder for Crochet Cotton

A spool of crochet cotton can be a most elusive thing once it slips out of one's lap and gets away. Get an ordinary stick file with a rounded base, cut a piece of tan-colored linen to fit this base, allowing enough to turn under the edge. On it embroider a red poppy, a purple pansy or any flower your fancy may choose, with heavy embroidery cotton in the long-and-short stitch. In the center of the flower make an eyelet with yellow thread and through this stick the stem of the file. Stretch the linen very carefully over the base and paste a piece of cardboard underneath. The spool fits on the stem of the file and revolves as the work progresses.—Modern Friscilla.

Bullock's Los Angeles

- To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions.
- To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree.
- To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness.
- To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it.
- To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer.

This is the aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding. "The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

New Japanese Crepes, California Importations

THESE crepe weaves, washable fabrics that require no ironing—effective—and inexpensive. 20 cents and 25 cents the yard. A just received importation—from Japan—old blues, the rose colorings, ecru, soft greens and violets—and white. Either the one-tone crepes, or crepes striped in cool colorings. For kimonos, crepes patterned—Japanesely. Samples sent on request.

The J. W. ROBINSON CO.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The Right Kind of Furniture for YOUR Home Is the Barker Bros. Kind—The BEST!

The marvelous collections of beautiful furniture gathered on our many floors, and marked at popular prices, are the most convincing proof any home furnisher could have that it is not only possible, but easy—at BARKER BROS., at least—to furnish the home in good taste at very moderate cost.

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FIRST YEAR MEN AT HARVARD TO EAT IN ANY FRESHMAN HALL

Step Taken Is Said to Constitute Recognition by University Authorities of Advantage of College Friendships and Worth of Association—To Promote Fellowship

By a new rule at Harvard University, members of the first year class are permitted to take meals in any of the three freshman halls. In the opinion of Assistant Dean H. A. Yeomans, known as "the freshman dean," this innovation is a step in the advancement of the plan for which the new dormitories, Smith, Standish, and Gore halls, were erected.

Formerly the attitude of educators was to emphasize almost wholly the academic advantage of the college, and if any attention was given to the social life of the students it was only to suppress or limit features which appeared to be encroaching on the rightful place of studies. Then followed what might be called the laissez-faire period, in which admission was made of the right of students to social, athletic, and other non-academic pursuits, but little attempt was made at control.

The new freshman dormitory plan, fathered by President Lowell, is said to constitute a recognition, on the part of the Harvard authorities, of the advantage of college friendships and the character building power of college associations, and is an attempt to guide the newcomers at Harvard to true democratic fellowship.

"We have in every freshman hall," says Dean Yeomans, "what you might call a cross-section of the class." In previous years most boys have formed their friends from a narrow circle, defined for some by preparatory school ties, for others by their relative possessions. Those men who could afford to live in luxurious quarters and formed their friends among men of equal means. The men with less money likewise lived with their monetary equals. Thus the freshman class was made up of a series of cliques determined rather by the prosperity of parents than the merits of sons. Under the new plan, all grades are gathered in each dormitory, so that the boys get acquainted, at the dining table and in the common room, without regard to their respective means.

Would Enlarge Acquaintance

According to Dean Yeomans, the idea of the freshman dormitories is not to limit the boys' acquaintance and friendship, but to enlarge it and make it representative. This is the reason for the new ruling by which the students resident in each hall are allowed to "eat around" at the other halls. Mr. Yeomans' plan is to give the boys the first half year at college to become acquainted with all the others in their own hall, after which they will be urged to broaden their acquaintance, first among their own class and later among the upper classes.

The exchange of eating privileges is the first step in this attempt to extend the circle of friendships after the broad foundation has been laid. "This particular step may be of small importance," said the Dean, "but it is at least a sign of the fact that we are constantly looking out for a chance to make the freshman halls more pleasant and more profitable. The idea of 'eating around,' as nearly as I can remember, was first proposed by one of the freshmen. We encourage the boys who live in the new dormitories, and the stewards in charge of them, to give helpful ideas, and often get some excellent assistance in that way."

Dean Yeomans said this step had been deliberated upon for some time. A number of propositions, all leading toward the same goal of a broad acquaintance for each student, are under consideration. What the next step will be no one yet knows. To some extent, future innovations depend upon the success of the new ruling, and on the degree of enthusiasm with which the boys take advantage of their opportunity. The dean says that the permission to visit other dining rooms has been too recently given to permit of a judgment on its success, especially as this is the period of the mid-year examinations, and the boys are working too hard to do much visiting. But he believes that the freshmen will appreciate the privilege and increase their use of it from day to day.

Attitude of Students

When a number of the boys living in the freshman dormitories were questioned, all were agreed that the plan will work well. Few of them, however, seemed to appreciate the real purpose of the change. One man said that the college authorities had become concerned because the class was dividing into Smith men, Gore men, and Standish men, but his thought evidently was influenced by an editorial that appeared recently in the Harvard daily newspaper, the *Crimson*. Another lad said that it would be "convenient for boys from different halls who were going into Boston to the theater together, to eat dinner at the same table." A third thought that a few of the boys had been anxious for the privilege, and probably would avail themselves of it often, while the others would continue to eat in their own dining room.

All of the boys who were spoken to about the situation said that they were acquainted with nearly every one in their own hall. They said that, but few cliques have formed, and those quite naturally through sympathy of ideas. Their unconsciousness of any distinction of wealth appeared as eloquent testimony to the wisdom of President Lowell's policy in building the new dormitories. Similarly, their failure to see the reason for the newly given permission to "eat around" seemed to justify the belief that college boys do not naturally form an extended acquaintance, and must be led to do so by other means. The new ruling does not mean that

any boy in a freshman hall can eat in any dining room that suits his daily fancy. Permission must be obtained from the steward, and the maximum number allowed to leave their own dining room at any one meal is 15. Of course these regulations are only tentative and will be altered at any time that a better working plan is found.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

Distribution of the Solution

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—The federal free employment agency has begun operation in Minneapolis, as in several other labor centers. It is conducted by the immigration bureau, and is designed primarily for the aid of immigrants. But it will require a broader scope, including all citizens as well as aliens, to attain the large results possible. The federal plan has grown out of and articulates with many wise and helpful measures in all parts of the country to bring together demand and supply in the labor market. This is the solution of the employment problem. State employment bureaus have established many vital centers of it. Transportation corporations have contributed important aid. Large employment corporations have taken part. The greatest service of the federal agency will be to connect and centralize the whole. It can command the machinery of the postal service and the agricultural, industrial and immigration bureaus of the federal government for intercommunication of information, and the railroads will cooperate in carriage of surplus supply of labor to places of demand, in city or country.

As to Control of the Sea

TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE—In his "Discourse of the First Invention of Ships, and the Several Parts Thereof," Sir Walter Raleigh 300 years ago wrote as follows of command of the sea: "Whosoever commands the sea commands the trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself." Referring to certain of Britain's rivals, he said: "But be their estate what it will, let them not deceive themselves in believing that they can make themselves masters of the sea. For certainly the shipping of England, with the great squadron of his Majesty's Navy Royal, are able, in despite of any prince or State in Europe, to command the great and large fields of the ocean."

Mr. Rockefeller's Testimony

DALLAS NEWS—The only thing that had happened to bring about this revolution of feeling was that Mr. Rockefeller had, in his testimony before the commission, expressed opinions and sentiments that were radically, not to say diametrically, in opposition to those that had been attributed to him. Whether sincere or not in the expression of these sentiments, or whether or not the sentiments he expressed can be reconciled with the acts of men subject to his control, it is evident that at least Mr. Rockefeller convinced men and women who had been foremost in denouncing him that they had not understood him. Hence Mr. Rockefeller, at least must count it a highly important and happy event that he was summoned to testify in this hearing. Whether it shall turn out to be equally fortunate for the country remains to be determined; but there is ground at least for the hope that the experience will be as enlightening to Mr. Rockefeller as evidently it has been to these members of the Industrial Workers of the World. That result would not solve the labor problem that centers about Mr. Rockefeller, but it would contribute toward bringing about the mood that must come over him and his employees before they will be capable of solving it.

Literacy Test Veto

NORFOLK VIRGINIAN-PILOT—In disapproving the Smith-Burnett immigration bill because of the literacy test prescribed therein, President Wilson has done only what it was expected that he would do and what, in our judgment and in the judgment also, we believe, of the great body of right-thinking Americans, he should have done. . . . To apply a literacy test to immigrants seeking access to our shores would accomplish nothing towards minimizing the dangers which it is so essential that we should guard against, but it would militate largely against anything even approximating full performance of that duty which we owe alike to ourselves and to struggling and oppressed humanity everywhere to keep our doors open for the entrance of all desirable raw material of citizenship. Mr. Cleveland recognized this when he placed the stamp of presidential disapproval upon a bill carrying a proscription similar to that which has elicited from President Wilson a veto of the Smith-Burnett measure; and so, too, did Mr. Taft. Whether or not the veto will stand in this case, as it did in the two previous instances, remains to be seen. But be that as it may, President Wilson has displayed the strength of firm convictions and the true American spirit.

Buying at Home

NEW HAVEN REGISTER—It is not sentiment but plain business sense and faith in the home community, which makes the boomers of New Haven take up the slogan "Buy in New Haven." The Register honestly believes that it voices sound advice to economy. Buying out of town is a habit based on a fallacy. It is just a notion, this idea that money can be saved by purchase elsewhere.

BRIGHT FUTURE IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION SEEN

Kenyon L. Butterfield, President Massachusetts College, Speaks Hopefully of Plea to Legislature for \$200,000 Yearly

A bright future for agricultural education—not only in Massachusetts but throughout the United States is seen by Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

At the annual dinner of the alumni of this state at the American House last night President Butterfield spoke hopefully of the plea being made by the Amherst institution to the Legislature for \$200,000 annually for the next six years and expressed the belief that the Smith-Lever bill, passed by Congress last year, is likely to provide within a few years \$12,000,000 or more annually to be spent on popular educational work along agricultural lines.

Optimism prevailed throughout. Nearly all the speakers made forecasts of an encouraging character both as concerns Massachusetts Agricultural College itself and the development of agricultural pursuits in general. One speaker even looked to see agricultural colleges a series of professional schools in which a department of rural journalism would be established. This was David Smedden, state commissioner of education.

Increase in Student Body

W. H. Bowker of the board of trustees presided. There were 115 members of the club there, which made it the largest alumni dinner ever held by the organization. Mr. Bowker said that since the coming of President Butterfield the student body of the college had increased from 100 to 600 and that the extension work had been put well under way to carry the benefits of the institution to every farm in the state. He expressed the hope that some day the college would have \$100,000 a year to spend in extension work.

President Butterfield, referring to the college's petition for \$200,000 annually in state aid, explained that this year's money, if appropriated, will be devoted to new buildings and other improvements. He said the trustees consider the proposed appropriations the most sensible and economical method for the state to adopt.

"The college," continued President Butterfield, "is only at the beginning of its career. Agriculture is just coming to its own. No longer is the farmer impatient of the advice of the professor, whom he used to refer to as a 'book farmer.' There is no longer a question as to whether agriculture is an important industry. The railroad men, chambers of commerce and the bankers of the entire country are now awake to the importance of our great primal industry."

Regarding the agricultural college itself, he said he sometimes thinks the statesmanship which is going to guide rural affairs in the next 20 years will come largely out of the agricultural colleges.

Pleas for the Railroads

One of the principal speakers was President J. H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine railroad. He and Senator George H. Ellis made earnest pleas on behalf of the railroads for the cooperation instead of the opposition of the public.

Special guests were: Prof. J. A. McLean and Prof. Drury S. Hicks from the college at Amherst; Elmer A. Stevens, former state treasurer; Charles E. Ward, a former trustee; Prof. Curry S. Hicks, Frank H. Gerrett, John F. Gannon of Worcester, Charles A. Gleason, Arthur G. Pollard, Frank A. Hosmer '75, E. D. Howe '81, and Dr. David Smedden, state commissioner of education, all trustees; Aaron C. Dowse, Representative Charles A. Kimball, Prof. Samuel Fraser, formerly of Cornell University, H. J. Wheeler '83, C. W. Minot '83 of Hudson, C. W. Clapp '86 of Greenfield, Dr. Mark N. North '89 and I. Alger, Jr. '89.

Before the speaking began these officers were elected: Herbert C. Bliss '88, president; P. W. Pickard '11, secretary; Franklin W. Davis '89, treasurer.

LAWS FOR FARMER URGED BY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

HARRISBURG, Pa.—At the closing session of the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the state board of agriculture recently it was decided to have prepared for introduction to the Legislature bills amending the present fertilizer acts, amending the commodities act, a bill regulating the commission business, and another regulating the size of line for agricultural purposes, says a special to the Philadelphia Ledger.

The amendment to the fertilizer act will require manufacturers of fertilizers to include in their statement of the elements of plant food contained in their fertilizers a statement of the sources from which the elements are obtained. The commodities act amendment will regulate the sale of commodities so that the legal weight of a bushel of fruit, vegetables and other things measured shall not be excess of their actual weight.

The proposed bill, which would place the department of agriculture in the hands of a commission, instead of a secretary of agriculture, was presented by John McSparran, master of the State Grange. It was referred to the legislative committee, which will draft the other measures.

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34x4	19.90	22.30	3.90	4.40
34x4½	27.30	30.55	4.80	5.40
36x4½	28.70	32.15	5.00	5.65
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EXTENSION PLAN FOR UNIVERSITY TEACHING TOPIC

Governor Walsh Holds Conference With Number of Educators to Discuss Recommendations in Inaugural Address

Governor Walsh went into executive conference with numerous educators of Massachusetts at the executive office at the State House shortly before noon today for the purpose of discussing the recommendations in his inaugural relative to extending university education in Massachusetts by means of extension and correspondence courses.

Among those at the conference were Prof. James Hardy Ropes and Paul H. Hanus of Harvard; Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; H. C. Bumpus, president of Tufts College; the Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, formerly president of Tufts; Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University; Frederick P. Fish, Ella Lyman Cabot, Sarah L. Arnold and Jeremiah E. Burke of the Massachusetts state board of education; Dr. David Smedden, state commissioner of education; Prof. Charles F. Park of Technology; Walter B. Russell, principal of Wentworth Institute; Charles H. Keane, principal of the Lowell Textile School; Dr. Franklin E. Dyer, superintendent of the schools of Boston; Michael H. Corcoran, chairman of the Boston school committee and the Rev. James Chambers, superintendent of the schools of Fitchburg.

After pointing out in his inaugural address that there was considerable illiteracy in Massachusetts and that constant immigration necessitates special attention to education, Governor Walsh asked the Legislature to consider carefully an extended system of free scholarships and university extension.

For boys and girls in the rural districts and for those sent into the workshops and factories at an early age he advocated educational correspondence courses. Courses in home economics recommended for home-makers and servant girls.

As for the system of university extension Governor Walsh said that it should have well-organized departments of correspondence study, lecture study,

debating and public discussion and general information and welfare.

"The correspondence work should not be merely of university grade," he said. "Men and boys who have no more than a common school education should be provided with the information and means to rise to higher positions in the shops in which they are employed as mechanics. And these courses should be of such wide range that the office boy as well as the bank official would have free education."

"The state should give through its own correspondence schools all that the private schools now supply to those able to pay for special instruction."

CHURCHES PLAN UNION OF SECTS

MILTON, Pa.—Northumberland presbytery, composed of churches of that denomination in Northumberland, Snyder, Union, Columbia, Montour, Lycoming, Clinton and Elk counties, held its midwinter session here recently with more than 50 churches represented, says a special to the Philadelphia Ledger.

That there are too many small church bodies in the country districts to do efficient work, was the belief of the meeting, and it was decided that there ought to be a closer uniting of these bodies. A resolution urging that all sects unite in each country district and work under one pastor was adopted.

INCREASE MADE IN TRANSFER FEE

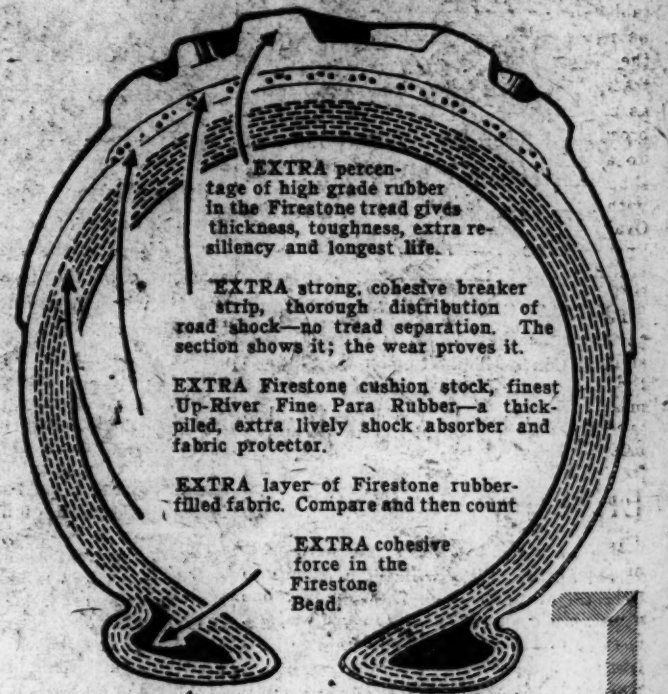
WINNIPEG, Man.—It is announced the provincial government has increased the charges for the transfer of property titles in Manitoba, says a special to the Toronto Mail and Empire. Up to the present the fee for registering a transfer has been \$3. The new fee is \$3, plus one fifth of 1 per cent of the value of the land up to \$5000 and one tenth of 1 per cent of the value of land in excess of \$5000.

The increase amounts to between 300 and 1000 per cent, according to value.

MASONIC REUNION CLOSING

GUTHRIE, Ok.—The midwinter reunion of the Oklahoma Consistory of the Scottish Rite-Masons closed recently, the class of 112 members receiving the thirty-second degree, says a special to the Dallas News. A banquet was given, attended by 500 persons, followed by an entertainment. After the entertainment a ball closed the festivities of the session.

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BILL REGULATING NOMINATIONS IS TO BE REPORTED

Favorable Action on Measure Is Taken by Committee on Election Laws, Which Files It With the Clerk of the House

A favorable report regarding the election law bill to prevent a person being nominated against his will, was filed today with the clerk of the House of Representatives by the committee on election laws. This bill is to provide that no person voted for at a primary election, and whose name is not printed on the ballot, shall be deemed to be nominated unless he receives a number of votes equal to the number of signatures which would have been required to place his name on the ballot as a candidate at such primary election. Other reports were:

Ways and means, appropriation bills as follows: \$3300 for the expenses of the Homestead commission; \$10,000 for the publication of a record of Massachusetts soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the rebellion; \$80,000 for the expenses of the Industrial school for boys; \$82,500 for the expenses of the State Industrial school for girls; \$122,400 for the expenses of the Lyman school for boys; and \$68,000 for the Massachusetts nautical school.

Public service—A bill to extend the civil service laws and rules to employees at the house of correction of the penal institution department in Boston, to take effect Jan. 1, 1916.

Public service—A bill to put the chief of the fire department in Watertown under civil service.

Public service—Leave to withdraw on bills to put the chief of the fire department in Springfield and the city marshal in Holyoke under civil service.

Public service—Leave to withdraw on bill to prohibit salaried officers of the commonwealth from participating in political caucuses and conventions and being members of political committees.

Public Health—Leave to withdraw on bill to prohibit the manufacture or sale of candy containing more than 15 per cent glucose.

Counties, ought to pass on bill to increase the salaries of the county commissioners of the county of Norfolk to \$1400 each; Representative Morse of Lancaster dissent.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS REPORT ON BRIDGE PERMIT

Engineers Urged to Aid Beach Boulevard Plan to Provide Work for Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Francisco Bureau
WASHINGTON—To facilitate giving work to Massachusetts unemployed persons, Secretary of War Garrison today instructed the United States army engineers, to report on the advisability of permitting the Massachusetts metropolitan park commission to bridge Black's creek for the proposed Wollaston Beach boulevard through Quincy.

Technically the war department cannot be asked for a permit until the boulevard bill passes the Legislature, but at the request of Andrew J. Peters, assistant secretary of treasury, the secretary of war has ordered the report to expedite matters.

BILLIE BURKE AGAIN THURSDAY
The management of the Hollis street theater announces that the engagement of Miss Billie Burke, interrupted last week, will be resumed on next Thursday, evening. The reopening of the Hollis announced for Monday night will therefore be deferred until Thursday.

Visit the American Riviera—California

Perhaps your plans have been upset and you must forego a visit to the Mediterranean and the European Riviera.

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Automobile News of Interest

KANSAS CITY TO HAVE BIG AUTO SHOW NEXT WEEK

Opens Monday Afternoon in Convention Hall With Some Five Hundred Cars on Display—One Armored Motor Car

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—That the annual automobile show which is to open Monday in Convention hall under the auspices of the Kansas City Motor Car Dealers Association will be the best that has ever been held in this vicinity, is the opinion of those who have been working up the exhibit. The show will open Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock and from then to the end of the exhibition period local automobilists will get a chance to see all of the leading makes under one roof, with some 500 cars in the display.

One of the exhibits that is sure to attract much attention is a powerful car which is protected by seven eighth inch armor plate and equipped with a turret gun and two machine guns. This automobile has been built for one of the European nations. It costs \$6000 and lasts in action about five days.

In addition to the exhibits of cars several entertainment features have been arranged for. The Chicago opera quartet has been engaged for the entire week. Thursday is to be observed as society night with a special musical program and flowers to be presented to each lady present.

Coming as it does at a time when the automobilist is beginning to get greatly interested in the summer's tours and offering a splendid opportunity for the motorist to get a chance to compare the latest models side by side, the local automobile show has been very popular in this section of the country as well as in the East. While this show does not possess the magnitude or the splendor which may be connected with the shows held annually in New York, Chicago and Boston, it means much to the motoring public.

The exhibits which have been secured for this year's Kansas City show are sure to be very popular and make the show successful. The committee which has had charge of collecting the exhibits and arranging for the necessary spaces is much pleased over the success it has met with and believes that the general public will agree with them after observing their finished work.

Several important changes have been made in automobile design and construction during the past 12 months, and while the self-starter, left-hand drive and electric lighting systems are now well known to the motoring public, there are many features which may well be classed as important changes. The eight-cylinder engine is now making its appearance for the first time, the tendency of the designers of automobile bodies has been to adopt more universally the stream-lines which were just beginning to make their appearance a little more than a year ago. Accessory conveyors have been eliminated from the outside of the car and are now put away in such style as to be practically invisible.

Bounteous crops and high prices have put the automobilists of Missouri in a prosperous condition that they are keenly interested in motoring, and anxious to get the best obtainable, so that the 1915 show is expected to be the most successful one yet held in Kansas City.

MOTORCYCLES

A motorcycle race meet will be held at Santa Ana, Cal., Feb. 7.

Dodge City is planning to hold the Kansas annual 300-mile motorcycle race this year on July 3.

June 20 has been selected as the date for the second annual endurance run of the Yonkers Motorcycle Touring Club.

The motorcycle has a fixed standing in the fire department of Fresno, Cal., there now being 14 machines in use in that department.

A 200-mile endurance run is among the many events planned for the summer by the Arrow Motorcycle Club of Hudson county, N. J.

The annual endurance run of the Newark (N. J.) Motorcycle Club will be held this year on May 30-31, and will be to Wilkesbarre, Pa., and return.

Erie, Pa., is the latest city to make application for the 1915 annual convention of the Federation of American Motorcyclists. Those favoring Erie believe that the East is entitled to this year's meet, since most of the recent assemblies have been held in the middle West. If the convention goes to Erie they propose to try to have motorcycle road races substituted for the usual track events.

An 800-mile motorcycle endurance run from Portland, Ore., to San Francisco is practically assured. Every one is enthusiastic over the idea and if the event is staged it will receive the support of riders everywhere. It is proposed to make the run early in the summer over the Pacific highway which leads through the picturesque Siskiyou mountains, ending at the gates of the Panama Pacific exposition. The return trip will take the form of a sociability run.

CHATTANOOGA ACTIVE IN DIXIE HIGHWAY MOVEMENT

Two Routes Are to Be Considered at a Meeting Which Is to Be Held on April 3 With the Governors of Six Interested States Attending or Represented

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—This city is now the center of activity in the South for good roads, the specific project conspicuously to the fore being the proposed Dixie highway from Chicago, Ill., to Jacksonville, Fla.

The initiative in the movement was with the Hoosier Motor Club of Indianapolis. Its secretary, W. S. Gilbreath, has been made aware in recent years of the necessity for a connected, first-class highway from the middle states into the South for the benefit of the constantly increasing number of motorists who desire yearly to tour in the South on account of its great scenic and historic interest, as well as milder weather during the winter months. He therefore started the agitation, which quickly took hold all along the logical route, and the Chattanooga Automobile Club was about the first organization to become active after the lead was assumed by the Hoosier club.

Chattanooga feels certain of being on the route, because it is the natural gateway between the middle and western sections and the South, and also because it is a point that people traveling to the South especially wish to visit on account of Lookout mountain, Missionary ridge, Chickamauga and other spots identified with the civil war.

Activity of all the organizations behind the Dixie highway movement, including the business bodies here, is centered on the governors' conference to be held here April 3, so named because the executives of all the states directly interested—Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida—will attend or be represented by other officials. The call for this meeting was issued by Governor Ralston, of Indiana, to his contemporaries in the other states named, at the instance of the Hoosier Motor Club. The presence of most of the governors is assured, and it is hoped through their attendance and interest to get state machinery in motion to the end that a definite plan, possibly involving legislation in the several commonwealths, will be formulated to begin actual work on the highway.

While the first call was addressed to the governors, they will form only the nucleus of the meeting, as the invitation is being made general to all persons along the projected highway, and good roads enthusiasts all over the country. Correspondence received by the local automobile club and the Hoosier Club indicates that the meeting will be one of the most important and most largely attended good roads conventions ever held in the South, probably second only to the Good Roads congress held last fall at Atlanta.

It should not be inferred that the projected Dixie highway involves new construction work for the entire distance between Chicago and Jacksonville. No matter what route is adopted at the April meeting, it will embrace long

stretches of existing roads. The gist of the movement is to effect ways and means of connecting the several links and improving all portions of the route that are not in first-class condition. One of the strongest features of the project is that roads do exist over a greater part of both routes being considered.

The route first tentatively selected for consideration of the conference is by way of Louisville, Ky., Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. Between Louisville and Nashville there are two roads now, which were stage coach routes in the olden days. They are of varying character and their value depends largely on weather conditions. From Nashville to Chattanooga a road exists but it needs a good deal of improvement. From Chattanooga to Atlanta there is a good road, although it leaves something to be desired in certain places.

Since the agitation began, C. E. James, of this city, has come forward with a proposition for another route which, while leaving out Nashville, would shorten the distance between this city and Louisville very materially, and provide, along the top of the Cumberland mountain, a run that would rival anything of the kind in the United States, for rugged and beautiful scenery. Mr. James is so interested in development of the region which would be traversed by the Cumberland mountain route that he has promised to contribute personally \$50,000 toward construction of the road if that route is chosen. The mountain stretch of what has come to be known as the "James route" would be at a uniform altitude of about 2000 feet above sea level. There is much talk of a 20-foot roadway with a 10-foot stretch of concrete in the center.

What would be a part of this Cumberland mountain route has been already provided, through construction a few years ago of a fine boulevard from Chattanooga to the top of the mountain. This road, about 15 miles long, cost \$100,000 on account of peculiar engineering problems to be solved, and connects the city with an all-year-round resort on that portion of the mountain range known as Signal Point because of military operations there in 1861-65.

The effect of having such a highway into the South as the Dixie highway, would be nationwide in its importance. In the broader sense it matters little to the traveling public at large what route is chosen. That detail, however, is naturally considered of vital interest to individual communities, and, as in the case of the Lincoln highway, with which by the way the Dixie highway will connect, nearly all communities that have any possibility of getting on the route are pressing their claims. From the national standpoint, whether the James or the Louisville-Nashville route be selected, a route into the South much shorter and much more attractive will be afforded.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

Chief Tracewell of the Coshocton, O., fire department has recommended the purchase of a motor-driven fire truck.

An amateur automobile race over a four-mile track has been planned for Feb. 21 at Santa Monica, Cal. The course has been mapped out within the limits of the Grand Prize-Vanderbilt cup race course of 1914.

R. H. Rinehart, president of the El Paso Automobile Club, is keeping a record of travelers who pass through that city to and from the Pacific coast. It shows that during December 6 to 15 motor tourists per day went through El Paso en route to California.

Sanction for a 600-mile automobile race on the Chicago speedway June 19 has been granted by the American Automobile Association. The new racing course is being constructed in Maywood, a suburb. Purse exceeding \$50,000 will be offered.

At a recent meeting of the electric automobile dealers of Columbus, O., the Columbus Electric Automobile Dealers' Association was formed with F. E. Avery, president; H. D. Brasher, vice-president; and L. M. Browne, secretary-treasurer. The organization is affiliated with the national association.

New York now claims the greatest motor car storing corporation in the world in the Automobile Club of America. With the opening of its new garage on the upper East Side the A. C. A. is in a class by itself in this respect. Adding the new building to its huge plants in West Fifty-fourth and West Fifty-fifth streets, the total capacity has been increased to a possible 1150 cars.

So great has become the popular interest in the good roads movement that the state highway commissions of a number of leading states now issue periodical bulletins telling in interesting ways how the people's money is being expended to improve the highways. These bulletins are attractively illustrated. Any one interested may secure them regularly for the asking.

Storage at 10 cents per car per day of eight hours is the rate offered Milwaukee

business and professional men with offices in the downtown district by a new garage company, which has just opened a new \$40,000 garage. Since the city of Milwaukee passed ordinances restricting the use of downtown streets during the daytime because of crowded conditions, several downtown garages have catered to daylight storage trade.

One of the latest of the many highway projects growing out of the success of the Lincoln highway, is the "Grant highway," connecting Chicago with Milwaukee and Madison, Wis., and Galena and Dubuque, Ia. This route is being marked with an emblem consisting of one horizontal stripe of black between two stripes of yellow. The route can be reached by turning north from the Lincoln highway at Rochelle to Rockford.

In a report recently submitted to Mayor Karb, Chief Laurer of the Columbus (O.) fire department, shows the great economy of motor-driven fire trucks compared with horse-drawn apparatus. The city of Columbus has 20 pieces of motor-driven fire apparatus and still maintains 41 head of horses. Estimating the cost of maintaining horses at \$15 per month each, the cost for the year 1914 was \$7380. The cost of maintaining the 20 pieces of motor-driven apparatus was \$2257.33, or a saving in favor of motors of \$5122.77.

PARCEL POST TO FRANCE RENEWED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The postoffice department recently announced the resumption of the parcel post from Canada to certain localities in France, via England, says a special to the Toronto Globe. Parcels posted for France will, until further notice, be accepted for onward transmission by way of England, but only when addressed to railway stations on the following systems: State, South, Orleans, Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean and Belt.

The department announced also that the postage rate of 2 cents per ounce, applicable to all letters sent from Canada to the United Kingdom, will apply to letters addressed to British and Canadian troops on the continent.

CALIFORNIA TO GIVE OUTSIDERS EXCHANGE TAGS

Any Automobilist Who Has Paid for License Plate in Outside State May Exchange It Free

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Automobilists and those who have the enforcing of automobile laws in California, expect that visiting motorists will find things made very easy for them this summer following the course decided on by the representatives of the Automobile Club of Southern California, the state motor vehicle department and the officers of the traffic division of the local police department at a conference held here recently.

At this conference it was decided that motorists from outside states carrying 1915 license plates on their cars will receive the same consideration as those carrying the latest California number plates. Those visiting motorists showing plates other than those issued in their home states for 1915 will be liable to arrest, unless they are exchanged for California plates at the southern California branch office of the motor vehicle department of the state.

Up to this year motorists carrying out-of-state license tags have not been bothered by state, county or city authorities, but the number is increasing daily and the officials decided that some regulation was necessary.

A motorist carrying an antique license plate can call at the Los Angeles office of the state motor vehicle department and show that he has applied for a 1915 license in his home state, and the local authorities will give what is known as an exchange number, without cost, and that number will give the motorist all the privileges of the California boulevards as long as he remains in the state up to Jan. 1, 1916.

NEW TRIAL FOR FRATERNITY IN HAGEMAN ACTION

NEW YORK—The appellate division Friday reversed a judgment of the supreme court and held that the Baseball Players Fraternity, in its suit to recover \$1480 from the Boston American League Baseball Club on an assigned claim of K. M. Hageman, the pitcher, for money due on a contract, is entitled to a new trial. The complaint was dismissed by Justice Donnelly upon motion of defendant's attorney, and this judgment of the lower court is reversed by the appellate division.

The contract was entered into between Hageman and the Boston Red Sox Sept. 18, 1911. In the prevailing opinion Justice Laughlin says that it is manifest that many of the provisions of a contract to which a player becomes subject are coercive, and are so drafted that they may be enforced arbitrarily, as has been done in the case at bar. In so far, therefore, as the provisions of such a contract are sustained as valid, they should be construed liberally in favor of the player.

NO DECISION ON BASEBALL CASE GIVEN THIS WEEK

CHICAGO—Judge K. M. Landis of the federal court announced Friday that he would not hand down his decision in the Federal league vs. organized baseball case this week. It had been previously announced that he would make his decision today.

The judge gave no reason for the postponement and gave no intimation when the case would be decided. There were scores of affidavits filed by both sides in the controversy, all of which the judge will have to go through carefully.

It was reported during the week that the judge had notified B. B. Johnson of the national commission that the decision would be given today, but it was denied at the federal building that the judge had sent any such notification. No one has been able to forecast what the decision will be.

EIGHT ENTER SPEEDWAY RACE

INDIANAPOLIS—Entries for the next Indianapolis 500-mile race now total eight, an unexpected entry having been received from W. W. Brown, a Kansas City sportsman, who will drive a car of his own design. Experts who have examined Brown's machine pronounce it an extremely high-class product, being fashioned after the latest European models. Brown has won several contests with ease, including the R. H. Collins trophy contest at Kansas City, in which he finished far ahead.

CHICAGO PLANS 500-MILE RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—The American Automobile Association has granted a sanction to the Maywood track, now in course of building, for a race to be held there on June 19. The race will be 500 miles, under the same conditions as prevail at the Indianapolis speedway. The purse will probably be of \$35,000 split 10 different ways.

A Totally New Winton Six



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The hit of the New York automobile show—the high-class surprise of the year—the only car of happy-medium size that has super-merit in every feature, including that last word in quality—your own personally selected color scheme on your own car.

Why not telephone us now. Back Bay 5226.

The Winton Motor Car Co., 664-674 Commonwealth Ave.

CARTER MEETS WHITE TODAY IN FINAL ROUND

Both Win Their Semi-Final Round Matches in Pinehurst Golf Play by 2 and 1

PINEHURST, N. C.—P. V. Carter of Nassau and G. W. White of Flushing meet today in the decisive round for the president's trophy in the eleventh annual February golf tournament. Both advanced Friday with 2 and 1 victories. Carter's victory was over H. K. Kerr of Ekwanok, and White disposed of Robert Hunter of Wee Burn. White made the turn 1 up on Hunter, and the cards were 38 and 39. Honors were divided in 5, 6, 5 on the next three holes, and a one under-par 3 won the 333-yard thirteenth for Hunter, White requiring 5. White, however, was in the lead again for a minute with a 5 on the fourteenth, but he lost the fifteenth, 3 to 4, and then clinched the match with wins in 5 and 4 on the sixteenth and seventeenth.

Kerr took the lead on the second hole with a winning 4, where a stymie prevented Carter from halving. This order was reversed on the third. A 4 won the fourth for Kerr, where Carter made the trap on his second and failed to recover. The fifth also went to Kerr, 5 to 6. Kerr was in trouble on his drive from the sixth tee and Carter's 4 won the hole. Kerr came back for a victory on the seventh, 5 to 6, and increased his lead to 3 up at the turn by halving the eighth in 4 and winning the ninth in 3. The homeward journey found Carter doing better and he made three 4s and a 5 for as many winning holes and a lead of 1 up. Kerr was trapped on the twelfth and both players were in trouble on the thirteenth. The fourteenth was halved in 5 and the fifteenth and sixteenth in 4. Carter won the match on the seventeenth with a 3, where Kerr's iron shot from the tee found a trap. The summaries:

Final division, semi-final—P. V. Carter beat H. K. Kerr, 2 and 1; G. W. White beat Robert Hunter, 2 and 1. Consolation, semi-final—J. D. Foot beat P. S. MacLaughlin, 3 and 2; J. H. Clapp beat W. E. Truesdell, 5 and 4. Second division, semi-final—R. H. Hunt beat W. E. Wilson, 4 and 3; the Rev. T. A. Cheatham beat H. C. Fowles, 2 up. Consolation, semi-final—C. R. Hudson beat S. Y. Ramage, 4 and 3; C. W. Bouden beat G. W. Stutzell, 6 and 5.

Third division, semi-final—Henry McSweeney beat G. M. Howard, 5 up (19 holes); C. S. McDonald beat J. F. Brown, 1 up. Consolation, semi-final—J. A. Maxwell beat A. G. Stratton, 1 up (19 holes); T. C. Vogel beat J. D. C. Rumsey, 1 up. Fourth division, semi-final—J. M. Scott beat J. G. Nicholson, 3 and 2; F. A. Potts beat H. G. Street, 7 and 6. Consolation, semi-final—H. J. Kelly beat L. R. Porteous, 4 and 1; J. R. Towle beat E. E. Whyte, 5 and 4. Fifth division, semi-final—F. P. Lee beat E. E. Franks, 1 up (19 holes); R. O. Derrick beat N. D. Clark by default.

Consolation, semi-final—W. W. Shedden beat J. B. Roberts, 6 and 2; J. D. Arnold beat R. C. Blanche, 3 and 2. Sixth division, semi-final—S. F. Scattergood beat R. H. Scott, 4 and 2; J. H. Johnson beat George Motley, 1 up (19 holes). Consolation, semi-final—J. J. Evans beat T. H. Ingersoll, 3 and 1; J. J. Evans beat F. T. Ellison, 1 up (19 holes).

FENCE FOR MANRIQUE TROPHY

NEW YORK—With teams representing seven organizations the annual junior team competition at foils for the Manrique trophy will take place this afternoon and evening at the rooms of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

BOSTON AUTOMOBILE SHOW OPENS MONTH FROM TODAY

Just a month from today the thirtieth annual Boston automobile show will open its doors at Mechanics building and judging from reports which are being sent out by C. I. Campbell, secretary of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association, under whose auspices the show will be held, the exhibition this year will be a most complete one.

Demands for space this winter have been fully as large as in any previous year, and owing to the fact that motor trucks will be exhibited this year at the same time as the pleasure cars, the call for space has been so great that many manufacturers who desire to make exhibitions have been forced to give up the idea as every inch of space has been taken up. In fact the allotments which had been made up to the first of last month used up all the available room.

Automobilists in this vicinity will get a chance to see nine new makes of

pleasure car in this year's show. These cars have come on the market since the last exhibition was held in Boston and they are sure to receive a lot of attention. One new motor truck will also be displayed. In addition to these, the popular cars of previous years will have their same places in Mechanics building again next month.

Accessories will again be in evidence, but one of the striking features this year is the fact that the manufacturers predominate in these exhibits. In years past the chief part of the accessory department has been displayed by local agents, manufacturers doing but little. Several entirely new automobile devices will be shown in March and they will receive considerable attention.

As the list is now made up by Manager Campbell there will be 65 pleasure cars, four electrics and 29 motor truck exhibitors represented.

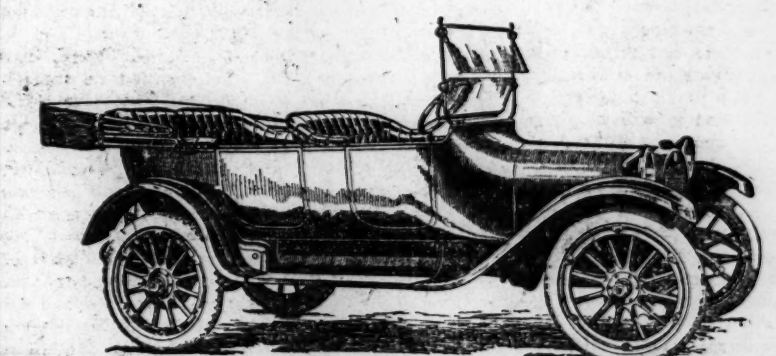
DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Qualities which the eye cannot see—fine workmanship, fine adjustment of parts and fine balance—reveal themselves in the way the car sticks to the road at high speed

The car weighs only 2200 pounds, but that weight is so perfectly distributed that it holds steadily to a straight-ahead course. The passengers feel scarcely a particle of vibration even when the engine is exerting its full quota of power

The wheelbase is 110 inches. The price of the car complete is \$785 f.o.b. Detroit

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SCHOOL SEEN AS INDUSTRIAL HOPE BY U. S. EXPERT

Teaching Children How to Work Declared at Chicago Vocation Conference as Promising Factor to Effect Reforms

DEVELOPMENT NEED

Social Values, Held Up to Schoolmasters to Be More Important Always Than Productivity of Units of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—The public schools in developing industrial education will exert a tremendous influence on the business of the country, indicated Charles H. Winslow, expert of the bureau of labor statistics at Washington, in an address Friday night on "Industrial Efficiency and the Public Schools" at the first annual convention of the Vocational Education Association of the Middle West. Mr. Winslow said it was his judgment that comprehensive schemes of management of industry in the future would have their inception in the public schools.

"The schoolmaster of the future will be blessed with a double-barreled education—well versed in at least one trade—while retaining his wealth of academic training. Hence industry will be relieved of the so-called scientific management expert and consequently will be subject to less scientific mismanagement."

"There is no limit to the possibilities of human helpfulness that could be realized by the establishment of properly equipped and managed industrial schools. They would become the medium of communication and the promoters of co-operation between the commercial and industrial world and the school."

Development Needs

"We must to the utmost degree develop our human efficiencies, said the government expert, "but we must keep in view always that social values are of greater importance than the productivity of units of trade. Devices for purposes of exploitation of the workers, reducing costs, and increasing output cannot and will not be accepted as makers of social efficiency."

"Vocational schools must, undoubtedly yield," he continued, "to a certain extent to the demand for more specific preparation for the work of the world. On the other hand it is equally certain that business and industry must yield to the demand for better adjustments to the physical, intellectual and moral needs of the workers."

"The chief difficulties in the past to the establishment of industrial schools have been the lack of data regarding occupations, and that intimate relationship of cooperation between the shop and the school so necessary to insure success."

In Step With Community

"Industrial education in any community must be at least as progressive as are the industries of that community. But the school authorities ought not to remain content to follow the industrial development of the community. It should be their aim to assist in directing industrial development."

"A systematic inquiry regarding occupations and processes in those industries which are established in the community and with reference to which industrial courses in the public schools are organized must be made in order that courses may be developed in conformity with the best practice in that industry."

"One purpose of industrial education should be to teach the best usage and practice as well as processes in the industry—in a word, to teach the industry to the community as well as to the youth who are to enter the industry. When an industry is following obsolete methods the purpose of industrial education should be to be aggressive in establishing modern methods and the most approved shop practice, both as regards manufacturing processes and the organization of the working force and the division of labor."

Goals to Be Sought

Mr. Winslow summarized the present needs of industry, in their economic aspects only, as the need for a greater investment of labor power and skill in the finished product; for a readjustment of relationship between employers and employees, which involves a cooperative effort by both for productive efficiency; for relief of workers from the monotony of employment; and for an educational system that will develop initiative, independence, imagination and self-reliance.

"After educating its youth, the city has the further duty remaining of properly guiding them in their work," concluded Mr. Winslow. "It is just as important to assure the proper application of the training through fitting the individual to the right occupation as it is to provide the training itself."

"The public conscience is being awakened and it will no longer do to leave boys and girls to the vicissitudes and moral dangers of chance employment, to the certain disappointment of a job without a future, and of the handicap of exploitation by private enterprise. It is apparent that education and training, unaccompanied by opportunity for employment which assures the proper utilization of the training, is a tremendous economic waste."

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN MADE THE GEORGE PLAN OPERATIVE

His Work on Natural Taxation Supplemented Great Single Taxer's Arguments, Reaching the Goal by a Simple Route—Tributes Paid to Him

"Thomas G. Shearman and His Natural Taxation" is the title given a copyrighted article by C. B. Fillebrown in the current issue of the National Magazine. The writer explains fully who Mr. Shearman was and his method of taxation, the exposition being an appropriate close to a series of articles by Mr. Fillebrown on "The Single Tax." That a detailed consideration of Mr. Shearman's work and views was due him is evidenced in the statement that he was a man who was considered by many to be a sounder, safer and more thorough student and expositor of the basic laws of taxation than any other person who has spoken from a single tax standpoint. The accompanying article is a partial reprint from the original.

"I do not estimate very highly the value of my own work in any direction, in business, in the church, or in public affairs. But I can see more substantial fruit of my efforts in the direction of a higher development of humanity through the reform of taxation than in any other direction whatever. Obscure as my work has been, it has marked a channel in which an ever-swelling tide of human energy will flow."

It has given a direction to the spirit of reform which will insure great results after I have left the work forever.—Thomas G. Shearman.

While handling the subject of taxation of land values in the last 30 years in a way that enabled opponents of Henry George to hold that his message to the world spelled confiscation of property and overturn of civilization, writers on political economy whose works are the authorities of the colleges and universities of the United States and Canada also have failed to mention the name of Thomas G. Shearman. Yet by many this man was regarded as a sounder, safer and more thorough student and expositor of the principles of taxation than any other person who has spoken from the single tax standpoint. No economist, it appears, has made so much as a pretense of answering his argument.

Mr. George essayed, with five main divisions and 64 subdivisions, to sweep the whole field of political economy. He compassed the gamut of human emotions. He argued de novo for the abstract rights of man—equal, natural, original and inherent; and in support of his thesis he marshaled in stately array the moral, philosophical and religious sentiments of mankind.

In a single book, "Natural Taxation," a volume of careful, expert reasoning, Mr. Shearman supplemented Mr. George's eloquent exhibit with the cold and exact statement of an energizing, enacting clause without which no reform can be made operative. He set out to elaborate the special economic advantage of a natural tax and followed with what are considered remarkably clear deductions as to its effects. Mr. George made small pretense to calculation of the volume of economic rent and attempted little illustration of that feature of his subject. On the other hand, Mr. Shearman, who wrote a dozen years later, labored with persistence to collect data and frame reliable estimates of the volume of rents; they have not been superseded because no one has appeared with faculty and patience to bring these calculations down to date. Meantime, it is said, events have very largely verified the proportion.

It is probably true that the main body of the professors do not agree with Mr. George in his general theory of production and distribution, while in "beating together the ample field" of political economy in the large, there would be the certainty of collisions without number. Very many economists incline with favor to Henry George as to his land-value tax, but with the jealous reservation of differing with him upon many of his other contentions. Mr. Shearman reached the Henry George goal by a simple route.

His pastor, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, said of him: "This great church has had heroes—in Mr. Beecher, the greatest preacher of the love of God that the world has seen since the Christian era—and in Mr. Shearman another. One of the strongest, best and bravest men of his generation, that this country has produced."

During the 40 years of his career he appeared upon the platform over seven hundred times to urge the rights of the black man, the Indian, the Armenians, and the poor and despised of every city and nation."

Mr. Shearman was born Nov. 25, 1834, in Birmingham, Eng., of English parents. He was a great student of the Bible, and a great reader and lover of Shakespeare. What education Mr. Shearman had was the work of a gifted mother, a teacher of practical excellence both abroad and at home. A copy of the New Testament is treasured in which he read at the age of 4.

Through lack of family fortune he was early thrown on his own resources, and at 13 his school days ended. At 14 he entered an office and "15 years found him deliberately fashioning his English style upon Bunyan for simplicity, Baxter for unity and orderly movement, and Macaulay for picturesque narration."

At 31 he was identifying and tabulating out of his own unaided memory over 700 court cases.

When in 1875 the great storm burst upon Henry Ward Beecher he urged his pastor to devote himself to his regular work, took all responsibility upon himself, practically retired from his law practice, and out of his own fortune anticipated all expenses for the great trial, until he had advanced over \$70,000 of his own money, for which, however, he was afterward reimbursed.

Nothing could account for a personal devotion like this except the fact that Mr. Shearman believed in Mr. Beecher. Dr. Hillis, in cataloguing Mr. Shear-

man's gifts said: He had a strong intellect, great analytic skill, memory, sound judgment, fidelity to conviction, courage unyielding and all-conquering, frankness to friend and foe, moral earnestness, sympathy, enthusiasm, thoroughness and steadfastness that never was defeated. Although he had no diplomacy and little tact, he was great, notwithstanding.

Rossiter W. Raymond, superintendent of Plymouth Sunday school, gave two side glimpses of Mr. Shearman: One picture shows him on his way to a Plymouth Sunday school picnic, sitting on the deck of the steamer, himself childless, covered with children who hang on his shoulders and arms while he tells them fairy stories. The other at a Coney island outing of the little ones in which he took part.

"It speaks for itself that Mr. Shearman at 35 should have commended himself to intimate relations with a man who was the father of a world-wide reformed 'Common Law procedure,' with one brother, Cyrus W., father of the Atlantic cable, and another, Stephen J., 34 years chief justice of the United States, formed the celebrated Field triad. His firm being at that time (1869) the attorneys for the Erie railroad, its officers bargained with them to have Mr. Shearman come and sit in an anteroom of their office simply for consultation at \$25,000 for his year's salary. Succeeding the Black Friday, Sept. 24 of the same year, various suits had been brought in the courts involving more than \$50,000,000. Shearman & Sterling, who had succeeded to Field & Shearman, were retained to defend them, and the law and facts were decided as Mr. Shearman contended that they should be.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, Beecher's successor in the Plymouth pulpit, said of Mr. Shearman: "He was by profession a lawyer, by temperament and nature he was a reformer. . . . He watched the welfare of the poor and suffering, the outcast and the unfortunate, and he studied how to relieve them. This it was that made him interested in labor organizations, that made him a single tax man, and a civic and municipal reformer. He brought all his energy to problems that touched the lives of others, and did not touch his own."

Edward M. Shepard said: "I declare of Thomas G. Shearman that few men of our land, or of our time, have nearly approached him in zeal for the rights of the plain people, as against the craft and strength of the more powerful."

Mr. Shearman left an estate not far exceeding \$300,000. It would have been much larger had it not been for the charity he was constantly dispensing. Although his business was domiciled in Wall street he was no speculator. The size of his estate was not the result of real estate transactions but of his savings from income. It was not due to especially large fees. Those he received were moderate. He did a great deal of professional work without any charge whatever, from sentiment for the unfortunate or as a charity. He had an exceedingly keen mind and an exceptionally retentive memory, and to these two qualities he was, to a most extraordinary degree, indebted for his success.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., STARTS LINK IN NEW COAST HIGHWAY

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.—Construction soon will begin on the Corpus Christi causeway across the mouth of Nueces bay, which will form an important link in the San Antonio-to-the-coast highway, says a special to the San Antonio Express. This causeway, one and three quarter miles in length, will connect the counties of Nueces and San Patricio and will give Corpus Christi a much needed outlet for vehicular transportation to the inland.

Its construction has been made possible through a bond issue of \$185,000, in Nueces county, under a special enabling act passed by the Texas Legislature in 1913. These bonds have all been sold so there is no uncertainty relative to the building. San Patricio county has voted \$50,000 for the building of the northern approach to the causeway and for some connecting roads, so adequate provision is made for the handling of heavy traffic.

Thus far these two counties have had no direct communication and the causeway will not do much to stimulate business in that section. The northern end will touch at Portland, where the Taft estate has many interests, and already much money has been expended there for the betterment of the town.

In the causeway construction one half mile will be of concrete bridging, in which there will be 76 spans of reinforced concrete girder construction, and one 35 foot draw span. Thus there will be no obstacle to water transportation across the mouth of the bay.

The width of the bridge will be 19 feet, clear inside of the curbs. It will have a roadway similar to that of the Galveston causeway. The remainder of the construction, 1 1/2 miles in length, will be a shell fill with a 120-foot base, and

PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights to Originators of Many Devices Planned for Betterment of Trade, Household or Factory

Among the patents issued during the week to New England inventors reported by Allen & Daggett, are the following: Applying adhesive to seams—Abbott, Chas. M., Watertown, Mass.; Insulating material—Abbott, Chas. M., Watertown, Mass.; Shutter cutter—Allen, Robt. N., Methuen, Mass.; Printing-plate shaver—Barber, Howard M., Stonington, Conn.; Typographical machine—Benjamin, Geo. E., Waterbury, Conn.; Receptacle—Blodgett, Stephen H., Lincoln, Mass.; Yarn-traverse motion—Burbank, Louis S., Hopedale, Mass.; Timer controlled tripping coil—Burnham, Geo. A., Saugus, Mass.; Scribing instrument—Charbonnier, Paul L., Boston, Mass.; Loom—Chevette, Augustin J., Worcester, Mass.; Making molded material—Davidson, John E., Boston, Mass.; Turbine driven torpedo—Davison, Gregory C., New London, Conn.; Submarine boat—Epes, Henry S., Quincy, Mass.; Drill bit retainer—Gillman, Geo. H., Claremont, N. H.; Firearm safety mechanism—Hammond, Grant, Hartford, Conn.; Safety pin machine—Harcke, Gustav E., Waterbury, Conn.; Packaging metallic leaf—Harwood, Leon C., New Bedford, Mass.; Golf club—Hayford, Abner W., Swampscott, Mass.; Mending sole and check—Henry, William K., New Britain, Conn.; Garbage receptacle—Jones, Harley H., Springfield, Mass.; Rotary engine—Jones, James H., Springfield, Mass.; Water heater—Kruze, M. C., Bridgeport, Conn.; Windmill machine—Lewis, Everett C., See, Ark., Mass.; Preparing shoes for sewing—MacKenzie, Fred L., Beverly, Mass.; Stanchion—Manning, James F., Minot, Me.; Take down square—McClary, Henry, Southington, Conn.; Golf device—McGillivuddy, John T., Worcester, Mass.; Soaking cork device—McIntyre, John D., Boston, Mass.; Separator—McKenzie, Wm. M., Boston; Plumber's spud—Moore, Arthur H., Bridgeport, Conn.; Lamp suspension device—Pitel, Conrad M., Meriden, Conn.; Milkink pail and cover—Purinton, Harlow G., Adamsville, Mass.; Playground apparatus—Reach, Milton R., Chicopee, Mass.; Flow meter—Rice, Richard H., Lynn, Mass.; Power valve gear—Robinson, Edw. P., Malden, Mass.; Attaching sole and heel—Severy, Melvin L., Arlington Heights, Mass.; Expandable pulley—Severy, Melvin L., Arlington Heights, Mass.; Power transmission—Severy, Melvin L., Arlington Heights, Mass.; Resilient wheel—Stable, John A., Boston, Mass.; Multiple drill—Sturdevant, Chas. R., Worcester, Mass.; Shoe cleaning guard—Swanton, John D., New Bedford, Mass.; Motor rotor—Viall, Wm. G., Bridgeport, Conn.; Boot heel—Weintraub, Berthold, Bridgeport, Conn.; Vehicle—Wittelsey, Henry N., Greenwich, Conn.; Bottle-capping device—Williams, Geo. A., Watertown, Conn.; Loaves-forming machine—Wolf, Rudolph, Bridgeport, Conn.

EBEN F. COMINS SENDS PUPILS' WORK TO FAIR

Eben F. Comins, at the invitation of the educational committee of the Panama-Pacific exposition, has sent a representative exhibition of the work of his pupils to the fair. This was chosen with the object of showing the ideas of "area cutting" and "linear movement" which he has developed. Mr. Comins' school is in the Fenway studios.

CANADA SEEKS ANOTHER LOAN MONTREAL, Que.—The Canadian Parliament will be asked to vote \$100,000,000 toward the expenses of carrying on the war in Europe, at the session which begins next month, says the Star. A declaration to this effect was made recently by George E. Foster, Dominion minister of trade and commerce, in a speech before the Canadian Club. The Dominion has already voted \$30,000,000.

FUTURE SEEN FOR INDUSTRIAL BELT LINES OF ONTARIO

LONDON, Ont.—Sir Adam Beck, speaking before a joint gathering of the London Board of Trade and the industrial bureau, recently, declared that this city has undertaken a scheme that will eventually prove invaluable in the electrification of the London & Port Stanley railway, says a special to the Toronto Globe and Empire. He asserted that by this work, and the construction of an industrial belt line about the city, terminal facilities will be provided that will attract lines from all parts of the country, and that will link the city in the thousand-mile network of hydro radials, which he predicted will very shortly cover Ontario, and which will eventually spread over the dominion in a transcontinental cooperative scheme.

Sir Adam referred to the proposed lines from London to Belmont and Aylmer, and from Aylmer to St. Thomas and Tilsonburg, now projected, and raised objection to the manner of opposition being directed against these projects in certain quarters in the railway city.

ALBERTA SEEKING BIG APPROPRIATION

OTTAWA, Ont.—A large deputation of mayors of cities and towns in Alberta is on the way to Ottawa with the object of persuading the Dominion government to spend from five to six million dollars on various public works in that province, says a special to the Toronto Mail and Empire. The city of Calgary has a program which calls for a couple of millions, while Lethbridge and other towns are in the procession. One of the arguments will be the need of employment for men out of work in these municipalities.

PROFESSOR GOES TO CAPITAL LAWRENCE, Kan.—Victor N. Valgren, assistant professor of economics at the University of Kansas, recently announced that he had accepted a position in the bureau of markets of the department of agriculture at Washington, says a special to the Topeka Capital. Professor Valgren will be succeeded by William McGlashan Duffus of Madison, Wis.

Reduction No. 3 On Goodyear Tires

Making Total Reductions 45 Per Cent in 2 Years To Give Always the Most for the Money

We are glad again—for the third time in two years—to announce a big reduction on Goodyear tires, effective February 1st.

Goodyear policy on price is to give the utmost in a tire at the lowest possible profit. Our reductions are made to that end, without ever reducing the quality.

That always means, with our matchless output, more for the money than any other maker can give.

As rubber came down our prices came down. As our output multiplied, reducing factory cost, our prices came down with it. In two years our reductions—including the present—have totaled 45 per cent.

Last year we increased our output 26.6 per cent. A few days ago the embargo on rubber was modified so that supplies seem assured. The market price for rubber seems for a time established. Fabric costs less than last year. So, under our minimum profit policy, we announce this new reduction.

Only Fair Basis

We consider profit margin on a tire the only fair price basis. We keep that margin just as low as our line allows.

While we do that, Goodyear tires will always undersell any tires that compare with them. That is because we have the largest output. We have a new factory, modernly equipped. And we have world-wide facilities for buying rubber, of our extra grade, at the lowest market price.

For a long, long time most tires have sold much above Goodyear prices. Some have sold one-third higher. A few have sold lower, as some always will, because of less rubber, less quality. But we can and do, under all conditions, give more for the money than any rival tire can offer.

Goodyear Service Stations—Tires in Stock

ALLSTON
Allston Garage, 122 Brighton Avenue
Jackson Motor Car Co., 1109 Commonwealth Avenue
ARLINGTON
Menotomy Garage, 1100 Mass. Avenue
BOSTON
Back Bay Tire Company, 25 Cambria Street
Brophy, Barabec Co., 46 Columbus Avenue
A. L. Cherry, Inc., 819 Boylston Street
Dayton Tire Co., 589 Boylston Street
Harcourt Garage, 12 Harcourt Street
Harry B. Hartley, 243 Columbus Avenue
Hill & Hill, 90 Federal Street
Linscott Supply Co., 161 Columbus Avenue
McDonald Rubber Co., 26 Tennyson Street
Motor Accessories, Inc., 117 Mass. Avenue
Motor Supply Shop, Inc., 265 Boylston Street
N. E. Tire & Supply Company, 264 Columbus Avenue
J. W. Potter Co., 188 Columbus Avenue
Francis Sullivan, 318 Columbus Avenue
BROOKLINE
Charles E. Durgin, Coolidge Corner
King Auto Supply Co., 207 Washington Street

The Best We Know

Goodyear Fortified Tires offer the best we know. They are built to give you the lowest cost per mile. They minimize tire difficulty in five costly ways employed by no other maker. And they are always the same, regardless of price reductions.

Most tires will always sell higher, because of smaller output. Some tires will always sell lower because of lower standards. But we promise you that none will ever give better than Goodyear value.

This policy has made Goodyears the largest-selling tires in the world. It will make them more so, as more men find them out.

Ask your Goodyear dealer for our new price on the size you buy.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
Akron, Ohio



CAMBRIDGE
Auto Wind Shield Company, University Road
Central Garage, 380 Green Street
Harvard Auto Company, Harvard Square
D. Hershon, 448 Mass. Avenue
New Oxford Garage, 6 Eustis Street
F. R. Nickerson, 29 Elm Street
Porter's Station Garage, 890 Somerville Avenue
Reed Brothers, 15 White Street
CHELSEA
Chelsea Garage, 187 Parkway
DORCHESTER
Harvard Garage Co., 18 Harvard Avenue
W. G. Seavey, 618 Blue Hill Avenue
Upham's Corner Vulcanizing Co., 564 Columbia Road
EAST BOSTON
Central Garage, 133-7 Liverpool Street
MALDEN
J. F. Van Buskirk, 270 Pleasant Street
MEDFORD
Craddock Garage, 49 Main Street

the background. Both sides bear various characters and symbols. The coin was found five years ago by Clarence Warner while digging near Lucas, Kan., and presented by him to Mr. Rarick. It is in good condition and was pronounced a genuine Egyptian coin of ancient date by Dr. Don Nichols of Philadelphia, an authority on Egyptian curios.

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The Kalameined Doors and Hollow Metal Windows insure perfect satisfaction and meet the requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915

SALEM CUSTOM HOUSE IS EVIDENCE OF DAYS WHEN PORT WAS SHIP CENTER

Line of Navigators and Merchants Founded by Richard Derby in Massachusetts City Figured in Events That Taught the Entire World Important Lessons

Salem, once the leader of American commerce, has boasted that it gave its culture and its wealth to develop both Boston and New York, and its old custom house still remains to connect the thought of today with the period when foreign trade centered in this old Massachusetts port.

Richard Derby of Salem, whose name is recorded by the street and wharf where the custom house stands, was the founder of a line of ship masters and merchants who taught Americans and the rest of the world a great deal. The Derby ships had many an adventure which paralleled events of the present hour, with the differences, of course, which new occasions involve. During the European seven years' war his ships often had to evade capture by registering under another flag—a kind of proof of an alibi, so to speak, which was easier to secure then than now. Sometimes the ships escaped, sometimes they went as prizes to Europe. American ships had, of course, in those days the right to fly the English flag, though New England early had a flag of her own—a cross with a crown in the middle of it. Ships from Salem persisted in their trade with the French West Indies, when it was forbidden to aid or comfort an enemy of England. Such ships were liable to capture by British privateers. On the other hand, as ships of the enemy, they were liable to capture by France. The New Englanders seem to have had no notion of treason in all this, for they had often evaded English trading laws with impunity. During the regime of Cromwell, for example, New England was much in favor with Parliament, while the royalist colonies were held down with a heavy hand to commercial limitations. It is likely that this advantage at a formative period gave New England a lead, so that we find great cargoes from Virginia being shipped from Salem to France, not direct from a southern port.

In letters from ship owners at this time we find instructions to the captain to change to a foreign registry at any point where it seems wise. Running the gantlet thus between pursuers on either side aroused all the daring energy of the time.

The Salem custom house, then, types all the old-time enterprise and the growing days of a great nation. The building is the one described by Hawthorne in the memorable preface to "The Scarlet Letter," whose frank humor made him persona non grata in the city of his forebears. For Hawthorne's people were seafaring folk of old Salem, and leaders among those who built up the reputation of New England as "the most amphibious population" that ever was seen. The mighty American forests marched down to the sea and were alike a barrier to inland settlement or agriculture, and the means of shipbuilding. Salem built ships from the time when the little fishing ketches inaugurated that mighty fishing trade of which Burke said, in 1775: "The commerce of your colonies is out of all proportion beyond the numbers of the people," and of the fisheries themselves. "Neither the perseverance of Holland nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise ever carried this most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pushed by this recent people."

The "Dry Merchantable Codfish" of New England is an important item in all the old bills of lading from New England ports, and Salem really made the American fisheries for which Gloucester, on

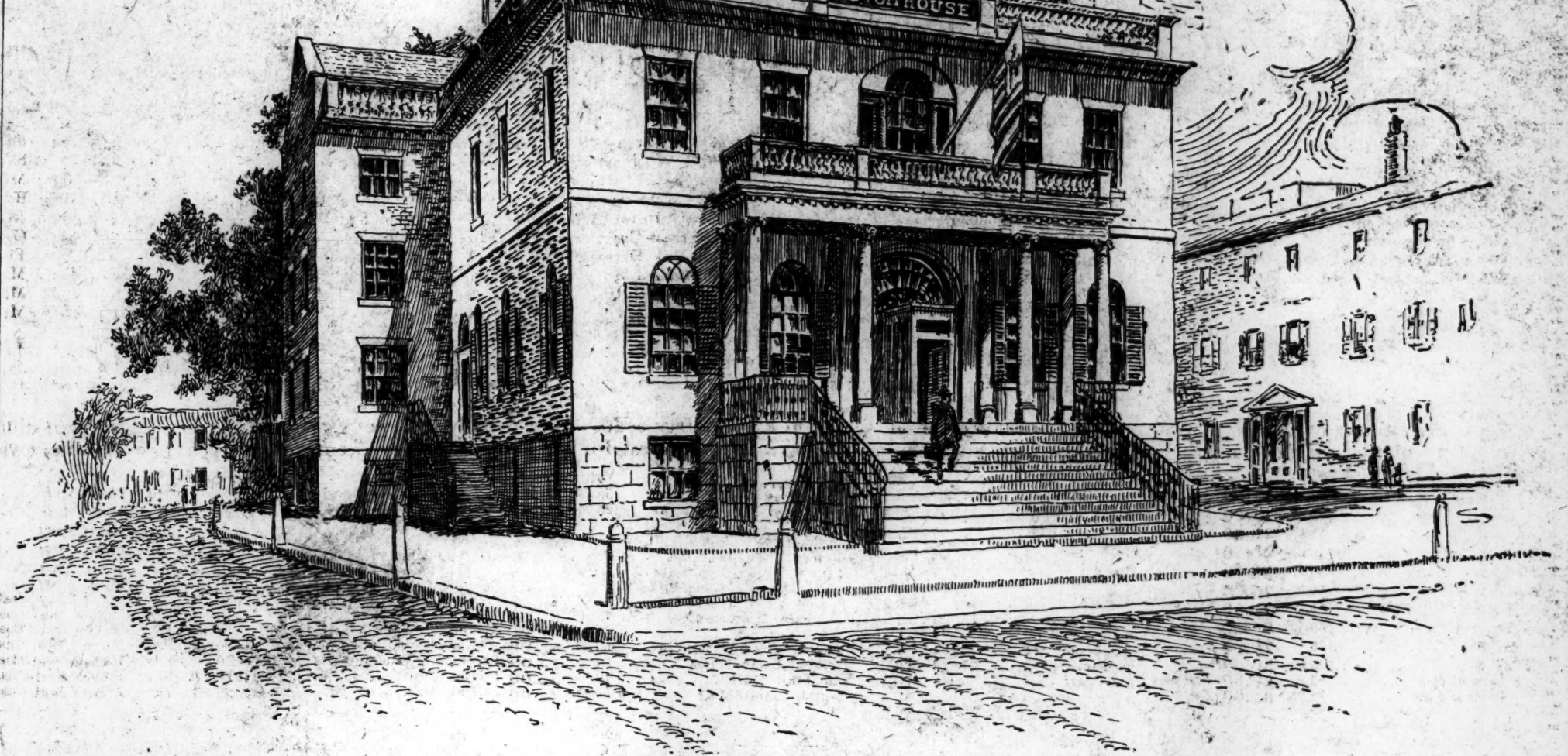
Cape Ann, is celebrated today. Thus it is interesting to recall that Salem was settled from Cape Ann. Roger Conant of Plymouth went there, found it ungenial and moved south to the next peninsula, Naumkeag, there to establish a religious center for the English fishermen.

So Salem began as a fisher of men. The ship masters of Salem, then, were the first merchant princes of the west. The fortune of "King Derby," as he was known throughout the maritime world, was the first of the great American fortunes. Comparison shows that at one date 10 ships that sailed to the far-off Isle of France (Mauritius) were from Salem, only five from Boston and two from Philadelphia. Salem and her merchants were known in parts where Boston and New York and Philadelphia had not been heard of. An American was for them "a Salem man." The American commerce was built up amid all sorts of risks; for international law was not in those days—if it can be said to exist today—and every land had a different code to regulate commerce. If one traded at all it must be in violation of somebody's rules. At first Salem's trade was chiefly with the West Indies, France, Spain and Holland. They took out lumber, corn, fish, to the Indies, and carried thence sugar and molasses for Europe. They carried to England masts, clapboards, barrel staves, beef, pork, whale and fish oil, whalebone, furs, deer, elk and bear skins, dried fish and beaver and otter. A commission to guard home industries in the seventeenth century forbade the shipping of raw hides or unwrought leather out of the country, anticipating so the great shoe manufacture of Massachusetts.

Salem played a conspicuous part in the Revolution. The first armed resistance to the King's troops occurred at the end of Salem bridge, when Captain Leslie demanded the town's cannon. This was in March, 1775. In April came Concord and Lexington, and the Committee of Safety felt they must send an expedition to London, and get it there ahead of the report by General Gage. A fast ship was needed and a hardy captain to speed her. So of course a ship of the Derbys of Salem was chosen, the *Queen*, and, equally of course, Capt. John Derby was in command. His sailing orders ended with this "P. S." "You are to keep this order a profound secret from every person on earth." The ship slipped out of Salem harbor, made the crossing in 20 days, long before Gage's envoy arrived, and Derby delivered to Franklin and Lee the papers and the sworn statements of eye-witnesses of the skirmish, in time to augment considerably the growing American sympathy of London.

John Derby's accounts for this trip are on record in the Boston State House. His own services are charged: "0." It is of further interest that this intrepid John Derby, mariner of Salem, was at Nantes with his good ship *Astrea*, in 1783, when the treaty of Paris was signed, that ended the war in America. He slipped aboard in all haste, in March 12, and reached Salem ahead of all other ships, thus bringing the great good news of peace.

The greatest period of Salem's prosperity was from the Revolution to the end of the second war with England—a war over "ships and sealing wax"—which greatly reduced the prestige of Salem as a commercial port. The custom house, built in 1818, was a monu-



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Custom house in New England city types old-time enterprise and growing days of nation and is building described by Hawthorne in preface to "The Scarlet Letter"

ment to a mighty past, though in 1821 Salem still had 126 vessels. In foreign commerce, 68 of them in India trade and in 1822 159 ships were sailing out of Salem harbor. By 1833 half of these, however, were sailing from other ports. Today not a single ocean-going vessel hails from Salem.

"King" Derby and "Billy" Gray are both mentioned by Hawthorne as among the famous old shipmasters and merchants of Salem. William Gray was one of the first to embark in the trade of India and China. In a letter of 1792 to the captain of the brig *Enterprise*, he says he is to sell part of his cargo at the Cape of Good Hope: "I suppose it will be the Russia duck, coles and such other parts of your cargo as you think proper." He is there to purchase a cargo for the Isle of France market—for Mauritius lay in the direct line to the east and was a great trading center. This cargo would include, for example, raisins and almonds. At the Isle of France he is to try to find sugar, indigo or cotton and other things, if it will yield 100 per cent profit! If he cannot get this he is to "go on to Calcutta in the bay of Bengal, and there take sugar and saltpeter, Bandanno silk Handkerchiefs, or such other goods" which he supposes will answer for the market in Salem. If he does not make a good trade at Calcutta, he is to take on there a cargo of blackwood, "cheep." He will proceed to Canton, China, sell the wood, and take aboard as much as the brig will carry, with "some China ware, nankeens, some black satins," and such other silks as he supposes will best answer. "When you have completed your business in the

East Indies, proceed directly to this port by such route as you think safest." Perhaps he will think best, however, to touch at St. Eustatia and lie there till spring. But if he can sell at Good Hope "for 20 per cent advance," and purchase sugars or any other goods that will pay 50 per cent profit at home, then he is to sail directly back home. In another letter the captain is advised to bring "ginger instead of pepper." The letter shows how much sagacity as merchants was needed by the captains of these ships.

Derby wharf was built soon after Richard Derby was granted in 1755 the upland, beach and flats at Palmer's head on Winter Island for a wharf and warehouse, "for one thousand years," at 1 shilling per acre. He seems to have preferred the land site, and here the growing commerce and a rude sort of banking business of this family gave to Elias Derby the name "King Derby." It was he who made the first venture in commerce with Russia. He bought a fine English ship of 206 tons, named the *Light Horse*, and sent her with a cargo of sugars in June, 1784, to St. Petersburg, as it was then. The *Light Horse* was the first ship to display the stars and stripes in the Baltic. The sugar had to be sold at a loss, but the way was opened. The return cargo was of canvas, duck, hemp and iron. So Captain Derby was the first to send a ship to the Cape of Good Hope from New England, though Philadelphia had had some trade beyond there before the revolution, and in 1783 the *Empress of China* sailed from New York for Canton, the first American vessel to go to China. On her way home in 1785 she found Derby's Grand Turk at the Cape of Good Hope. Major Samuel Shaw of New York, the pioneer American merchant in the China trade, was on the *Empress of China*, and he made a note of the Derby cargo, including cheese, salt, provisions, chocolate, loaf sugar, butter and ginseng. The Grand Turk expected to get ivory and gold dust on the coast of Guinea, and returning home via the West Indies, to buy sugar and cotton there. The captain was resolved, the major wrote, not to buy a single slave, which "did the captain great honor, and reflected equal credit upon his owner, who he assured me, would rather sink the whole capital employed than directly or indirectly be concerned in so infamous a trade." Thus the merchants of Salem were already debating that awful question of the nineteenth century, and a merchant of New York was praising the stand they took.

F. Lauriston Bullard tells a typical tale of old Salem. He says: "For years the Dutch East India Company had been trading in Sumatra and the other rich islands of the Orient. But it was an inquisitive Salem skipper who found wild pepper there, and he told the secret only to the owner of his ship. Then the Rajah squared away her yards from Salem harbor—having fitted out as secretly as ever in late years has a filibuster taken aboard powder and ball in a neutral port—and when she came back 18 months later she had a cargo of pepper which yielded a profit of 700 per cent. The secret was kept for years, and other lands had to look to Salem for their supplies of pepper."

Salem merchants were at Nangasacka, Japan, 50 years before Perry landed there, and Salem sailors investigated

Guam a century before any one dreamed that there would one day fly the stars and stripes. In 1817 a ship of Salem named *Cleopatra's Barge* went to the Mediterranean, and even at Genoa the Superb excited great admiration for her "beauty, luxury and magnificence." She was "a floating palace," carrying to this old home of a mighty merchant-marine some notion of the culture and

wealth of Salem, Mass. The name of a Salem merchant was then, the world over, the synonym for "honor, intelligence and vigor." Mr. Bullard applies to the Salem captains the praise of Frobenius the "forgotten worthies": "Wherever we find them they are still the same. In the courts of Japan, or of China, fighting Spaniards, in the Pacific, or prisoners among the Algerines . . .

exploring in crazy pinnaces the fierce latitudes of the Polar Seas, they are the same God-fearing men whose life was one great liturgy."

So during 50 years Salem was the greatest port of America, and "Divitia Indiae usque ad ultimum sinum" (to the farthest port of the rich east) is still the legend on the seal of the famous American City of Peace.

WITH CAMP FIRE GIRLS; A REVERIE

Our little systems have their day;

They have their day and cease to be.

Time and Occasion: Eight o'clock in the evening, union meeting of two camps, for ceremony and initiation.

Place: Settlement house in interesting quarter of old Boston.

Dramatis Personae: About 25 girls, ranging from 13 to 19 years of age.

The Setting: Two large rooms connected with slide door, left open; visitors in outer room, lights turned low; in inner room three lighted candles on floor; camp fire burning cheerfully in grate. Enter two guardians followed by girls to be initiated, with hair falling down back restrained by a head band; each girl attired in a graceful, ceremonial tunic, reaching from neck to feet and wearing strings of beads. Whole effect quite Indian and indicative of freedom and joy of out-of-doors life. Ceremony proceeds.

The reporters of current events occasionally lapse into reveries and slipping away, in thought, from the superficial, ponder over the use and value, or otherwise, of human institutions. The underlying power that holds things together, as the string unifies the pearls, falls within the legitimate purview of the reporter as truly as in the province of the professional philosopher. This much is said, not by way of apology but in explanation of how it came about that, being invited to attend a meeting of the Camp Fire Girls at 36 Hull street, Boston, and remembering that this is preeminently the age of multifarious organizations, which in many instances illustrate the mathematical apothegm, "Examples may be heaped until they hide the rules which they were made to render plain," the writer saw, before his mental vision, a big interrogation point.

Pleasant thoughts, pressed upon the writer, as he witnessed a meeting of Camp Fire Girls, with initiation of members. The plain, yet beautiful attire of the girls; the simple impressive ceremonies, indicative of intelligence and work; the total absence of the patronizing and I-am-here-to-help-you air; the easy manners and goodwill, always in evidence, were convincing signs that the members were being led by a common aspiration toward a common attainment. The special treasure which the movement seeks to preserve and beautify is the family hearthstone—the individual home which is the natural radiating point for all that is sweet and pure and beautiful and strong in human character. In a time when the stream of tendency, among the young, is so largely away from the home, it is well to encourage all centripetal influences. This, the Camp Fire Girls appears to do.

Girls from 12 years of age are eligible; not fewer than six nor more than 20

constitute a camp. The usual place of meeting is in private homes. The main purpose of the organization is to perpetuate the spiritual ideals of the home, and to develop among girls and women a sympathetic understanding of the newer economic relationships into which women are coming.

The Camp Fire Girls has three ranks: Wood-gatherer, fire-maker and torch-bearer. Fire is the symbol of the organization, for around it the first homes were built. The ritual of the order declares that the desire of its members is "to seek beauty, give service, pursue knowledge, be trustworthy, . . . glorify work and be happy."

In the initiation of members, the wood-gatherer says: "As fagots are brought from the forest, firmly held by the sinews which bind them, so cleave to these others, your sisters, wherever, whenever you find them. Be strong as the fagots are sturdy; be pure in the truest desire; be true to the truth that is in you; and follow the law of the fire."

The fire-maker says: "As fuel is brought to the fire, so I purpose to bring my strength, my ambition, my heart's desire, my joy and my sorrow to the fire of humankind. For I will tend as my fathers have tended, and my father's fathers since time began, the fire that is called the love of man for man; the love of man for God."

The torch-bearer says: "That light which has been given to me, I desire to pass, undimmed, to others."

The watchword is *Wohelo*, being the first two letters of work, health and love. "We glorify work, because through work we are free. We work to win, to conquer, to be masters, we work for the joy of the working, and because we are free."

"We love Love, for love is life, and light, and joy, and sweetness. And love is comradeship and motherhood, and all dear kinship. Love is the joy of service, so deep that self is forgotten."

The advancing stages, among Camp Fire Girls, are reached through excellence in genuine work, in various departments of home-craft, camp-craft, hand-craft, nature lore, business and patriotism. The movement is inexpensive to its members, is nation-wide in its reach and has no religious shibboleth. There are more than 70 camp fires, in and near Greater Boston, each presided over by a guardian who must be 21 years old. The general secretary of the Boston Camp Fire Girls is Miss L. R. Harris, 57 Sherman street, Roxbury, Mass.

Each girl has a special Indian name of her choosing; also a symbol which she works into the sleeve or body of her tunic. Six different honors are conferred upon girls, being symbolized by variously colored beads, worn in strings about the neck. These honors are

earned by actual work. There is a printed list of about 800 different things to do from which the girls may choose. A selected list is here given:

Make bread in two ways and two kinds of cake.

Prepare four salads, making at least two kinds of dressing.

Clean ice-chest thoroughly, twice a week for two months.

Saddle, bridle, mount and ride a horse in correct form, using three gait.

Make two good devices for holding a pot over a fire and two for holding a frying-pan over a fire.

Dye material for a dress, or three smaller articles, each of different color. Identify and describe 15 wild flowers. Be on time for business, morning and afternoon, every working day for three months.

Know the flag and rules of ten nations.

Among the 45 or more officers, constituting the general electors and directors, the following names appear: Jane Adams, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mrs. Sidney Lanier, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Ambassador Walter Page, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Ida M. Tarbell, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Dr. Luther H. Gulick and Ernest Thompson Seton.

And now, "hear the conclusion of the whole matter." The writer recalls another Tennysonian message as follows:

"O thou that after toil and storm Mayst seem to have reached a purer air, Where faith has center everywhere, Nor cares to fix itself to form, See thou, that counted reason ripe In holding by the law within, Thou fail not in a world of sin, And ev'n for want of such a type."

Observation and experience declare that organized quest and organized work may mark joyful stages in progress; and conduce to consideration, kindness and polite manners toward others; giving a cosmopolitan grasp not obtainable in isolation. For many years the writer has been increasingly firm in the conviction that freemasonry, as an organization, has done more than any other human institution toward making men of every nation approximate to the level of brotherly courtesy and the square of right action. William of Wykeham, in founding New College, Oxford, near five and a half centuries ago, baptized it with this motto, "Manners mayketh man."

The hair-splitting critic may object to the declaration, but we let it stand as a liberal statement of a desirable condition.

The ceremonies, teaching and work of the Camp Fire Girls stand for good manners, in the enlarged sense; that is, that the outward expression of the individual, as a member of society, should be pleasing, courteous, loving and helpful.

AFFAIRS OF THE STUDENT WORLD

Great Teaching Viewed as Correct Solution of Problem of Student Activities at America's Higher Institutions of Learning—Making Instruction Attractive

President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst, speaking before the recent session of New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, said that the very common point of view on the subject of student activities among faculty men is "the less said about them the better." The view of this keen educator, who has spoken so strongly in season and out for the culture derived from literary studies, is especially significant when his attention is turned to the life of the college as contrasted with its work.

"Teachers often tell me of their worries about the overdoing of student activities. And I know that they are overdone. But I have more worry about the men who underdo them. The men I worry about are those who overdo the inactivities. What of the men who do no debating, no acting, no writing, no reading, no philanthropic service, no music? What have we done to them, or failed to do to them in the class room, that they should be willing simply not to be in the hours in which they are free? What in the world do they do with themselves? So far as one can see they just dawdle. They are the men who play . . . who talk about the teams, read the papers, walk the streets, watch the passersby. Would you not rather have them engage in activities? When we have found some

way of saving these men from themselves, it will be time for us to deal with their brethren . . . whose very activity at times puts the class room to shame."

Dr. Meiklejohn thrusts with a two-edged sword at the mere mark-getting student who in a self-satisfied way finds the giving back of his lesson to his teacher all that the college requires, and it also drives deep into the perfunctory and complaining teacher who is not big enough to dominate his subject and his schoolboys with interests that may control and determine their leisure. Student activities like those of debating, journalism, social life and athletics, inhere in the college situation. They are inseparable from the grouping of youth for four years in a miniature world. The character of these activities lies not so much in the power of students as in the direction given the student by large-minded and vital teachers in the class-room. No faculty is usually narrow enough to disclaim the use and even the necessity of college life as opposed to college work. They lament, however, the fact that the "activities" crowd out the real work, that they come as a pleasurable relaxation from the class-room, which to the average collegian seems often dull and uninteresting.

But why are these studies dull? Why

is the student waiting, always waiting for his holiday? One answer, at least, is derived from the study of America's great teachers. Student activities are not a menace to that eager and thoughtful group of students who for years talked ethics and their relation to life after the lecture of Professor Palmer at Harvard; the Scotch youth who forgot their cricket to go off with Professor Drummond of Glasgow into the homes of the neglected masses of the city subsequent to the ardent and natural teaching by the Scotch professor, found an outlet for their activities in line with their study.

There used to be a large quota of men at Brown who would prefer at almost any time to go down to the rooms of Prof. James Seth and talk philosophy with him than attend a baseball game, while the men who today follow Professor McCarthy out of the class room at the University of Wisconsin to carry the "Wisconsin idea" to the political and social life of the state, are further examples of the way in which great teaching can solve the problem of student activities in America's higher institutions of learning.

The character of the activities of collegians outside of class rooms hangs largely upon the control of student thought and student ideals by the teachers. The proper course is surely not in a passive or a surly acquiescence in the play or recreation life of youth on the part of the faculty, but rather in a determined effort to make teaching so attractive and forceful that it will inevitably appear in every department of the campus life.

Music News From Here and There

"L'ORACOLO" IS METROPOLITAN NEW OFFERING

One-Act Opera by Franco Leoni Is Based on "The Cat and the Cherub" and Meets Approval on First American Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—For the first time on any American stage Franco Leoni's new opera, "L'Oracolo," was given at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday night, and scored an instant success. The new offering, but one act in length, was used in conjunction with "Pagliacci," preceding it.

The composer, Leoni, is comparatively little known in this country. His greatest musical activity having been carried on in London during recent years, and so far as the present reviewer is aware, little if any of his work has had an American hearing. An Italian by birth, he has found in the British capital the greatest appreciation of his efforts. The present work is founded on a story that has already seen stage presentation, both here and abroad, under the title, "The Cat and the Cherub," a dramatic offering of the tenor melodramatic variety by Chester Bailey Fernald. The Italian libretto of the new opera is by Camillo Zanolini, and the publisher's translation thereof has been made by Percy Pinkerton.

The cast of the Metropolitan's performance indicates care and much wisdom on the part of the management, and one feature of interest is the selection of Scotti for the part he sang at the opening performance in London some time ago. Distinctly Chinese in atmosphere and coloring, "L'Oracolo" will doubtless prove a grateful addition to the Metropolitan repertoire, where one-act operas have been in greater demand than any available supply could accommodate. In the array of works that are being given, with regularity are many shorter offerings, and these require some short vehicle of merit to give a proper length to an evening's entertainment.

Story Forceful

The story of Leoni's tenebrous drama is simple and forceful. The scene is laid in "Hatchet Row" of San Francisco's Chinatown district, as it was some years back. The action is episodic rather than continuous, and deals briefly and vigorously with a succession of incidents that go to make up the whole story. These are distinct in themselves and are coupled together in the writing, and marked by distinguishable pauses. The curtain rises upon a street of tumbledown dwellings of the familiar wooden type. From the center of these leads an alley cut through the juncture of two of the buildings. Being the Chinese New Year the street is gay with bunting, colored lanterns, and the scent of the joss sticks. Chim-Fen, who has fallen upon unpleasant times in the conduct of his none too legal business, has accumulated wrath against a wealthy merchant, Hoo-Tsin, and has laid a plot to rob him of his young niece so that he may marry her and in the end come into the great wealth of Hoo-Tsin. In the plot is Hoo-Tsin's nurse in charge of Hoo-Tsin's little son, and companion to the young niece, Ah-Yoe. He has learned that Ah-Yoe is inclined to favor the attentions of Win-San-Luy, the son of Win-Shee, a learned Chinese of the quarter, and this has led him to bribe the nurse to procure for him a fan on which Win-San-Luy has written a message to the lady of his choice. Chim-Fen makes an overture to Hoo-Tsin and asks permission to wed his niece, which appears as nothing short of a piece of ridiculous presumption to the rich uncle.

The Son Lost

Later comes a soothsayer into the quarter and Hoo-Tsin, bringing out his infant son, Hoo-Chee, hears the future of Chim-Fen read and declaimed aloud to the crowd. He then asks the learned Win-Shee to read from his book of oracles the future of his son. During the festivities which accompany and follow this reading Chim-Fen entices the son of Hoo-Tsin away with him and disappears. In the confusion that results Chim-Fen reappears and promises to devote his days to finding the missing child on the condition that he be given Ah-Yoe for his wife. To this the grieving father assents. San-Luy asks for the same reward and receives a ready assent.

San-Luy begins his search by penetrating into Chim-Fen's cellar, and there finding the missing boy. On his attempting to escape with him he encounters Chim-Fen, who attacks him, and leaves him lying on the ground, and escapes. Later, when the assault has been discovered, Win-Shee, who has come to pray for a solution of the mystery, finds the missing child and surreptitiously returns him to Hoo-Tsin's house where he is almost immediately discovered. The remainder of the story deals now with the justice that falls upon Chim-Fen, and the manner of its accomplishment by Win-Shee.

Staging Beautiful

It is difficult to imagine how a more beautifully staged scene than the single Chinese-quarter street which acts as a mise-en-scène for the whole story, could have been placed upon a stage. The atmosphere of the thing is as perfect as the original of the years gone by of the



(Photo by Mishkin, New York)

Lucrezia Bori and Luca Botta in new opera "L'Oracolo"

old San Francisco, and the presentation of the whole piece is as delicate and convincing as could well be imagined. The final scene is gripping and intense, and the curtain falls on as well handled a bit of realism as the Metropolitan Opera House has offered in years. The whole action represents 24 hours, and is compressed into one hour's time.

Perhaps the little opera will achieve greater popularity than many of the extravaganzas that seemed in earlier years to have lent themselves to magical treatment, for it carries with it a powerful thread of romance and tragedy that is convincing, and binds the music to the theme so firmly that the haunting phrases of Leoni's score are given an added significance that is twice welcome. This thing that will strike the spectator first is the conviction of the whole gives. There is no semblance of artificiality in any spot. It is a bit of human experience torn from the web of mortal events, and thrown upon a stage for all the world to see. There is nothing light anywhere. It is a sombre picture throughout, but carries with it an appeal that has not been allowed to sink under the spell of the music, a point where so many otherwise excellent offerings fail. Leoni has done excellent work; he has handled his basic story with sympathetic understanding, and has given full play to the imaginative qualities he possesses so abundantly, and which he has manifested here so adequately.

Of the cast it need only be said that nothing could be added to it. Individual criticism would be the sheerest injustice, for it was handled brilliantly. As noted, Scotti had the "heavy" role of Chim-Fen, Didur was the fine old Win-Shee, Giulio Rossi sang Hoo-Tsin, Lucrezia Bori, who seemed made for the part, sang Ah-Yoe; Sophie Braslau was the old nurse, Hoo-Quee, Luca Botta had the role of San-Luy, and the child was given to Ella Bakos. Giorgio Polacco was the conductor and brought forth the full significance of the composer's music. There can be no doubt that the Metropolitan has found a worthy, and what is destined to be an immensely popular, bit of drama for its list of offerings, and the consensus of opinion is that such presentations as these will do much to break down the class spirit that has permeated the giving of grand opera in the past in this country, and will do as much as anything to popularize it.

MUSIC NOTES

Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, will be soloist at the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to be given Friday afternoon, Feb. 12, and Saturday evening, Feb. 13. She will sing the "Lament of Arianna" by Monteverdi; an aria by Handel, and Beethoven's "Adelaide." The orchestral accompaniment of the Beethoven song is by Arnold Schoenberg. On the program will be Schumann's symphony in D minor; Bach's suite in E minor for flute and string orchestra, with Andre Maguarré as the solo flutist, and Mendelssohn's overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The second concert for the benefit of the pension fund of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, March 7.

Handel and Haydn Society

The Handel and Haydn Society will give a concert in Symphony hall Sunday evening, Feb. 14, at 7:30 o'clock. The soloist will be Mrs. Caroline Hudson-Alexander, soprano. The program is as follows: Orchestra numbers: "March," "Queen of Sheba," Gounod; Intermezzo, "Traumerlei," Schumann. Arias: "Let the Bright Seraphim," "Samson," Handel; "Miriam's Song of Triumph," Reincke. Choral numbers: "The Lost Chord," Sullivan; "Gallia," Gounod; "Chorus of Homage," Gerike; "Prayer of Thanksgiving" (male voices), Kremer; "Hymn to the Madonna," Kremer; "Christe Eleison," "Golden Legend," Sullivan. Celebrating its one hundredth anniversary.

(Continued on page twenty-three)

EMILE MOLLENHAUER SAYS GOOD PRONUNCIATION NEEDED BY ORATORIO CHORUS SINGERS

Careful pronunciation of words is indispensable in the work of singers in an oratorio chorus, according to Emil Mollenhauer, the director of the Handel and Haydn Society. The reason is, he says, because only with a strict pronunciation can singers make an effective attack. And attack, he holds, is the first requisite in choral performance.

The general problem involved, as anybody who talks with Mr. Mollenhauer on the subject of choral singing observes, is that of rhythm. There can be no music without rhythm, no rhythm without the accent of an accurate attack, no attack without correct speech delivery. More narrowly speaking, it is a question of phrasing. And energetic, precise phrasing of a piece of vocal melody is possible, under his explanation, only with performers who are apt at utterance and who are conscientious about being understood. "Singing that fails to give an intelligible reading of the text," as Mr. Mollenhauer told a Monitor writer the other day, "is not singing at all. The voice does not succeed in executing a melodic phrase, unless it speaks the words. This is the case with a solo soprano or baritone. Loose execution and weak interpretation is what you get from a voice that only produces sound. And in this respect a solo voice and a chorus of 400 voices are just alike. No words, no attack."

Analogy of Violinist

Thus the Handel and Haydn conductor began to reply to a query as to the essential qualities of a modern chorus. Pronunciation, not only on general artistic grounds, but also on specific musical grounds, is the first essential, singing tone ending its value only as vowels and consonants find theirs. And he noted by way of analogy the playing of a violinist, who, he said, "must firmly press down the string with the finger of his left hand before he lays the bow on the string to draw out the tone. Unless he does the first process nicely, he makes a bad job of the second. Pressing down the string is pronouncing the word; drawing the bow across it is applying the singing tone to the word. A violinist must do both things to succeed in his attack. And a whole orchestra must act in the same way. A solo singer is in the same situation as a violinist; a chorus in the same situation as an orchestra."

Correct Pitch

Ability to make the words count begins and ends with the singer as an individual. If every member of a chorus is careful in this respect, all the members together will be. Further requirements which Mr. Mollenhauer mentioned have to do more with the performers in their relations to one another. These requirements depend less on what the singer can do by himself than on what he can do as one of an aggregation; on the will of any tenor, for example, to listen to the other men in his section and to the general voice of each of the other sections, and so to keep himself in adjustment with his associates; in other words, on the knack of the members for inter-communication, and on their talent for achieving group individuality. And first among the requirements of the group is correct pitch. This is a thing which the Boston public insists on in a way that it did not in the early years of its choruses, before its ear had been trained through listening to orchestral work of the first order. Strictness of pitch, or of intonation, to use the studio word for it, has become a conscious duty, with singers, as intelligent and independent action has taken the place of old-time rote performance. Chorusmen have brought pitch better under their control, because they have acquired initiative, and do not depend so much as formerly on a drillmaster to tell them what to do.

Pliancy Desired

Another requirement of the modern chorus, which also is met through intelligent common action, is pliancy of expression; that is to say, facility in increasing the tone power or subduing it, at the indication of the conductor. "We have to attend to crescendo and diminuendo in a way that a chorus 40 years ago was not expected to," Mr. Mollenhauer explained. "General effects were they tried for then. Fine points of expression were ignored. Preparation for a concert which was thought sufficient then would not do at all now." Without developing this subject of tone power in detail, the conductor remarked one thing from his experience, showing that initiative in choruses is not yet so far developed that they will of their own accord sing softly a page of music that is marked to be so sung. "I have never yet known a chorus," he averred, "that would give a light tone to a passage without being made to do so by the insistent order of the director. I have never known an orchestra, either, that would play pianissimo without being compelled to it by the leader."

Thomas' Influence

Dropping consideration of chorus tests, Mr. Mollenhauer went on to discuss the causes that have brought about the improved condition of choruses in Boston and other localities with which he is familiar. "It all started with Theodore Thomas," he declared. "Until Thomas appeared with his orchestra, giving symphony concerts, there were no high standards of performance. He not only made the instrumentalists of Boston wake up to better things, but he also caused a reform in choral methods. He was not remarkable himself as a chorus conductor, for he did not care much about choral singing. His interest was altogether with orchestral music. Players here found when Thomas began to give his concerts that things could be done which they had supposed impossible. His influence revolutionized American music in every line, and it changed things in Boston promptly and thoroughly.

Thomas set an example in one respect that has been largely forgotten here, and I am sorry for it. He used to make his programs lively with Strauss waltzes and other music of a bright, but artistic kind. I do not understand why we think we are not using our time well at orchestral concerts unless we spend it all hearing the heaviest kind of compositions. Thomas could interpret the most difficult works when he took them up. How he surprised musicians here, when he showed them that all the notes could be played! Ah, he was particular as to how the men did their parts. He could be, because he was an experienced player himself. He knew the orchestra from the inside."

On Conducting

After commenting on the influence of Thomas, Mr. Mollenhauer just referred to the effect of the example of Gerike, whose work was not that of a transient visitor, but that of a resident conductor, at the head of the Boston Symphony orchestra. Gerike, he said, fixed the standards which Thomas introduced. Inasmuch as Mr. Mollenhauer was himself a violinist under both these men, an inevitable query was put in at this point, as to whether he had learned conducting from them. "Not in the sense that either of them ever gave me a lesson in it," he replied. "What is there about conducting that can be taught? Time-beating, perhaps; little besides that. Thomas and Gerike might have told me all they knew about directing an orchestra, and then I might not have been able to follow a soloist in the performance of a piano or violin concerto, which is the severest test of a conductor there is. Certain accomplishments the leader of an orchestra ought to have, most of which he must get himself. He must, in the first place, be able to scan the page of his score ahead of where the orchestra is playing and see just what comes next. He must in these days be able to read the whole score, not, as was possible in the old days, just the first violin line.

Other Talents

"A conductor must, for another thing, have skill with his left hand. More is done with that than with the right. He must be able, too, to use his eye. Thomas did more with a look than with the movement of his stick. Furthermore, he must have mastery of rhythm, understanding accurately such details as the triplet and the single and double dotted note, for when the dotted notes are improperly executed, the rhythm is restless; and having ability to keep the larger outline of the time strict and the momentary outline of it free. He must know, as an Irish organist with whom I studied as a boy used to say, 'how to play in time and at the same time play out of time.' Well, he must be skilled in all these ways. But suppose he is. He may not then conduct well. Liszt must have had all the technique required, if anybody ever had it; yet I have heard it said that he did not always make a success at conducting. Chiefly, I conclude, the man directing a chorus or an orchestra, or both, must be able to control his forces."

Done in Rehearsal

Mr. Mollenhauer confirmed the testimony given by so many other musicians, that the work of interpretation is all done in the practise hours. "I never ask for anything in the concert," he affirmed, "that I have not prepared the chorus for in rehearsal. A leader must have the confidence of the men and women before him. He would not keep it long, if he made unexpected demands in concert time."

One point out of the professional line the Handel and Haydn director referred to, the social meaning of an organization formed from representatives of various groups in the community, for the production of oratorio. There is a loyalty and an enthusiasm about it, he remarked, that counts in a way no other kind of expression does count. He spoke of choral art as being in good condition generally in the northeastern corner of the United States, calling to mind by way of illustration, the chorus at Ithaca, N. Y., that in Norfolk, Conn., and that in Springfield, Mass.

CHICAGO TO HEAR OLDENBERG PIECE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS CHICAGO BUREAU
CHICAGO—The Chicago Symphony orchestra at an early date will give a new rhapsody for full orchestra by professor Arne Oldenberg of the School of Music at Northwestern University. This will make the fifth large work of Professor Oldenberg's on the orchestra programs.

LIBERAL SUNDAY OPPOSED

TRENTON, N. J.—Any law introduced at the present session of the Legislature, having for its object a "liberal Sunday," will be opposed by the Lord's Day Alliance of New Jersey, which held its seventh annual meeting in W. C. T. U. hall here recently, says a special to the Philadelphia Ledger.

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Mrs. Hudson-Alexander, Soloist
The program will include orchestral numbers by the Boston Festival Orchestra: Arias by Mrs. Alexander: "Lost Chord," Sullivan; "Gallia," Gounod; "Chorus of Homage," Gerike; "Prayer of Thanksgiving," Kremer; "Hymn to the Madonna," Kremer; "Golden Legend," Sullivan, by the Chorus of the Society, Orchestra, Organ and Soloist.
H. G. TUCKER, Organist
Tickets, 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, at Symphony Hall and Steiner Hall.

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After the War, What?

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BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IN ITS THIRTEENTH REHEARSAL

SYMPHONY HALL—Thirteenth public rehearsal of the Boston Symphony orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor, afternoons of Feb. 5. The program: Beethoven, fourth symphony in B-flat major, op. 60; Bach, string orchestra (Anton Witke and Sylvan Noack, soloists); Mahler, songs with orchestra, "Wenn mein Schatz," "Ging heut Morgen," "Ich hab' ein glühend Messer," and "Die zwei blauen Augen" (Paul Draper, tenor, soloist); Dvorak, "Carnaval" overture. The Mahler songs were new in the Boston concert.</

Theaters and Players, What They Offer

WAR CURTAILS PLAY SUPPLY, SAYS WILLIAM FAVERSHAM

A phase of the present condition of affairs in Europe which probably has been given but little thought by the theatergoing public is its curtailing effect upon the production of new plays by English and continental writers and the unusual demand upon American dramatists which will result. That this situation may bring about important and in some ways far-reaching changes in the theatrical world is the opinion of William Faversham, who is now playing in "The Hawk" at the Majestic theater.

As an English actor, Mr. Faversham is in close touch with the leading managers, writers and players connected with the profession in his own country and is conversant with conditions there. As an actor who has long since identified himself with the American stage, he is equally familiar with conditions in this country. And his present successful appearance in a play of French origin might indicate that he has turned his attention to that field as well.

"I wonder if the public realizes what a difference the war is going to make in the supply of plays by the writers in the countries involved," said Mr. Faversham in talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Many of the most popular and most talented dramatists have either enlisted or are busily engaged in some work connected with the war and have consequently given up all dramatic writing. As a result we are getting no plays from them and may not be able to for some time to come."

Pinero Not Writing

"Take, for instance, Pinero, whose country place adjoins mine in England. He is giving all his time these days to training recruits for some special service and is not touching his pen to paper. At this moment I can think of a dozen or more others who have given up all idea of writing at the present time. And the same thing is true in the other countries of Europe. Why, just the other day I heard that de Croisset, the author of 'The Hawk,' is now in the trenches."

"With so many popular dramatists doing no producing, there is going to be a dearth of good plays. The effect is bound to be far-reaching, for the producers must turn to other sources for their material and a readjustment of theatrical conditions may occur that will be more or less lasting."

"For one thing, there is bound to come a revival of the Shakespearean production. Properly presented, Shakespeare is as popular today and as profitable financially as ever it was. I have found this to be true in my own experiences recently, and I see that other Shakespearean companies are doing excellently."

"As a result of public attention being again drawn to Shakespeare, there may result—and I very much hope so—a stimulation of the demand for the properly trained Shakespearean player. At the present time it is almost impossible to secure actors and actresses who can even approach an adequate rendering of such roles. They seem to have neither the stamina, the vocal ability, nor the intelligence to fill the demands made upon them. It is even getting difficult to find such players in England."

Shakespeare Neglected

"Of course one reason for this is that we have no longer any of the famous stock companies that gave so much attention in the Shakespearean revivals. The desire to give plays that may see long runs and be remunerative accordingly has caused this, of course. And the young man or young woman who is really eager to find the proper training for Shakespeare has nowhere to turn."

"It has long been a hobby of mine that lacking the old time stock companies there should be established a Shakespearean school. What a splendid opportunity for some philanthropist! And how important would be its effect upon the American stage in giving us high standards of speech! For today not one player in a hundred can read his lines properly. But if perchance he happens to appear in some part to which his natural mannerisms lend themselves appropriately, immediately he is hailed as a great actor."

"Another and more important result

of the war will be the demand upon American playwrights. If we cannot get our plays in England and in Europe, we must get them here. And this means a wonderful opportunity for authors in the United States.

"Why have we not been getting better plays here? That is a question often asked and one not easy to answer. I am not so sure, too, that we are not getting some very good plays and that this talk about the failure of the writers to produce clever work is rather unjust. But there is one great fault in the present-day system of production that



(Photo by Apeda, New York)
William Faversham

should be undoubtedly altered and it may be that the new factors that have now entered the situation will bring this about. This fault is the exploiting of personalities. It is something that has been done ever since the day of the Greek drama, to be sure, but there have ever recurred periods when the play itself has been the thing, and the stage has always profited thereby.

"This affects the dramatist, the actor, and the public. The dramatist is constantly called upon to write plays that will fit some star and the work is naturally not very spontaneous. And the plays written of his own free will are constantly being torn to pieces and altered out of all shape for the same reason."

"The players are affected because they are influenced into copying the methods used by this star or that star and there results a series of little schools of imitators who are robbing themselves of all natural expression. And the public loses by the starring system both because it can be misled into accepting a poor play with a good actor and because it gets into the habit of thinking that the play without a star is correspondingly lacking in its value."

"Back of all this, of course, is nothing but rank commercialism. If the wealthy men in this country could become interested in the theater, what a boon it would be! For the stage is without question the greatest educational force there is today. And if philanthropy were turned to erecting and maintaining the right kind of theaters instead of giving away libraries and the like, there would result an uplift of the extent of which can hardly be properly estimated."

Plea for Endowments

"One of the truest things that Irving said was that, 'where there is money, there's art, and where art is, there's money.' Given the men of wealth so numerous on the continent who will endow a theater and art will follow. And true art will always attract profitable patronage."

"For some reason America seems less sure of itself than any other nation. But in theatrical production, as in other lines, there is just as much talent here as in any other country, though it is not appreciated. We have here just as good players, just as clever and thoughtful writers, just as talented designers and producers. And now the time may have come for the public to take pride in the 'Made in America' brand when applied to its stage productions."

"Does my appearance in 'The Hawk' mean that the day of the romantic drama is over? Mr. Faversham concluded. "Not at all. I am somewhat of a pirate when it comes to plays. By that I mean that I produce about what I like. Nor would I be willing to have the monotony of always appearing in a play of the same kind. So you may find me playing Herod, then Iago or Anthony, then the Pagan and now the Hawk. But if you think I have deserted the romantic play, wait till a year from next March. Then you will see."

THEATERS NEXT WEEK

BOSTON—"Ben Hur," fifth week.
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Repertory company in "The Merchant of Venice."
COLONIAL—Leo Dietrichstein in "The Phantom Rival," first week.
CORT—"What's Going On," musical farce, second week.
HOLLIS—Miss Billie Burke in "Jerry," second week.
MAJESTIC—William Faversham in "The Hawk," drama, second week.
PLYMOUTH—Frank Craven in "Too Many Cooks," a farce comedy; third week.
TREMONT—"The Miracle Man," comedy drama; first week.
TOY—"Chitra," "The Bear," "Women-kind," "A Pair of Sixes," farce; seventh week.
Matinees daily at Keith's, Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth; Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at the Toy; Wednesday and Saturday at the others.

NEW OFFERINGS OF BOSTON THEATERS FOR COMING WEEK

A feature of the changes in the Boston playhouses this coming week is the opening of David Belasco's production of Ferenc Molnar's "The Phantom Rival," which has been well received in New York this season. A new play of a very different character is offered in "The Miracle Man." Both the Toy theater and the Henry Jewett Players are offering new bills.

Coming here from a four-months run at the Belasco theater in New York, "The Phantom Rival" opens at the Colonial with Leo Dietrichstein and Laura Hope Crews in the leading roles. The play is imaginative high comedy interwoven with a thread of purposeful drama and deals with the illusions of a woman over the lover of her youth, first realized in dreams which are shattered by his actual reappearance. During the play Mr. Dietrichstein plays five distinct parts, the lover in the dreams as a Russian general, as a Russian statesman, as an Italian opera singer, as a beggar, and finally, in real life, as a commonplace, unheroic lawyer.

The original cast comes here, including Malcolm Williams, Frank Westerton, Lee Miller, John Bedouin, J. M. McNamee, Louis Pioselli, Jack Clements, Anna McNaughton, Louise Wolf and Ethel Marie Sasse. The production is announced as being handsomely mounted and cleverly played. It has been accepted as one of the season's best offerings in New York.

George M. Cohan's comedy-drama, "The Miracle Man," founded on Frank L. Packard's novel of the same name, is to open at the Tremont theater Monday evening. The play deals with the general subject of faith without assuming a connection with any religious creed or sect and revolves about the personal influence of a semi-hermit in a Maine village. It is described briefly in the advance notice as follows:

"A group of four crooks undertake to capitalize the healing powers of a sincere old man called the Prophet, in a small town in Maine. When they come to deal with the old man, however, they are so worked upon by his goodness and by the loftiness of his character that every one of them is turned from his crooked ways and 'goes straight.'"

In the cast are Gail Kane, Gerrie O'Brien, Ada Gilman, Mary Murphy, George Nash, William H. Thompson, James C. Marlowe, Earl Browne, Percy Helton, Frederick Maynard, Arthur V. Gibson, Clifford Dempsey and Daniel Burns.

To the Toy theater next week come the Modern Drama Players in three short plays, "Chitra," by Tagore, the Hindu poet and playwright; "The Bear," by Tchekov, one of the foremost Russian writers for the stage, and "Women-kind," by W. W. Gibson. The scenery and costumes for the three productions have been designed by Livingston Platt.

The Modern Drama Players were recently organized in New York with B. Iden Payne as the director. Mr. Payne first gained prominence as a director at Miss Horniman's theater in Manchester, England. Last season he served in a similar capacity the Fine Arts theater in Chicago, and this year he was attached to the Little theater in Philadelphia before he took up his work in New York.

"The Merchant of Venice" is to be the bill of the Henry Jewett Players at the Boston opera house during the forthcoming week. R. D. MacLean, whose characterization of Brutus has been so well received, is to play Shylock. Miss Mary Forbes, a newcomer to the company, will play Jessica. Miss Birkett Portia, and Mr. Ralph Bassanio.

Incidentally, Miss Forbes is herself a manager, her playhouse in London being known as "The Ambassador's." Owing to unfavorable theatrical conditions in that city at the present time, she has accepted an engagement in Boston.

The repertory for the next seven weeks, commencing Feb. 15, is to be selected from the following: "Othello," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Hamlet," "Twelfth Night," "Macbeth," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "Henry V."

"The Allied Powers" is to be the subject of the Burton Holmes travelogue to be given in Symphony hall on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon of next week. Under this comprehensive title Mr. Holmes has grouped a collection of motion pictures and colored views of the military activities in Europe at the outbreak of the war with the more disagreeable scenes eliminated. Glances will be given of the French, Russian, British, Serbian and Belgian troops, as well as a number of motion portraits of the Czar, the President of the French republic, King George, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Winston Churchill and David Lloyd George.

Herbert Gleason's illustrated lectures at Tremont Temple on "Scenes from the Pacific Coast" will be resumed on Feb. 10, the two duplicate courses being given on successive Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons. "At the Golden Gate," San Francisco and the Panama-Pacific Exposition."

The narrative of Sir Douglas Mawson's expedition to the Antarctic, illustrated by unusual photographs and motion pictures of the Antarctic continent and the animal life there, is now being presented at the Tremont Temple, afternoons at 2:15 and evenings at 8:15.

The lecture describes the experiences of the British explorer and his companions on the trip made from 1911 to 1914.

Leland Powers will give the reading in the course offered Monday evening by the Fowers school faculty on next Monday evening, Feb. 8. "David Copperfield" is the subject. Mr. Powers takes the place of Mrs. Margaret McLean, who was scheduled to read "Under Cover" as an example of modern melodrama.

MUSICAL NOTES FROM GERMANY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—Beethoven's "Fidelio" was among the operas given at the Koenigliches Opernhaus recently, whilst a Richard Strauss week, under the personal direction of the master himself, has also been given. The repertoire included "Don Juan," "Elektra," "Ein Heldenleben," "Salome," "Rosenkavalier" and "Ariadne auf Naxos," the latter being given at the Koenigliches Schauspielhaus. Walter Kirehhoof, who is still at home on leave, sang in "Tannhauser" recently, and if he is still in Berlin during the second half of January, will take the title role in the new production of Wagner's "Lohengrin," which is being arranged by Herr Strauss. A fresh presentation of Leo Bloch's comic opera "Versiegelt" was also lately given at the Koenigliches Opernhaus. Heinrich Hensel has been engaged for a number of productions by the management of the Deutsches Opernhaus and will appear first as Siegfried in the Wagner opera.

A noteworthy concert given in the Singakademie recently in aid of musicians was that by Ernst von Dohnanyi, whose program included works by Brahms, Beethoven and Schubert. Other concert givers have been Therese and Arthur Schnabel, with a Beethoven-Schubert evening; Willy Burmeister, and Tilly Cahmley-Hinken, who gave a song and duet evening, in conjunction with J. von Raatz-Brockmann. The famous organist, Walter Fischer, has also given a very successful Bach concert in the Kaiser Wilhelmgedächtniskirche, at which Willi Faber acted as soloist, whilst Palma von Pastory gave some violin solos.

THEATER NOTES

During her week at the Hollis Street theater, beginning Feb. 22, Maude Adams is to be seen in three Barrie plays, "The Legend of Leonora," "The Ladies' Shakespeare" and "Quality Street." The first two are being presented in Boston for the first time.

On Feb. 15 comes to the Cort theater a farce comedy by Edgar Sedwyn, entitled "Nearly Married."

Pictures of the European war zone, taken down to the last moment, will be featured in a new series of travel talks which E. M. Newman is to present at Symphony hall on the five successive Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons, beginning Feb. 26 and 27. Mr. Newman is also to lecture on "The Holy Land" and "Egypt."

One of the latest entrants into the producing field in New York is the Professional Woman's League, an organization of theatrical women. It is the intention of the league to present in its own little auditorium on Broadway a series of plays of literary and social value. Tickets are to be sold at 25 cents and at least three performances are to be given each month. If the demand for tickets comes up to expectations, the number of performances will be increased.

The purpose of the project, which is purely philanthropic in character, is threefold. It will offer worthy plays at popular prices. It will supply positions for a number of players. And it will provide an opportunity for aspiring dramatists, whose plays will be given careful consideration and presented, if found worthy.

A feature that it is thought will increase the educational value of the productions is to be the use of stereoscopic views. Thus, in connection with the first play, Moliere's "The Miser," are to be shown pictures of Moliere; his friend and patron, "Louis le Grand"; Versailles palace, where many of the author's premieres were given, and the theater built by Richelieu. In addition there are to be flashed on the curtain brief excerpts from his biography.

An appeal to the presidents of the various educational institutions in the city for their support is to be made.

Granville Barker has postponed the opening of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at Wallack's in New York for one week. The first public performance will take place on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 16 and the rehearsal for the Stage Society on the evening of Sunday, Feb. 14 instead of Feb. 7. Incidentally, it is promised that the Barker production will be quite "different." An unusual decoration of the play has been prepared by Norman Wilkinson, one of the foremost artists of the English stage. Mr. Barker also has abandoned the classical Mendelssohn music and is to use an entirely new musical setting by Cecil Sharp, an English authority on folk music and folk dances.

Three short plays by Mrs. Haverlock Ellis of England were put on at the (Continued on page twenty-three)

AMUSEMENTS

MAWSON'S MARVELOUS MOTION PICTURES

Of the Wonders of the Antarctic

Unequaled Opportunity to See Phases of BIRD, ANIMAL and DEEP SEE LIFE Never Before Shown in Motion Pictures.

Intimate views of thousands of Seals, Sea Elephants, Sea Leopards, Whales, Cormorants, Skuas, Gulls, Petrels, Penguins and Deep Sea Creatures ALL IN ACTION—all tremendously interesting.

The pictures also show the scientific work and progress of THE GREAT MAWSON EXPEDITION, and its thrilling narrative and an explanation of the pictures will be given by Sir Douglas Mawson's assistant, Dr. Hunsberger.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT: "The pictures are truly wonderful."

BOSTON GLOBE: "Interesting as is Sir Douglas' story, his wonderful stock of movies are even more so."

AT TREMONT TEMPLE

Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15

PRICES 50c to 15c

EUROPEAN THEATER NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—Among recent productions at the Koenigliches Schauspielhaus have been "Die Jungfrau von Orléans" and Wildenbruch's patriotic play, "Die Quitzow." The Deutsches Theater is preparing for a performance of Ferdinand Raimund's "Rappelskopf," for the benefit of the Austro-Hungarian relief committee; Max Reinhardt is to be responsible for the staging. A fresh presentation of Hebbel's "Herodes und Mariamne" at the Koenigsgraetzstrasse Theater proved to be very impressive, and attracted a crowded house. Ernst Rosmer's fairy play, "Die Koenigsinder" at the Lessing Theater is also very popular. Svend Gade has been particularly successful in the painting of the scenery for this opera, especially of the Hildswald in the first act with the witch's hut, and the Harz mountains in the background, and of the winter scene in the third act.

At Eisenach an historical Wartburg drama, entitled "Fatznor" has been produced for the first time with great success, the author, Herbert Hirschberg, receiving great applause. The Leipziger Schauspielhaus is arranging for the first production of Emil Ludwig's historical play, "Friedrich, Kronprinz von Preussen."

The Duchy of Hesse has recently shown its interest in the national theater in the most practical manner. In September the town of Darmstadt made a grant of 100,000 M. to the Hoftheater under the direction of Dr. Eger, and the Landtag has now agreed to the proposal of the government to contribute a similar sum. It is noteworthy that the proposal received the unanimous assent of all parties.

London Theatrical Notes

LONDON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, a production of "The School for Scandal" is taking place at Covent Garden. The King and Queen will be present, and the proceeds will be given to the Actors' Benevolent fund. The entire cast is to be composed of leading actors and actresses. Sir Herbert Tree will appear as Sir Peter Teazle, Miss Irene Vanbrugh as Lady Teazle, Henry Ainley as Joseph, Fred Terry as Charles Surface, Charles Haytrey as Moses, Louis Calvert as Sir Oliver, Ben Davies as Sir Harry Bumper, Seymour Hicks as Trip, H. V. Esmond as Sir Benjamin Backbite, Lady Tree as Mrs. Candour, and Miss Constance Collier as Lady Sneerwell. Sir George Alexander, H. B. Irving, Mr. Aynesworth, Mr. Bourchier, Miss Ellaline Terriss and Miss Eva Moore will appear in the smaller parts, while a number of other well-known actors and actresses will be in the crowds in the minuet and other scenes of the play.

"La Kommandatur," a dramatic comedy in three acts, is appearing at the Criterion theater. The play is written by J. F. Fonson, a Belgian, who treats of life in Brussels under German rule, the scene being laid in the Kommandatur, which is the headquarters of the military government.

At the Prince of Wales "A Chinese Honeymoon" has been revived by Frank Curzon. Miss Dorothy Minto, Miss Marie George and Messrs. Edward Sass, Alfred Wellesley, Arthur Hatherton and Lawrence Robbins are in the cast.

At the Coronet theater "The School for Scandal" has succeeded "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Henry Herbert is Sir Peter Teazle, Miss Dorothy Green, Lady Teazle, and Brough Pearce, Charles Surface. Special matinees are being given of "The Merchant of Venice."

French Theatrical Notes

PARIS, France.—The Revue des Deux Mondes for the middle of January has some interesting notes on Corneille's "Cid" and Henry de Bornier's "La Fille de Roland" in its Revue Dramatique. Both these plays have figured in the program of the Comédie Française recently. It is remarkable, as M. René Doumic points out, that it is possible to mention "La Fille de Roland" immediately after "Le Cid" without a feeling of incongruity. Henry de Bornier wrote this play before 1870; it was only played in 1875, and when it appeared it was greeted with the enthusiasm of a country which was fast recovering from "l'année terrible" and welcomed the expression of its renewed vitality and dignity as a nation. The play had, nevertheless, been written before 1870. M. Doumic in his review, places it quite in the first rank of French dramatic productions.

Besides the representations at the Comédie Française, there has been little theatrical activity to report. The Revue des Deux Mondes pleads for a theatrical revival which will put plays within the means of the poorer classes and give back to the theater something of its original simplicity. The expense of the staging and scenic accessories has done much to make of the theater an expensive luxury to be enjoyed by the few, in-

stead of the natural outcome of the intellectual life and humor of the people to be enjoyed by them freely and constantly. Even the richer classes are tired of scenic effects, as was proved by the success of the venture of a small theatrical company last winter, which drew all Paris to the Salle du Vieux Colombier, to witness plays given without scenery and with a piece of neutral colored canvas as background. The same response would welcome a similar initiative at the present juncture when the presentation of the French genius in such authors as Corneille, Molière, and Beaumarchais would prove inspiring. Such a movement would also prove that the French are recovering the integrity of their intellectual outlook, warped since 1870 by the imprints of German modes of thought. The Théâtre Français, in the person of its manager, M. Albert Carré, is showing itself alive to this demand, and is providing at the Thursday matinees representations of Corneille, Racine, Marivaux, Beaumarchais, Victor Hugo, Musset, Emile Augier, Dumas père and Dumas fils.

At the Opéra Comique "Le Vivandier" is being given on Saturdays with Mlle. Marie Delna, Paillard, Allard, Ghanse. The ballet of "La Fricassée" is being given by Mlle. Sonia Pavlov, M. Quintan, Mlle. Dugué Luperia and others. "La Marseillaise" and "Le Chant du Départ" are sung at these performances.

BOSTON QUARTET ORGANIZED FOR CHAMBER MUSIC

Messrs. Noack, Roth, Ferri and Schroeder New Concert Group —Sketch of Program Made—

Organized under the name of the Boston quartet, four string instrument players who have won high artistic position as members of the Boston Symphony orchestra and as recital performers, are to begin giving chamber music concerts. They are Sylvain Noack, violinist, Otto Roth, violinist, Emil Ferri, viola-player, and Alvin Schroeder, violoncellist. They will present their first program in Boston, appearing in Jordan hall on the evening of March 8, with Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, assisting. Their program will include a quartet by Beethoven, a quartet by Haydn and the piano quintet of Cesar Franck.

A review of the work the members have done indicates their equipment for the venture. Mr. Noack is second concertmaster of the Boston Symphony orchestra. He has won applause when playing as soloist, disclosing a tone of great purity and an execution of remarkable delicacy. Mr. Roth ranks third in the symphony orchestra roster of violinists. For 12 years he was a member of the Kneisel quartet. Mr. Ferri is first viola player of the Boston Symphony orchestra. He was a member of the Hess-Schroeder quartet, which dissolved when Willy Hess left Boston for Berlin five years ago. Mr. Schroeder until a few seasons ago sat at the first desk of the Boston Symphony violoncellos. He was a member of the Kneisel quartet for 16 years. Eight years of that time his membership and Mr. Roth's overlapped. Mr. Schroeder was also cellist of the Hess-Schroeder quartet. The members of the new organization have therefore been much together in orchestral work. Besides that, the second violinist and the cellist have worked together in a string quartet of the first distinction; and the viola player and the cellist have worked together in a quartet of renown in Boston.

The idea of the Boston quartet is said to have originated with Mr. Noack and Mr. Ferri a year ago. The membership was decided on last October, when Mr. Roth and Mr. Schroeder agreed to enter the plan.

COLLEGE ORCHESTRA WIDENS ITS SPHERE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau)
CHICAGO.—The Northwestern University School of Music orchestra is giving concerts in the public schools nearby. The orchestra now numbers nearly 80 members and is under the direction of Professor Knapp. A concert was given at the New Trier high school in Kenilworth last week and repeated at Northwestern University gymnasium for the students of the Evanston high school and the seventh and eighth grades of the public schools.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"Ben Hur," 7:45.
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Julius Caesar," 8.
COLONIAL—Hazel Dawn, 8:15.
CORT—"What's Going On," 8:15.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—William Faversham, 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"Too Many Cooks," 8:15.
SHUBERT—Emma Trentini, 8:15.
TOY—French repertory, 8:30.
TREMONT—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:10.
WILBUR—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.
NEW YORK
ASTOR—"Hello Broadway," 8:15.
BOOTH—"Children of Earth," 8:30.
CANDLER—"On Trial," 8:20.
CENTURY—Pavlova, 8:15.
CORA—"The Pava to Adversity," 8:15.
COMEDY—"Under Cover," 8:20.
FORTY-FOURTH—Robert Mantell, 8.
GALEITY—Ruth Chatterton, 8:15.
GLOBE—Montgomery and Stone, 8.
Hudson—"The White Feather," 8:15.
IRVING PLACE—German repertory, 8:15.
LIBERTY—Ode Skinner, 8:15.
LYRIC—"The Only Girl," 8:15.
MANHATTAN—"Life," 8:15.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Watch Your Step," 8:15.
PRINCESS—"The Critic," 8:15.
PUNCH & JUDY—"The Clever Ones," 8:30.
REPUBLIC—"Rick," 8:20.
STANDARD—Marie Tempest, 8:15.
WALLACK'S—Androcles, 8:15.
WIR, 8:15.

Reviews of Books and News From the Literary World

MR. BABSON AND WORLD PEACE

"The Future of World Peace." By Roger W. Babson. Babson's Statistical Organization. Boston. \$1.

Mr. Babson, in this book, has brought together lectures, delivered by him before economic clubs of cities in New England and beyond during the opening weeks of the war in Europe. He has supplemented his statistics and his arguments with many charts on which, by use of the graphic method of delineation of the results of statistical studies, comparative statements about the leading nations of the world, their population, wealth, tonnage, acreage and rates of literacy are shown.

So far as the book assumes to be historical it assigns the fundamental cause of the present war in Europe to the rivalry of Great Britain and Germany over the trade routes of the world. "With the trade routes of the world and international barriers under the joint regulation of the world powers, there might be no more excuse for armed conflicts, between nations than between states of our own country. Until such time comes, however, an excess of density (of population) in one nation is sure to lead to war with some other nation or empire less densely populated."

This quotation hints that the author is dealing with the problem as one chiefly soluble from the economic standpoint, with the advantage to that nation with the greatest number of fit adults. At the same time that he attacks the militarists for their emphasis on war and armament, he also has no sympathy

for "peace advocates who are striving to keep the world in statu quo and protect those nations which, depending upon inherited wealth or natural advantages, have become decadent or inefficient." He expressly says that "the strongest, the most progressive and the most profitable are bound to rule." The only question is "How?" By recourse to arms or not? He argues for non-military methods, and also for the substitution of "statistics for sympathies, and reasons for hopes," since sympathies and hopes lead the peoples who long for peace astray and delay the day of prosperity which would follow world-peace.

So far as the author has constructive plans they call for international censuses on which substantial international legislation and action can be based. The league court, must be supplemented by comprehensive international legislative and executive departments, the legislative with representatives from each nation and colony, voting power varying according to "fundamental fighting strength"; and the executive being a commission of two or three persons chosen by the international legislature to "inaugurate and enforce" the international policies agreed upon.

That important steps in the direction which he would have all the nations go have already been taken by the nations enrolled in the Pan-American Union, is affirmed by Mr. Babson; and he dedicates the book to the statesmen of North and South America who are, on the neutrality commission of this union.

AMERICAN LITERARY NOTES

Lieutenant-Colonel Holt, professor of English and history at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., has written an introduction to the study of government.

Henry Arthur Jones has found an American publisher for his essay on "The Theater of Ideas" with which he prefaces three short new plays. "The Lie" is to be published later.

Barrett H. Clark of Chicago, having edited "The Continental Drama of Today," has now brought forth a similar volume on British and American contemporary play writers.

Journalistic enterprise, so called, has led to interviewing of the East Side "hotel" proprietor for whom John Massfield worked during his impecunious days of toil in New York city.

Wilder D. Quint's "Story of Dartmouth" and J. Hayes Gardiner's history of Harvard University are selling well, as was to be expected with such large and loyal alumni constituencies.

English historians are paying high tribute to the work of Prof. Charles M. Andrews of the history department of Yale University, for his "Guide to American Material in British Archives."

The Publishers Weekly, which three years ago started the Index to Dates, announces that the name of the latter publication is to be changed to Information, and that it will be doubled in size.

Henry Sydney Harrison, author of "Queed" and "V. V.'s Eyes," having completed his next story, "Angela's Business," is off to London to volunteer for relief service, on the continent if need be.

The demand for Romain Rolland's "Musicians of Today" has led to a second edition, and plans are under way for publication of "Some Musicians of

Former Days" and "his 'Handel and Beethoven.'"

English translations of the works of David Pinski, the Yiddish playwright, are beginning to appear in New York city, where the author has recently taken up his residence to be near the largest and most flourishing Jewish community in the world.

European approval and home demand are leading Robert Frost to bring out his versified studies of New England rural life, in which the note of ancient Theocritus and the skill of James Russell Lowell in use of bucolic dialect are said to be combined.

The enduring quality of Josephine Preston Peabody's verse is shown by the fact that a seventeenth "printing" of "The Piper" has been ordered by the publishers. A second edition of Jesse Rittenhouse's anthology of American verse is just off the press.

The American Drama League, in bulleting Alice Brown's prize play, "Children of Earth," which is coming forth from the press this month, described it as showing its author's "keen feeling for the faint gray poetry of feminine New England and an equal appreciation of the inertia of Puritanism."

A biographical dictionary of citizens of Africa ancestry, whole or mixed, is being prepared under the auspices of a commission appointed by Governor Dunne of Illinois, and edited by Frank Lincoln Mather of Chicago. It is to be a "Who's Who" of the Afro-American race, and will be published next August.

Miss Angela Morgan, formerly of Boston, by removing to New York has found appreciation for her verse, some of which—that against war—is now being widely circulated for peace propaganda purposes. "The Battle Cry of the Mothers" has been sent forth in more than 150,000 copies. A collection of her verse also has found a publisher.

GERMANY AND THE ORIENT

BERLIN, Germany—The Zeitgeist, the literary supplement of the Berliner Tageblatt, had an article recently on Germany and the Orient, in which it was pointed out that, although the German and Muhammadan genius was now united in arms for the first time, the mysterious and gorgeous life of the east had always had a peculiar attraction for the German temperament. The Romanticists had been especially susceptible to its influence. The Schlegel brothers had prepared the way in theory, and Ludwig Tieck had made practical application of the cult, while Wilhelm Hauff, whose stories with their oriental setting were still the delight of both children and adults, had come altogether under its sway.

It was the crusades of the middle ages which first brought Germany into touch with the life of the Orient, and so great had been its attraction for the German warriors that the Hohenstaufen emperors, in particular, had often dreamed of extending their sovereignty to the eastern lands. The power of the Muhammadan empire had developed until, in the seventeenth century, it broke against the bulwarks of Vienna, but the culture of the east had remained as vital as ever, and its importance had increased for Germany in proportion as the political barriers disappeared. Goethe had found it an inexhaustible source of treasures, and had expressed his appreciation in the words: "The highest characteristic of oriental poetry is that we call the German spirit." Kalidasa's "Sakuntala" had been the model for the prelude to "Faust," and in the notes to the "West-östliche Diwan" he had recognized the services rendered by the crusades in the discovery and exploration of the east.

to clothe his musical-dramatic talent in oriental garments. The threads of the East Indian and the German outlook on life were already beginning to mingle when Schopenhauer finally united them. Indeed, both before and after Goethe, the east had played an important part in German thought and literature. It was Goethe, however, who first turned this preference for the east to higher and more permanent account. After him great and small, Romanticists and non-Romanticists, Young-Germans and the Munich circle of poets had eagerly carried on the work of the conquest of the east by the German genius; Ruckert with his "Weisheit des Brahmanen," Platen with the Ghasele, which Goethe had warmly praised, Bodenstedt with the songs of Mirza Schaffy and the "Tausend und ein Tag im Orient," Graf Schack, whose whole poetic work spoke of eastern influence. Grillparzer, too, who in 1843 even paid a visit to Constantinople, Asia Minor, and Greece, had yielded to the attraction of the mysterious east in his "Traum ein Leben." The countless threads which had thus been woven were, indeed, incapable of enumeration, and they would continue to be woven so long as Germany retained its childlike delight in the mysterious, and its habit of dreamy speculation.

N. E. WHALING INDUSTRY
"Wale Fishery of New England," which is explained as "an account, with illustrations and some interesting and amusing anecdotes, of the rise and fall of an industry which has made New England famous throughout the world," is the latest in the series of brochures bearing on New England history issued by the State Street Trust Company of Boston. The monograph goes exhaustively into the various aspects of the industry.



(From "King Albert's Book," published by the Daily Telegraph in conjunction with the Glasgow Herald and Hodder & Stoughton. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton.)

"Charleroi," drawn by Joseph Pennell

"KING ALBERT'S BOOK"

King Albert's Book: A Tribute to the Belgian King and People from Representative Men and Women Throughout the World. London: The Daily Telegraph and Hodder & Stoughton, 3s.

"King Albert's Book," which is described as "a tribute to the Belgian King and people from representative men and women throughout the world," is a unique and remarkable volume. It contains messages from all sorts and conditions of notable people who have one and all generously and cordially entered into the scheme with the idea not only of making "King Albert's Book" a success financially, but of using it as a means for conveying to the Belgians a whole-hearted expression of their appreciation of and good will toward the nation. In all there are 239 contributions.

The introduction is provided by Hall Caine. The difficulty under which he labored in compiling the volume was not in obtaining tributes, but in limiting the number of the contributors to the exigencies of space in a single volume. The tributes flowed forth spontaneously, they came from the princes, statesmen, churchmen, artists, authors and musical composers of most of the civilized nations of the world. We are inclined to agree with Hall Caine that never before have so many illustrious names been inscribed within the covers of a single volume. We find an autograph letter from Mr. Asquith, written from Downing street, saluting the Belgians "with respect and honor," followed by a paragraph from Mr. Balfour beginning, "I am asked to speak of Belgium," and beside him, Aga Khan, the Sultan Mahomet Shah, head of the Ismaili Mahomedans, the Archbishop of Can-

terbury and Edmond Rostand's "Belgique c'est ton front qui L'Aurore préfigure." Lord Rosebery comes in with a graceful allusion to the "happy and peaceful kingdom, the garden of the continent," and Rudyard Kipling is inspired by his subject to the point of expressing himself in seven wonderful verses. Sir Edward Grey, Signor Marconi, Anatole France, Sarah Bernhardt, Norman Angell, Bramwell Booth, Andrew Carnegie, Jens Christian Christensen, the prime minister of Denmark, Rider Haggard, Sir Edward Elgar, to take a few names at random, all add their quota of praise and encouragement to the people of Belgium and their ruler. Pierre Loti writes a page and a half in French, Lord Kitchener side by side with Fridtjof Nansen adds his mite and is reinforced by David Lloyd George and William Watson who bids the King "Receive the homage that a freeman pays To Kingdom flowering out of manhood broad, Kingdom that toils uncovetous of land Loves whom it rules, and serves the land it sways."

Mr. Taft is found expressing his sympathy. Mrs. Flora Annie Steel contributes a lovely little story as does John Galsworthy, and Mrs. Humphrey Ward who writes from a valley in the Chilterns, while Jack London, J. L. Garvin, A. G. Gardiner, Henri Bergson and J. A. Spender are close at hand offering their homage to the "matchless national spirit of little Belgium." It would, in fact, be possible to spin out a lengthy list of the interesting sayings of interesting people but it is not necessary. Few of

the contributions are longer than might be comprised within the limits of a paragraph long or short, some run into a couple of pages, but the majority are merely a few words, an expressive message of heroic congratulation. None, if any, condole. The note struck is in a high key. It is, to speak broadly, "God speed you, Belgium," or as Walter Crane puts it:

"We measure not in numbers or in land The greatness of a people!"

or Edon Phillips who concludes his lines with "Little no more but infinitely great." The closing lines of Walter Liche's verse

"Look, above, afar Throbs in the darkness with triumphant ray

The morning star that heralds forth the day"

sums up in fact the incentive and spirit of the book.

Artists have done no less than writers to enhance the value of this collection of sayings for every few pages is richly embellished with a brilliant sketch or by a grand drawing such as Joseph Pennell's "Charleroi," with its gospel of work and prosperity. Cranes and chimneys obscure the sky, smoke and steam shut out the light, but the glory of work spells the record of the passing hours. His pencil is more eloquent than speech, he presses a volume upon a page. Bernard Partridge depicts "La Belgique 1914," William Nicholson with a wonderfully facile brush and pencil shows a significant little figure in the "Belgian of Tomorrow," and J. J. Shannon an heroic "St. Michael of Belgium" in armor with wings spread firmly upward. Maxfield Parrish's picture, "Dies Irae," with some splendidly drawn figures, a horse and a banner with the arms of Belgium is very fine, and the Danish artist, Kay Nielsen, under the title of "The Gloomy Thick Wood," has sent a piece of sheer dream, gray tree stems linked together and a solitary figure kneeling. A poetic, ideal, and singularly sensitive piece of work. Amongst the most valuable of these offerings to the Belgian people is the Louvain cathedral, of W. Q. Bruckman, a sketch in color showing the solid mass of the famous building against an evening sky.

The musicians of the day have not been less generous than its artists and writers. Paderewski in a single paragraph compares his own deaf land of Poland to Belgium, whilst P. E. Lange-Müller, Edward German, Charles Villiers Stanford, Claude Debussy, and others, have given original musical compositions, and D'Emile Cammaerts has collaborated with Dr. Elza in producing a "Carillon" entitled "Chantons, Belge Chantons." Ethel Smythe sends her "The March of the Women" to the King of the Belgians and his heroic people, and Andre Messager his musical setting of Victor Hugo's "Pour la Patrie" which he inscribes "Hommage de respect et d'admiration au Roi Héros S. M. Albert Roi des Belges."

The last word in the volume is with Maeterlinck and it is, "De tout mon cœur, Merci."

LORD CROMER'S ESSAYS

"Political and Literary Essays." By the Earl of Cromer. Second series. London and New York: Macmillan, 10s. 6d. net.

LONDON—In the preface to his second volume of essays, Lord Cromer writes that the favorable reception accorded the first volume has encouraged him to lay a second series before the public. For the most part these essays are reviews of books which have appeared in different periodicals. Collected, they cover an even wider range of subjects than the former ones, and provide much that is of interest concerning past and contemporary international affairs. Widely read and profoundly conversant with the politics and literature of the world, Lord Cromer, though reticent in judgment and prophecy when dealing with the affairs of nations and the men who conduct them, can approach no subject which his wide experience of public matters does not thereby enrich.

To run the eye down the list of books which Lord Cromer has reviewed during the last two years is to recognize how remarkably productive the period has been in biographies of great men. Here, to mention only a few, are the names of Lord Clarendon, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who, as Lord Cromer observes, it is strange to think had to wait 139 years before a complete account of his career was written—Henry Labouchère, Mirabeau and Cavour. Lord Cromer has not, however, confined himself to biographies. He is interested to discuss feminism in France, which provides him with a welcome opportunity for denouncing woman suffrage, alternately by ridicule and by solemn invective, as well as another vexed question of controversy, vivisection, on which he speaks with an equal measure of conviction.

Essay on Lord Lyons

One of the most interesting of this collection of essays is the one on Lord Lyons, a great diplomatist, of whom the world will do well to learn more through the pages of Lord Newton's biography. In commenting with some asperity on the profession of journalism, Doctor Johnson wrote that if an ambassador may be defined as "a person who lies abroad for his country's good," "an editor is one who lies at home for his own." To this class of ambassador, Lord Lyons certainly did not belong. Given some of the hardest diplomatic nuts to crack which have fallen to the lot of any ambassador of modern times, tasks which were not rendered easier by the constant blunders of home governments, he achieved success by methods consistently straightforward and trustworthy. Some of his finest work was done in Washington during the civil war, when very little mishandling of the situation would have brought about war between the North and England. "The two dominating features of Lord Lyons' method," writes Lord Cromer, "were reticence and caution. During the Trent affair when war between the two countries hung in the balance, he wrote, 'I suppose that I am the only man in America who has expressed no opinion either on the international law question or on the course which our government will take.'"

Sir Edward Blount called on Lord Lyons on one occasion and remarked that he had been able to overhear a conversation which had just taken place between Lord Lyons and M. Blowitz, the correspondent of the Times. "You might," Lord Lyons remarked, "have overheard what was said by M. Blowitz, but you would not have heard anything said by me for the good reason that I said nothing at all." In Paris he was not less successful than in Washington. "For 20 years," writes Lord Cromer, "he labored unremittingly in the cause of peace at Paris." Though cordiality was at no time achieved during this period, irremediable estrangement was certainly avoided by his tact and commonsense.

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has seized upon the most salient points, refuting many of the arguments brought forward, with admirable logic and with a correctness which recent events have provided an opportunity for proving. Lord Cromer dismisses the view held by Herr von Buelow that France's attitude towards Germany is aggressive and irreconcilable, as incorrect. "All the evidence available," he writes, "points to the conclusion that the hold on French public opinion of the policy of revenge has been greatly loosened, and that the present generation of Frenchmen are eminently pacific."

He holds that the fundamental difference between the two nations lies in this: "The immense majority of the French people hold, apart from any consideration based on the material advantages of peace, that war is wholly unjustifiable save as a last resort to remedy some specific cause of grievance, occasioned by the action of a foreign Power. In Germany it is considered amongst a certain class of thinkers that even unnecessary war is from time to time desirable and that war can and ought to be made on some foreign Power, not by reason of any special cause of grievance which it may have occasioned, but to attain some object connected with internal policy." From which, Lord Cromer, several months before the outbreak of hostilities, drew conclusions which have been recently justified.

Those who are not like "Piedgitt, M. E.," that familiar type of globe trotter classified under this title, who anticipates "getting 'at the very heart and soul' of the east on a few days' trip," will appreciate the value of all Lord Cromer's utterances with regard to oriental matters, which he has spent so many years in studying. They will recognize, however, that when it comes to dealing with the European subjects he is no less sure of his ground. After many years of strenuous and responsible labor, the writer has taken very happily to the profession of journalism, leaving an impression on his readers that a third and then a fourth series of essays might very easily and with continued success follow those which have already and so deservedly received a cordial welcome.

RECENT LECTURES GIVEN IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Germany—Among recent lectures given in the German capital was one by Paul Friedrich on "Grabbe as a Patriotic Poet." Grabbe, the lecturer began, combined with his genial individualism, a love of home and of country, which illumined all his creations. He had sounded the note of nationalism, and was more of an historian than other poets. This strong patriotic strain was particularly noticeable in his "Hermannschlacht" and "Don Juan und Faust." If Kleist had drawn Hermann himself better, Grabbe had far excelled him in his description of the historical setting. He was, moreover, the first poet to choose the battle as a theme for a drama. Germany was to him "the heart of Europe." His Faust, who was intended to be a Goethe super-Faust, was made to say, "Nicht Faust war ich, wenn ich kein Deutscher war."

Professor Heusler recently lectured before the Akademie der Wissenschaften on "The Part of the Heroes in the Fall of the Burgundians." He followed the development of the heroic characters from the oldest saga forms through the stages of the Niflunga Lied and the old High-German epic up to the "Nibelungenlied." At the same time he endeavored to trace with exactitude the various modifications of the Niflunga saga and to present the parts of Loedel, Iring, and Osid, as well as the outcome of the struggle, in a new light.

Other literary lecturers have been Ernst Lissauer, who read a selection of his poems to an appreciative audience at the Lyzeumclub, whilst the Gottschied Society gave a patriotic evening recital in aid of educated women. Marcello Rogge read several poems and a popular sketch entitled, "Herrscher des Ozeans," whilst Therese Zoellner-Siemering read a novelette of the moment and Gertrud Rubé recited some verses by young authors.

FRENCH LITERARY NOTES

PARIS, France—M. G. Lenotre, author of "Vieilles Maisons Vieux Papiers," is a frequent contributor to that column of the Temps termed "Petite Histoire." Any one who is acquainted with M. Lenotre's incursions into the smallest byways of history and his vivid manner of recalling past scenes, personages and events, will realize that the "Petite Histoire" of the Temps is worth reading. His appreciation recently of "Souvenirs d'un prisonnier de Guerre allemand en 1870, par Theodore Fontane, introduction by T. de Wyzewa," is hardly in the nature of an incursion, since he deals with a book written by an author holding a prominent position in the German world of letters. But the quotations are timely since they illustrate the frank appreciation of a German at the treatment which he received as a prisoner of war in France during the war of 1870. His astonishment at the gentility, the good humor, the open nature of a race which, as a German, prejudice had caused him to ignore, is freely expressed. Of French officials he says that he never met one who was out of temper. Is it because of their education, he asks, or because they have a deep natural sense of humanity, or because they have an exact idea of the duties of their profession? Probably for all three reasons,

he concludes, and adds that their invariable politeness was tinged with a shade of pity.

M. Anatole France in a little article appearing in the Journal des Débats, quotes from M. André Hallay's book, "Auteur de Paris," a description of Soissons. It begins: "Soissons est une cité blanche, paisible, souriante, qui dresse sa tour et ses clochers aigus au bord d'une rivière paresseuse, au milieu d'un cercle de collines vertes; ville et paysages font songer aux petits tableaux peignés avec amour les enlumeurs de nos vieux manuscrits."

The Revue de Paris announces the appearance in its February number of "D'Après Hérodote" by Anatole France. Among Messrs. Calmann-Lévy's latest publications are Emile Nolly, Capitaine Detanger's works "Le Chemin de La Victoire," "Gens de Guerre au Maroc," and "Hien le Maboul"; also a volume of "Souvenirs" by M. Lavisse of the Académie Française.

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Review of American Events

B. Altman & Co.

Insurgency against the President's policy in the ranks of his own party, in one or the other or in both houses of Congress, is nothing new. The beginning of the postbellum period of the republic's history was marked by a very serious revolt against President Johnson, a revolt that culminated in impeachment proceedings. President Grant had to deal with insurgency in the matter of John Lothrop Motley's removal from the ministry to the Court of St. James, the leader of the revolt being no less a person than Charles Sumner. An insurgent movement against President Garfield brought about the conditions that led to the retirement from the Senate of Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt and to a long period of disruption in the Republican party.

During the first administration of President Cleveland he came into conflict with members of his party who insisted that Republican officeholders should be removed indiscriminately and their places filled with Democrats of undoubted loyalty. Later he was compelled to face a revolt against his civil service reform policy, and later still another against his tariff policy. The Spanish war period was practically inaugurated with a House revolt against President McKinley's pacificatory attitude in the Cuban crisis. President Roosevelt's administration was marked by a series of revolts. The Progressive party grew out of an insurgent movement against President Taft. From all this it will be seen that, with regard to the revolt against his shipping bill of seven Democratic senators early in the week, President Wilson is in no peculiar position.

Last week this review called attention to the beginning of what appeared to be a determined filibuster on the Republican side against the shipping bill and remarked that the defeat of the measure by resort to such tactics was among the possibilities. Speeches against time and night sessions brought the filibuster down to midnight on Saturday, when, after a continuous session of 36 hours, in which time such Republicans as Senator Root, Senator Lodge and Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan held the floor, an adjournment was taken until 10 a. m. on Monday. This adjournment was understood to be in the nature of an armistice, the agreement being that it would in no particular change the status of the contest.

Revolt of the Democratic Senators

Arrangements had been made for what might be called a legislative siege, when the Senate reassembled. A local furniture house had put up a dozen beds in committee rooms near the Senate chamber. Five beds were placed in Senator Gallinger's room. Others were put in Senator Gore's room on the first floor. Arrangements also were made to accommodate senators who desired to take short naps. The debate, resumed where it left off on Saturday night, continued until late in the afternoon of Monday, when Senator Clarke of Arkansas, Democrat and president pro tem, startled his colleagues by announcing that the Senate would proceed to the consideration of other business and moving that the government ship purchase bill be recommitted to the commerce committee for revision. Senator Fletcher raised the point that the yeas and nays already had been ordered on the caucus substitute for the bill, and his point was sustained by Vice-President Marshall.

Senator Clarke appealed from this decision and a roll-call was ordered on the appeal. The chair was overruled by a vote of 46 to 37, thus putting Senator Clarke's motion properly before the Senate, whereupon Senator Stone moved adjournment, "to the end," he said, "that the Democrats may have a conference and the Republicans and their allies a caucus." This motion was lost, 49 to 36, and Senator Stone immediately moved to lay Senator Clarke's motion to recommit the bill on the table. This motion was defeated, 44 to 42, the Democrats who had voted with the Republicans to overrule the chair being again recorded with the opposition and as insurgents. Some impassioned speeches were made on the Democratic side in condemnation of the new alliance, but conditions remained unaffected and an adjournment was at 6:30 p. m. taken until Tuesday morning.

Much of the time since then has been spent on the Democratic and administration side in efforts to formulate future plans of procedure. It was announced that Senator Norris of Nebraska had deserted his Republican associates and it was freely predicted that other Republicans, or enough to offset the Democratic defection, would follow. In the meantime the supporters of the shipping bill were offering concessions agreed upon in secret caucus which the revolting Democrats flatly refused to accept. Some bitter recriminations and recriminations have been indulged in. The whole matter has gone over until next week. At last accounts the Republican insurgent alliance had 48 votes, the administration party only 46, counting Senators LaFollette and Norris with it.

Senator Clapp Defines His Attitude

In connection with the shipping bill contest, Senator Moses E. Clapp, with two or three other Republican Progressives whom the President, it is said, was trying to enlist on the administration side, was summoned to the White House on Tuesday. The press report has it that Senator Clapp saw the President alone and waited only long enough to hear the latter mention the subject of his solicitude. Then, it is alleged, he told the President that he (Senator Clapp) could not discuss that matter and intimated clearly that he disapproved of executive interference with

legislative matters. Senator Clapp has refused to discuss the occurrence, but he felt free to say he believed that the constitution provided a proper way for the President to address Congress. He added that the views he now holds in this respect were expressed by him in a speech which he delivered in the last session and which contained this passage: "Since I entered this chamber, no man has been the keeper of my conscience, and high as I hold a seat in this great body I will retire to private life before any man shall become the keeper of my conscience or my judgment. I have, perhaps, this advantage over some, that I took this position when the party I was then in harmony with was in power, and I can speak for the freedom of declaration and purpose of a senator." It is understood that President Wilson viewed Senator Clapp's stand good-naturedly and quickly proceeded to talk on some other topic.

Touching Delicate Oversea Relations

On Monday this newspaper published exclusively a despatch from Washington, based on first-hand information, setting forth the attitude of the Allies toward the transference of ships from belligerent to United States ownership. While this statement admitted as quite true assertions to the effect that no protest had been lodged against the administration shipping bill by the British government, it was held to be equally true that the allied powers have made their position perfectly clear to the government at Washington, "not in the shape of a protest against a bill that has not yet been passed, but against the consequences of the bill, if the bill itself should be construed in a certain way," and that the communications now in the hands of the state department, although technically unofficial or casual, left no room for doubt that "in the event of the purchase of German shipping, interned in neutral ports, both France and Russia would regard any such purchases as a breach of neutrality."

In the case of Great Britain, the position is slightly different. The United Kingdom and the United States being countries both engaged in the shipbuilding trade in past times, have always recognized the validity of transfers after a declaration of war, under certain conditions. "If it could be proved that a transfer would have been made whether war had broken out or not, the British courts would no doubt pronounce such a transfer valid, and therefore the important point is to discover the definition of bona fides insisted on by the belligerent powers." The British courts are tolerably sure to hold that the Hamburg-America Company and the Nord Deutsche Lloyd Company would never have parted with their ships to the government of the United States except to avoid either the risk of capture at sea or loss through a sustained internment. The allied belligerent powers, in short, insist that no transfer can be valid which is intended for their detriment."

On Tuesday Ambassador Page at London cabled the state department that the British fleet had been ordered to treat cargoes of grain and flour destined for Germany or Austria as conditional contraband, subject to seizure and confiscation. It was explained that this step followed the announcement that the German government had decreed the confiscation of all grain and flour to conserve the nation's food supply. Following this, the German ambassador to Washington virtually assured the United States government that no foodstuffs imported from the United States or other neutral countries would be subject to seizure. It is understood that a modifying decree making such exemptions has been issued by the German government. These assurances, it appears, have not been satisfactory to London.

Notice has been served upon the state department that the British government intends to seize the cargo of the Wilhelmina as soon as that vessel is met by British sea patrols. The owners of the cargo probably will be protected against loss, since the shipment was made previous to the German decree and the subsequent British order of general seizure. The case of the Dacia, now on the ocean, presents a different problem, but no doubt seems to be entertained regarding her seizure and commitment to a prize court pending a solution.

Notification by Germany that the waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English channel, are declared a war zone, is among the latest phases of the contest for sea mastery between Great Britain and Germany. The British refuse to concede that Germany can maintain such a blockade.

Continued Advance in Price of Wheat

Neither the apparent determination of the British government to make foodstuffs of any kind destined for Germany, Austria or Turkey contraband of war, nor the notification by Germany to the United States that the shipping of the latter should avoid the north and west coasts of France, has in the least depressed prices on the Chicago Board of Trade. The price of wheat has been advancing steadily all week until on Thursday May delivery was quoted at \$1.63 per bushel. The world wheat crop is said to be short. One report from Chicago says it is a question of getting wheat at any price. In Liverpool the upturn is said to be ascribable to German submarine attacks on merchant vessels. There is an uncertain feeling in the American market. Some predict \$2 wheat. The use of corn meal is urged by intelligent observers of the

situation. Bread is advancing in price, or loaves are being reduced in weight throughout the country.

Great Gains in American Exports

Exports of wheat, chiefly for Europe, were nearly six times greater in value than the exports for December a year ago, totaling \$8,840,825 as compared with \$1,558,308. The month's records of wheat exports were nearly double those of November. Other exports of supplies characteristic of the period were proportionately large. The total foreign commerce of the United States aggregated \$3,902,000,051 in 1914. It was \$4,276,014,774 in 1913, the decrease resulting from the European war. The loss was mainly in exports, but these took a tremendous jump in December, the total value being \$13,000,000 greater than in December, 1913, and approximately \$40,000,000 greater than in November. Foreign trade from Jan. 2 to Jan. 30, 1915, through 13 principal customs ports which handle approximately 86 per cent of the nation's business, netted a balance in favor of the United States of \$131,133,888, exceeding all records for any one month. The total exports for the four weeks were \$238,374,096; imports, \$107,440,208.

Phenomenal Increase in Postal Savings

While prosperous savings banks, private and postal, indicate a sound financial condition of the nation, it is not regarded by economists as indicative of prosperity. Money to be useful in an economic sense, it is held, must be active not resting. The present period and the postal savings bank afford an illustration. Industry of all kinds has been lagging; business depressed; unemployment more prevalent than at any time in recent years, yet more than 100,000 persons have been added to the postal saving bank depositors since the outbreak of the European war, increasing the total deposits of the system at the rate of nearly \$300,000 a month.

The Washington official theory, in part, is, that thousands of foreigners working in this country are holding on to their earnings instead of sending money orders home as in times past. This is plausible and undoubtedly it accounts for a part of the increase, but the holding back of the small earners and savers from all forms of investment at present is probably accountable for most of it. In this they are simply imitating the larger capitalists. There is a plethora of money in the banks of the United States and it can be had on easy terms. Labor is also plentiful and low and material for constructive work is not high. The only essential to good times lacking, apparently, is public confidence.

Suffrage and the Prohibition Movements

There were lights and shadows in the equal suffrage situation this week. In New York workers for the second adoption of the 1913 resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment were made glad by its unanimous passage in the Assembly. A little later the Senate reported the resolution out of committee and into general orders, which meant that it may be considered at any time, and not necessarily on Tuesday, on which day the suffragists had planned for a celebration of their victory. The resolution was later quietly passed.

In the Arkansas Legislature this week all the indications were favorable to the adoption of a joint resolution submitting the equal suffrage amendment to the electorate, but because the constitution forbids the submission to the people of more than three proposed amendments to that instrument at any one election, and because three others have precedence of the suffrage amendment, the latter must be withheld from the voters for two years.

On Thursday the Senate of the Massachusetts Legislature, 33 to 3, voted to amend the state constitution by striking out the word "male" from the qualifications of voters. This amendment was adopted by both houses last year and must be adopted by both this year. It is quite certain to pass the House. Next fall, in that event, it goes to the voters.

A state-wide prohibition bill has passed the Arkansas House. This measure prohibits the sale or giving away of liquor after June 1 of the present year. It makes violation a felony and forbids suspended sentences.

Activities of Two Great Waterways

The new Northern Pacific steamship Great Northern, and the American liner steamer Kronland, the two largest passenger boats yet to use the Panama canal, passed through the waterway on Tuesday afternoon of this week, both of them making fast time. The trip, it is stated, was without special interest. The new channel dredged through the slides at Cucaracha was used. The Kronland displaced 12,760 tons; the Great Northern 8,555 tons.

In the six months during which the Cape Cod canal has been receiving business, 2000 vessels were carried between Massachusetts and Buzzards bays in that waterway. It is expected that the channel of this canal will be deepened some time the coming summer so as to be available to all vessels drawing 25 feet.

An international agreement under which the great commercial nations shall maintain the Panama canal is some impossibility, according to Senator Burton of Ohio, in case traffic tolls shall be unequal to the task of operating it and caring for its upkeep. This is a contingency that at present, however, may be regarded as remote.

States of Jefferson and Lincoln Proposed

A memorial has been introduced in the state Senate of Washington asking Congress to form out of the eastern Washington counties, including Spokane, and the Panhandle district of Idaho, a new state to be called Lincoln. This memorial was reported unanimously from the committee to which it was referred. About the same time a joint resolution was offered in the Texas Legislature for submission to the vote of the people of a proposition creating a new state out of the western half of Texas. It appears that under the act which admitted Texas to the Union it may, through the action of its own people, and without any reference to Congress, be divided into as many as five different states.

The area involved in the proposed new state is about 1,000,000 acres. A reason for creating it is said to be found in the fact that western Texas, which is prohibition territory, feels it has not received just treatment from the Legislature. If the measure shall pass, the new commonwealth is to be named Jefferson. Another resolution intended to divide Texas into three parts—North Texas with capital at Palestine, West Texas with capital at Abilene, and South Texas with capital at Austin—was introduced later in the week.

Canadian Business and Finance Situation

A despatch from Montreal says that the European war has been a direct means of bringing approximately \$200,000,000 to Canada so far. This, it is claimed, has averted depression and been the means of keeping industrial plants in normal operation, thus minimizing unemployment. It is asserted that the Dominion, quickly recovered from the trade depression which followed the declaration of war, the reaction first showing itself in the textile industries. All mills in this line capable of turning out the necessary material for the equipment of the Canadian overseas contingent were speedily employed. Steel, lumber and agricultural products have been drawn upon very heavily, it is said, the excess of profit received by the farmers alone being over \$6,000,000. It is said furthermore that there are confidential orders now in preparation for shipments by Canada the value of which will run up to \$100,000,000 more.

Manitoba has just negotiated a loan for \$5,000,000 in the United States, the first ever placed by the province in this country and the largest Canadian loan floated in America since the beginning of the war. This is said to be only one of a large number coming from Canadian provinces, municipalities, railroads and industrial concerns to American bankers.

President Wilson on Business Relations

Before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on Wednesday night President Wilson urged cooperation between business and the government. The creation in the United States in time of peace, he said, of the same kind of unity which moves nations during wars, would conduce to national progress and prosperity and cause the disappearance of the conditions that make for war. He predicted that while there is a shortage of food in the world now, this shortage will be much greater, and he insisted that under the guidance of the department of agriculture efforts must be made by farmers in the United States to grow more and more grain in order that the world may be fed. Business men themselves are to blame, he said, if intelligent laws affecting them are not framed. They should come out into the open and use their knowledge of conditions to bring about fair laws to prevent business evils. He advocated cooperation without combination in the development of foreign trade.

Not Willing to Admit a Deficit

While the opposition claim that there is plenty of circumstantial evidence already to support their contention that a large deficit in national finances is inevitable, and while there is no doubt that anxiety on this score exists in administration circles, no member of the government is as yet willing to admit that the expenditures will greatly exceed the revenues this year. It is reported that the January deficit alone was \$8,000,000. On the other hand, President Wilson is represented as saying that no legislation is needed to meet conditions in the treasury. He is quoted as expressing the belief that the income tax will be sufficient to cover all the necessities of the case.

The President said further that extension of the war tax was not contemplated now, but he added, as an afterthought, that if the war continued indefinitely something additional in the way of revenue might be necessary to meet the falling off in duties.

General Washington Notes of Interest

It was announced this week that the new plan of representation in the next Republican national convention had been approved by states representing 290 electoral votes, some 25 more than are necessary under the conditions made by the national committee.

The creation of a national advisory committee for aeronautics has been recommended in a memorial submitted to the House on behalf of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution. It is un-

Important Sales of Desirable Dress Silks

will be commenced on Monday

10,000 YARDS OF BLACK SILKS at the prices quoted will constitute a most interesting offering.

27-inch Black Satin or Rough-finished Pongee	per yard 85c
27-inch Black Habutai Silk (waterproof)	per yard 95c
39-inch Black Chiffon Taffeta	per yard \$1.55
38-inch Black Dress Satin (light weight)	per yard 1.65
40-inch Black Chiffon Taffeta	per yard 2.10

ALSO 20,000 YARDS OF 40-INCH CREPE DE CHINE

(heavy quality) at \$1.75 per yard

in over 75 shades appropriate for afternoon and evening, also in white, ivory and black.

This assortment includes the new American Colors introduced by B. Altman & Co.

Palm Beach, Delaware Peach, Arizona Silver, Oregon Green, Tuxedo Brown, Rocky Mountain Blue, Newport Tan, Gettysburg Gray and Piping Rock

Other Interesting Sales, for Monday only, will consist of

Women's American-made Underwear and Silk Petticoats; Shoes, Pumps, Colonial Ties and Evening Slippers, Glace Gloves, Dress Fabrics in wool or cotton; Decorative Lace Pieces, and Sterling Silverware of various kinds.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

stood that this memorial has the approval of the national administration.

An appropriation of \$2,000,000 toward the construction of a government railroad in Alaska has been requested by Secretary Lane, who reported that the preliminary survey has not developed whether the government should build an entire new railroad or purchase railroads owned by private interests. The latter, it is said, would cost \$17,000,000. The provision of the naval appropriation bill to abolish the "plucking board," and to authorize the President to restore to the service officers retired by that board was adopted by the House on Monday at the close of a long debate.

On Thursday the House refused to pass the immigration bill prescribing a literacy test over the President's veto, the affirmative vote lacking five of the necessary two thirds. The vote stood: 261 to overthrow the veto, 136 to sustain the President.

WHAT IS DOING IN SCHOOLS

Stepping into Miss Clarke's room at the Dwight school in the South End, J. Langdon Curtis, the master, took the class for a few moments himself. "Walls," he wrote upon the board and asked the boys what it made them think of. With one voice they began:

"All are architects of Fate
Working in these walls of Time"—

and on through several verses of the poem. They told readily the name of the poem and who wrote it and went through several others in the same way. Then came something quite new; "3500 miles," it read, "with a man at each end." Mr. Curtis explained.

There was a pause for several seconds, then one little hand went up and two and three. It was "the telephone from Boston to San Francisco," the boys said, their faces aglow with the joy of it. This was followed by a rapid fire of questions and answers that took those sixth grade boys nearly all over the world and showed them to be familiar with a surprising amount of it. It related to knowledge gained through hard work in previous lessons and to present events of great interest, and conveyed to them unconsciously, perhaps, but still effectively, some sense of the immediate value of much that they

Stepping into Miss Clarke's room at self fails to interest them.

"Where is San Francisco?" they were asked, and answered correctly. They told in answer to questions the name of the state in which it is located and of the ocean whose waters lave its shore. They could tell also that it was Balboa who discovered the ocean and after some hesitation they remembered that the first name given to that huge body of water was the South sea. Why it was given that name puzzled them. The question led to a lot of guessing and Mr. Curtis finally had to tell that it was because there already was a North sea and South seemed a very good name for the sea on whose shores it appeared to the navigator summer always reigned. The North sea held attention for a moment and what is going on there now was told.

Coming back to the Pacific it was learned that Magellan gave the ocean that name and that straits at the very southernmost end of the continent of South America are named for him. These straits separate the island of Tierra del Fuego from the mainland. These islands are volcanic and the boys said that they knew it was volcanic because the mountain sent forth fire, stones and lava from its hollow top.

Pupils Like Algebra

Algebra has been introduced into the eighth grade at the Prince school, Charles G. Wetherbee, sub-master, teaches the eighth-grade mathematics, says the children like it, and advance rapidly under it. In the early part of the year attention is given to the usual grade arithmetic, then simple algebra is taken up for a few months, the classes

returning to arithmetic toward the close of the year. When they return to the arithmetic it is with a clearer understanding and firmer grasp on the underlying ideas. Mr. Wetherbee does not attribute all of this to the effect of the algebra, but lays much of it to the natural development of the children. At the same time he believes that algebra is of benefit to the pupil, whether he goes on to high school or not.

Study Historical Periods

More attention is given to the times as such in the study of history at the Christopher Gibson school in Dorchester than to the memorization of specific events. An individual, an invention, a circumstance may give rise to a series of lessons developed from it. War and battle do not center the attention. It is considered unnecessary that the children should waste effort on the sequence of battles with their victories and defeats, although the dominating thought is important. The civil war occupies but little time and it is the contending opinions of the period that receive attention rather than the clanking of arms.

To make history more vivid the historical stories are dramatized. Parts are assigned by the teacher or by the children themselves and perhaps studied over night. When the time for the lesson comes the actors stand by their desks. One may begin, "I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, did—" following this introduction with a recital of his place in the great struggle. He is followed by General Lee, Gen. Stonewall Jackson, General Sheridan, General Sherman, General Grant, President Lincoln, and others. Their speeches almost form a dialogue and clearly set forth the issues of the period.

Those who are on the southern side one day may be on the northern side the next day, and girls as well as boys represent the characters. History is vivified in this way and it is believed will prove more lasting in the memory.

RURAL SCHOOLS MAY BE CLOSED

FINDLAY, O.—Under the new school code, which provides that no district may be maintained in which the average attendance is lower than 12, there are several schools in Hancock county, which may have to be abandoned after this year, says a special to the Toledo Blade. Some schools have been having as low as five or six pupils. Such districts will be divided and attached to adjacent territory.

Win Soccer Leadership

The boys of the Dwight school have the honor of holding the championship in soccer football over the boys of the Sherwin, Prince and Martin school districts. They have held it for two years, and this year had the distinction of winning every game.

Fan Made to Distribute Heat

A fan system for the distribution of heat is being set up by the pupils in the sheet metal class of the Boston Industrial School for Boys. It is being installed in the annex built by the boys in the carpentry class two years ago. It is merely for practice, but it is practical practice, the boys getting the idea and real experience in carrying heat to particular places.

Truckers Hold Meeting

TEXARKANA, Tex.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the Texarkana Fruit and Truck Growers Association held since its organization convened here recently, says a special to the Dallas News. Nearly 200 persons were present and the general farm situation was thoroughly discussed.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

MAN HELD HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS

Most of the money with which boys are familiar is in the shape of coins, but in times gone by when people wanted to buy anything, dried fish, silk, furs, rice, wheat, olive oil, wampum and many other articles served the purpose of money.

The paper used in the manufacture of United States currency is made by a private concern under government contract. The process employed in manufacturing it is a secret one. The money is printed at the bureau of engraving and printing and delivered to the treasurer of the United States in the treasury building every day in large wagons which are closely guarded. After it reaches the treasurer's office it is placed in what is called the reserve vault, and thereafter when unit or mutilated currency is destroyed a like amount of new money is taken from the reserve vault and placed in the cash vault. From the latter vault the new money is finally shipped to subtreasuries, banks and others, and thus placed in circulation.

The output of currency of all denominations varies according to the country's needs, but at the present time the daily supply is 268,000 sheets of four notes each, or 1,072,000 notes. These notes cost the government 1.3 cents apiece. There are 11 different denominations of United States paper currency issued at present, ranging from \$1, the lowest, to \$10,000, the highest.

The money is put up in packages of 4000 notes each, regardless of the denomination; so that while a package of 4000 \$1 bills represents \$4000, a package of 4000 \$10,000 gold certificates is worth \$40,000,000. I have held in my arms at one time \$100,000,000 in \$5000 and \$10,000 bills, writes Frank J. F. Thiel, secretary to the treasury of the United States.

When old and worn United States paper currency is received at the treasury for redemption it is turned over to the redemption division of the treasurer's office. Here experts examine the notes to determine whether they are genuine. If not good they are so branded and destroyed. If genuine, they are strapped in packages to be canceled and destroyed by maceration. The resulting pulp is rolled out in sheets about one inch thick, put in bales and sold to private parties under annual contract, and by them is manufactured into paper stock, souvenirs of Washington, etc. During the last year we received for redemption mutilated paper money having a value of \$975,416,516.

All the moneys of the government are

placed by Congress in the hands of the treasurer of the United States, whose responsibilities are therefore very great. When the present treasurer took office he gave his predecessor a receipt for all moneys and securities turned over to him. This receipt called for \$1,425,422,051.48 2-3, which is said to be the largest single financial transaction in the world's history.

The fraction of a cent is brought about by a bond of the state of Tennessee for \$1,668,662-3. It is one of a lot of \$335,000 of other bonds of the same state, which years ago belonged to the Indian Trust fund, but now are the property of the United States government.

All moneys in the subtreasuries and all coin and bullion in the mints and assay offices are charged to the treasurer. There are nine subtreasuries, located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. There are three mints, at Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco, and nine assay offices, distributed between New York and Seattle.

The total amount of money in the United States on Dec. 1, 1914, was \$4,031,484,945. The money in circulation averaged \$36.40 for every man, woman and child, estimating the continental population of the United States on Dec. 1 at 99,733,000. The total amount of United States gold was \$1,817,121,700. It would require 120 cars of 60,000 pounds capacity each to carry this gold.

Our silver dollars amounted to \$665,904,478, which if placed on top of each other would make a pile 835 miles in height; if placed edge to edge would make a string 13,500 miles in length; and which would require 555 freight cars of 60,000 pounds capacity to carry them.

Little Problem

156. Required, the number of yards of canvas that will cover a conical tent the slant height of which is 60 feet and the circumference of the base 180 feet.

Answer to Little Problem No. 155—Distance from one lower corner of room to the opposite upper corner, 33.46+ feet.

Willie Knew

Papa (concealing something in his hand): Willie, can you tell me what it is with heads on one side and tails on the other?

Willie (triumphantly): Oh, I know! It's roosters on a fence!—Judge.



Camera Glimpses: Menotomy, Indian in Bronze

Today's illustration gives a view of Menotomy, a bronze figure by the sculptor Cyrus E. Dallin, on the grounds of the new town hall in Arlington, Mass. Menotomy, the original name of the town of Arlington, was also the name of the tribe of Indians who lived in that vicinity. The photograph was sent in by Parry Reiche of Arlington.

Honorable mention—Charles E. Conner, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. J. Tossy, Toledo, Ill.

In the camera department the most acceptable photograph received each week will be reproduced in the Monitor.

The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture it will be published. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

ONE'S WATCH WILL SERVE AS COMPASS

In modern times when the vast forests have been largely cleared away, the likelihood of becoming lost is practically negligible, yet it sometimes happens that one is unable to determine the directions and wishes for a compass. Most people carry a watch, and if it is keeping fairly accurate time it may be easily made to indicate the true north and south. All that is necessary is to point the hour hand of the watch toward the sun and the point midway between this hand and the figure 12 on the dial will be the true south, no matter what time of the year or day, and no matter where the observation may be taken, says the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

If it happens to be 10 o'clock in the morning when the hour hand is pointed toward the sun, the figure 11, halfway between the 10 and the 12, will indicate the north-and-south line at that point. This method of determining the direction is called "orientation by the sun." In the time that the sun is passing over the 180 degrees of its path embraced between sunrise and sunset the hour hand of the watch passes over 360 degrees; that is, it makes a complete circuit of the dial from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. Therefore the angular movement of this hand in half an hour corresponds to the angular movement of the sun in an hour. For this reason, when the watch is held in a horizontal position with the hour hand pointing toward the sun, the line from the center of the dial to a point midway between the hour hand and the 12 o'clock mark will coincide with a true north-and-south line.

There are times of course when the sun cannot be seen, and at such times the watch compass is of no avail. Usually, however, it is possible to determine the sun's approximate position by means of a grayish spot among the clouds. This is an idea that should be remembered, for many travelers have found it invaluable when their sense of direction has been lost.

Why?

Why is the mocking bird so called? Because it can imitate with the greatest ease and fidelity not only the songs of other birds, but the sounds and cries of animals and the barking of a dog, the meowing of a cat, etc. It even carries its imitative powers to inanimate objects, such as the grating of a grindstone and the rushing of a torrent of water. "The mocking bird repeats the tune taught him by his master," says "The Reason Why." "He runs over the quaverings of the canary and the clear whistlings of the Virginia nightingale or red bird with superior execution and effect. His excessive fondness for variety, however, in the opinion of some, injures his song. His imitations of the brown thrush are often interrupted by the crowing of cocks, and amidst the simple melody of the robin we are suddenly surprised by the shrill reiterations of the whip-poor-will; while the notes of the kilderer, the bluejay, marten, baltimore oriole and twenty others succeed with imposing reality."

Help in Solving the Home Amusement Problem

During one of the years that I taught in a city school I boarded with a little southern woman who is one of the finest mothers I have ever known, writes Rebecca N. Porter. Sometimes, coming home after my day's work, I would pause on the way up to my room and listen to the sounds of happy voices that drifted out to me from the library where the boy and girl were "having a good time with mother." I think it never occurred to these children that they were especially fortunate in their home life, for children take their surroundings for granted.

But one day the little girl was allowed to go to visit for a week in the family of a cousin in an adjoining town. She came back radiant with childish enthusiasm, but suddenly, in the midst of her gay little narrative, she paused speculatively. "It's nice at Cousin Mildred's," she said slowly, "but it's different. She always says, 'Go on and have a good time, and you always say, 'Come on and have a good time.'"

To me, that story reveals a very subtle change in the attitude of the parent toward the amusement question. Less and less is being done to entertain children in the home; more and more they are looking to outside sources for their pleasures. Take story telling, reading, and improvised games from the home and what have we left to offer the child?

The ten-year-old son of a friend of mine had invited an out-of-town chum for a two days' visit. As soon as the family received his acceptance they held hurried council and drew up a set of plans for his entertainment. There was a swimming party, a lunch in the woods, a matinee, a motion picture show and an evening party. Not until each day and evening had been stuffed with engagements did the grown-ups feel justified in adjourning the meeting to prepare for the festivities.

But inclement weather frustrated these "best laid plans." One after another fell crashing to earth, and the mother and grown-up sister found themselves confronted by the problem of keeping two boys happy indoors.

"What in the world shall we do with

them tonight?" the mother asked of a neighbor.

"Why not have a candy pull?" she asked; "just a family affair? Five children ought to be able to have a good time without any one else."

The mother adopted the idea and announced at dinner that there would be a candy pull in the evening. She was an excellent cook and the candy syrup was perfect. Candy pulling led to games; games led to forfeits; and the evening ended with lemonade and cookies. Altogether, it was one of the happiest gatherings that the family had ever had, and it revealed to each one of them unsuspected social talents. To spend a really festive evening just among themselves, with nobody else to help, was an absolutely new experience to them all. It would be a new and delightful experience to a good many average parents and children.

But I know one modern family who have escaped the influences of today's cult. There are four children, and although they have a host of friends, it is quite possible for the little group to spend lively evenings together with no outside assistance. None of them are geniuses, but all of them have cultivated ability for the production of wholesome enjoyment. Invitations to their home are always greeted with delight and are usually given in such informal manner as, "Come on over to the house tonight and we'll have some fun. I don't know what we'll do, but we'll think of something." And they always keep their word, for "thinking of something" has grown to be with them an everyday habit. Sometimes it's charades in which any guest may be cast for a part. Sometimes it's a new game.

Two of the children of this family are popular men in his college, because he has a seemingly endless supply of resources for entertainment at the disposal of any one whom he meets. The other, a daughter, although engaged in an exacting profession, has transformed a household of boarders into a livable family group. At her entrance into the dining room, faces brighten and

every one waits expectantly to be entertained.

And the cheer with which both these young people illumine their little corners is found in the fact that they have learned to look inside and not outside for their pleasures. No day finds such people at the mercy of mere events.

Good Manners

A correspondent asks if we can not disclose the real secret of good manners, says the Delineator. Not such manners, she adds, as may be found in a book of etiquette, but manners to suit every occasion. Oh, yes! The secret is hardly a secret any more. As creeds change and pass, but religion remains, so etiquette changes and passes, but good manners remain. The real secret of good manners is a kind heart.

A Harvard professor in giving out the rules of good writing said to his students: "First, think of your subject; second, think of the people you are talking to; and last, think of yourself." These rules may easily be transformed and made rules for manners. First, think of the demands of true sympathy and kindness; second, think of the person you are addressing; and last, think of what is owing to yourself.

Teaching Boy to Save

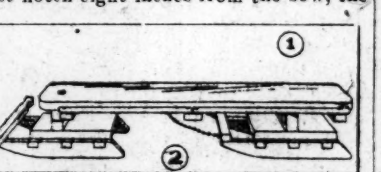
It is easy to teach the child while he is young to value the dollar, not as a dollar but as a means of gaining benefits for himself and others, says the Mothers Magazine. He should be taught that the object of having money is to enable one to derive good from it, to live with comparative comfort, and to save at least a little each day to provide against the hour of his own and others' wants. His pleasures should not be curtailed beyond reason to make this ideal a possibility. There has been a tendency to inculcate this habit in the minds of a larger number of young people each year, and with this as an incentive there has been much good accomplished.

Substantial Bobsled That a Boy Can Readily Make

To make a strong, substantial bobsled (commonly called a double-runner)

it is best for boys to use heavy material. Two-by-fours for the runners and for blocks for connecting the sleds to the seat, two-by-tens for the sled tops and seat, and one-by-two material for crosspieces, is the right sort of stuff. Go to a carpenter or to where a building is being erected, and perhaps you will be able to get short lengths for nothing; but at most the material will cost only a trifle. For hardware you will need some two-inch and three-inch nails, a five-eighths-inch carriage bolt eight inches long, and three iron washers for the bolt, a pair of four-by-four-inch wrought steel hinges, four two-inch stove bolts and eight screws one inch and three quarters long, and a piece of iron jack-chain three feet long.

The four runners of the two sleds should be prepared first. Figure 3 shows a pattern. Draw this out upon a piece of two-by-four, sloping the bow from a distance of about 10 inches back of the end, and rounding and slanting the stern in the manner shown. Notches A are for crosspieces A, which should be one inch thick and two inches wide. Locate the first notch eight inches from the bow, the

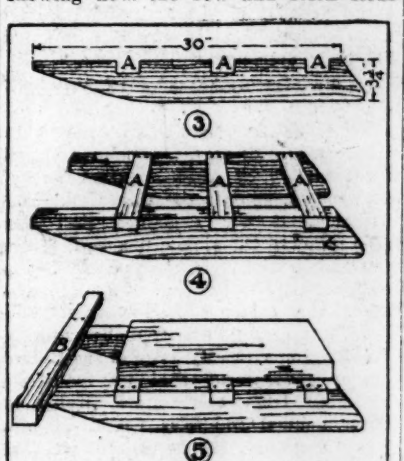


third notch near the stern, and the second notch halfway between the first and third. After marking out the runner, cut it out carefully; then use it for a pattern for marking out the other three. A

blacksmith will shoe the runners with iron shoes at about 25 cents a runner.

Make crosspieces A 14 inches long, and nail them fast in the notches cut for them (Fig. 4); then cut the sled tops 20 inches long out of 2 by 10-inch stuff and fasten them to crosspieces A, nailing through the underside of the cross pieces into them (Fig. 5). Cross piece B (Fig. 5) is the footbar on the bow sled; on the stern sled a similar cross piece, 14 inches long, forms a brace.

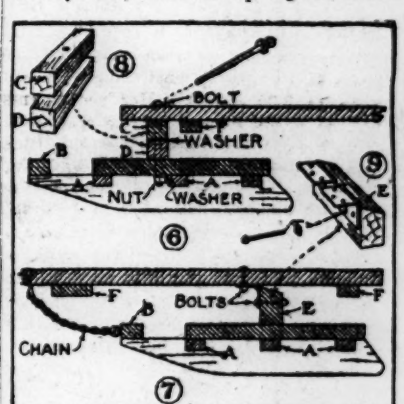
Figures 6 and 7 are cross-sections showing how the bow and stern sleds



are connected to the plank seat. Cut blocks C and D (Figs. 6 and 8) two inches square, and nail C to the underside of the plank seat, and D to the top of the bow sled; then bore a five eighths inch hole through the center of C and the plank seat, and through D and the sled top. In connecting, place a washer between the bolt head and the seat plank, another between blocks C and D,

and a third between the sled and top and the bolt nut.

Cut block E (Fig. 9) out of a piece of two-by-four, bevel its top edge as shown



in Fig. 7 and fasten the pair of hinges to the wider edge. Bore holes through the block for bolting the hinges through their center hole. Drive screws through the other holes. Then fasten the other half of the hinges to the plank seat, using bolts for the center holes and screws for the outer holes and spike the block to the sled top. The hinge arrangement is necessary so the stern sled will rise and fall as it runs over uneven ground, independent of the bow sled. Connect the bow of the stern sled with the seat plank by 18-inch pieces of chain attached to screweyes (Figs. 2 and 7).

Gross pieces F (Figs. 6 and 7) support the handle-bars. Fasten them to the underside of the seat plank. Use broom handles for handle-bars and screw them to the crosspieces.

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Series of Outline Maps: What Country Is This?

What country in the western hemisphere is here represented? The location of its capital is indicated by a star. What are the names of the cities whose sites are denoted by figures? What riverways are shown, marked by letters?

New South Wales was outlined last Saturday. This is one of the six states making up the commonwealth of Aus-

tralia. The area of New South Wales is 309,400 square miles; population in 1911, 1,896,475. Sydney is the capital, with a population of 111,800, or 488,382 including its suburbs. Cities marked on map by figures: 1, Orange, 5263; 2, Bourke, 3500; 3, Broken Hill, 30,000. Rivers: A, Darling; B, Warrego; C, Barwan; D, Bogan; E, Lachlan.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW OF CHANGES AND PROGRESS IN THE POSTAGE STAMP WORLD

NEW ISSUES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Will the war produce many changes in the world of stamps? is the question of the day, and many collectors have been indulging in calculations as to what extent the European upheaval will affect their favorite hobby. In normal times the yearly crop of new issues is quite overwhelming to the collector who has set himself the well-nigh impossible task of forming a representative show of the world's stamps, and now in the midst of war, with celebration issues and provisionals galore looming in the near future, his work appears more onerous than ever. Two provisional issues have already made their appearance from Samoa, the "Pearl of the Pacific."

Henceforth the collector must rank Egypt a British colony, since the land of the Pharaohs has become a Protectorate of Great Britain. There seems to be no reason why the current stamps, which have been in use for only a few months, should be changed; indeed, it is unlikely that Egypt will add anything to the list of new issues which the war will bring to its train. While talking of Egypt, it is worth chronicling that the current 4 mil. red has appeared bearing the overprint O. H. H. S. in black.

Turkey has begun to celebrate, already, and the current issue blossoms forth overprinted with an inscription which

reads "Abrogation of the Capitulations." Collectors often come across Turkish stamps overprinted in blue or red with a strange hieroglyphic. This denotes that the stamp had been sold at a small discount under face value to residents from other countries to encourage them to make use of the Ottoman postoffices in preference to those established by other powers.

Rumor has it that North Borneo is going to contribute another pictorial series of stamps before very long, and these are to be even more splendid and picturesque than any hitherto hailing from this enterprising state. One value of the current issue is a scarce one, the 18 cents green, for it was in use but a short time. This value was surcharged 20 cents in red. The 18 cents has been much sought after and sells readily at from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

CONVENTION AT SAN FRANCISCO
San Francisco has been chosen as the convention city of the American Philatelic Society in 1915, and a convention hall reservation at the exposition has been registered for the month of August.

As soon as members can definitely say they will attend they should notify the secretary of the Pacific Philatelic Society, room 310-311, Luning building, 45 Kearny street, San Francisco, to which address all communications and letters "in care of" should be sent; these rooms having lately been leased by the society as a permanent headquarters and for mail and registration during and after

the exposition, says the Collectors Monthly.

The official hotel headquarters will be at the Stewart hotel, centrally located, and on the direct municipal car line from the ferry entrance at the foot of Market street, where all overland passengers are landed and directly across the street from the St. Francis hotel at Union square.

Among the activities planned for convention week will be an auction sale and mart.

The matter of a general exhibition of stamps in connection with some department of the Panama-Pacific international exposition is yet open, but the Pacific Philatelic Society has decided to hold under its auspices limited monthly exhibitions, on the third Wednesday of each month, for a period of nine months, during which the Panama-Pacific international exposition will be open. The adopted schedule of the limited exhibition is as follows: March, Russia and Finland; April, Great Britain; May, China and Korea; June, British West Indies, any or all parts; July, Greece and Turkey; August, United States (convention week); September, France; October, any one Central or South American state; November, Germany.

Suitable awards for each month will be allotted in order of merit; special trophies will be thankfully received, credited and awarded. These monthly exhibitions are open to all persons of any country.

MAILINGS WITHOUT STAMPS

The postage collected in the United

States during the year on mailings of third and fourth class matter without stamps affixed amounted to \$6,715,290.59, according to a government report. The method of mailing matter of these classes without stamps affixed and prepaying the postage thereon in money is particularly advantageous to both the mailer and the postal service.

The postal service is relieved of canceling stamps on such matter, and this not only effects a considerable saving in the cost of handling, but expedites its despatch and delivery, as all such matter under the postal regulations is arranged by the sender according to states, counties, cities, etc., thus relieving the postal service from the labor and expense of distributing the matter at the office of mailing. There is also a saving to the government in the cost of manufacturing and distributing postage stamps. The mailers are relieved from the labor and expense of affixing stamps to the several pieces. For these reasons the method of mailing without stamps affixed, the postage being paid in money, is preferable to the use of precanceled postage stamps.

NEW PERFORATION ABANDONED

The new perforation on United States adhesive has been discontinued and the regulation perforation called again into use, says Mekeels. A great deal of fault has been found with the new perforation not only by the postal officials, but by the general public. It has been impossible to detach the stamps without

tearing them and the complaints registered against the new perforation have been strong enough to cause it to be abandoned. Blocks of four of this perforation will look well in a United States collection and will prove a good investment.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

The Scott Stamp & Coin Company Circular has the following to say about the new revenue stamps: "The stamps have the appearance of lithographs, but they are probably surface printed from electrotypes." The foregoing is in the December edition of the publication mentioned, says the Philadelphia Stamp News. We have already stated that the "revenue stamps are printed on offset presses; otherwise, surface printed in sheets by rotary presses." The design is engraved on stone (normal, i. e., as it is to appear on the stamp), this is the working die; from this the design is impressed on paper (in reverse) and transferred in multiple to a zinc sheet (appearing normal on this), which is curved about a cylinder; the cylinder is placed in the press and the machinery started, and the zinc plate while revolving receives a coating of ink from the fountain; the zinc plate does not impress directly on to the stamp paper, there is a rubber roller which receives the impression (in reverse) in its turn, and this impression is transferred to the stamp paper as normal stamps. This is the quickest method of producing stamps known.

SINGLE LINE WATERMARK

Mekeels Weekly Stamp News announces the receipt of a block of four 50c with head of Franklin (perforated 12) printed on single line U. S. P. S. watermarked paper. This means that the double line watermark paper small sheets for printing stamps of only 200 to the plate, has all been used, and that we can expect to see the \$1 stamp printed on the single line watermark paper, very soon.

FIRST POSTAL CARDS ISSUED

Forty-five years ago (Oct. 1), the world's first postal card was issued by the Austrian postoffice officials at Vienna. The first in the United States appeared four years later, says the Washington Post. Official opposition met with popular clamor in other countries, and various were the methods to force governments to follow Austria's lead. An English army officer in India, where he missed the postal card he had become accustomed to in England, forced the Indian government to capitulate. The government had claimed there was no popular demand for postal cards. The officer set out to demonstrate that there was. He had postal cards bearing his own name and rank printed, and used them entirely for his own correspondence, of course obeying the postal regulations by affixing stamps equal to letter rate postage. He induced his friends to follow his example. The resulting flood of postal cards aroused

the government. The army officer was ordered to discontinue his cards. He replied that if he chose to write messages on a piece of cardboard instead of on sheets of paper, the postoffice authorities could not compel him to enclose the card in an envelope. The legal advisers of the government sustained his claim, and India was forced to adopt the postal card.

Today the postal card is universal. In the United States nearly 1,000,000,000 government postal cards, enough to supply every man, woman and child in the country with 10 apiece, are issued annually. Expressed in another way, it means that the American people are spending yearly about \$10,000,000 to carry on their correspondence by means of postal cards. In the 40 years that postal cards have circulated throughout the United States their number has increased nearly 30 times—the record for the first year of their introduction in the United States, in 1873, being about 31,000,000. Each year witnessed a gradual increase in their popularity until the demand grew too great for the private print shops that formerly printed the cards under contract, and the public printing office at Washington took over the task. Today two great rotary presses each capable of printing, cutting and distributing the postal cards into packages of 25, each package bound with a paper band, are turning them out at the maximum rate of 4,000,000 every working day of eight hours.

MR. DIPPEL FAVORS IDEA OF GOVERNMENT AID FOR MUSIC

WASHINGTON.—Speaking here before the Drama League, Andreas Dippel, former director of the Chicago opera company, favored government assistance for music and advised the establishment of permanent opera choruses in cities of the United States.

He reminded his hearers that the government of the United States does nothing for music. "It spends over \$1,000,000,000 a year," he noted, "with not a single penny for the fine arts. I am told that the appropriation for agriculture this year exceeds \$20,000,000. I do not question the wisdom of this expenditure, but I would remark that thousands of American citizens believe the government should devote at least a small sum to the one art which appeals to the highest sense."

"We maintain at West Point and Annapolis great institutions where at enormous cost young men are trained by the nation in war. Would it not be a magnificent thing if the government would establish in Washington or New York or Chicago or anywhere else a university where American young men and young women could be educated in the art of music? Surely if there is a young man in each congressional district who is worthy of being trained as an officer in the army or navy there is some one who is equally deserving of having a musical talent developed. The United States is almost alone in its neglect of music. France appropriates \$150,000 each

year for the Grand Opera and the Opera Comique. Germany gives the Berlin opera house at least \$250,000 a year. Austria provides a much larger sum in Vienna and even Switzerland generously gratifies the musical instincts of its people.

"With state universities everywhere enlarging their musical departments, for which the people willingly pay their share of taxes, it would not seem unreasonable to ask Congress to entertain favorably a proposition looking to the establishment of a national conservatory or university. The fact that it will take many years for such an institution to win world-wide fame is all the more reason why the initial steps toward its foundation should be immediately taken. If government recognition is to be denied and it ought not to be denied without the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject—we must do what we can as organizations and individuals to develop the art of music. My advice for developing national opera in America would be that each city create an orchestra and chorus to act in conjunction with opera soloists. From an artistic point of view this plan would be satisfactory because it would develop the musical sentiment in each municipality, while as a business arrangement it would prove practical because it would reduce all expenses including railroad transportation to a minimum."

NOTES ON MUSIC TOPICS

(Continued from page eighteen)

ing songs and arias and taking part in quartets. Her associate singers will be Mme. Clara Sapin, contralto; Arthur Hackett, tenor, and Howard White, bass.

Hubbard Reading

Havrah Hubbard will give a reading of the libretto of Puccini's "Bohème" in Steinert hall on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 9, with Floyd M. Baxter, pianist, playing the music of the opera.

Mrs. Gabrilowitsch

Mrs. Clara Gabrilowitsch will give a song recital in Steinert hall Thursday afternoon, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock. Kurt Schindler will be her accompanist. The program is as follows: Scarlatti, "Sonata duolo"; Gluck, "The Ripping Brook"; anonymous, "Oh leggiadri occhi belli"; Paisiello, "Chi vuol la zingarella"; Schubert, "Du liebst mich nicht"; "Die Post"; "Einsamkeit"; Schumann, "Wenn ich frueh in den Garten geh"; "Fruehlingsnacht"; Duparc, "Soupir"; Bizet, "L'Avril"; Faure, "Les berges"; "Fleur jettée"; Grainger, British folksongs; Rimsky-Korsakov, "Song of the Shepherd"; Moussorgsky, "The Beetle"; Arensky, "The Little Fish's Song."

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be sung on the evening of April 15, with assisting artists as follows: Mme. Anita Rio, soprano; Miss Christine Miller, soprano; Reed Miller, tenor; Earl Cartwright, bass.

Mme. Sembrich

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, soprano, appears in Symphony hall tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Her accompanist will be Frank La Forge. The program is as follows: "Die Post," "Trochene Blumen," "Die Farelle," "Du bist die Ruh," "Ungeduld," Schubert, "Widmung," "Lied der Braut," Nos. 1 and 2, "Auftraege," "Der Sandmann," "Er ist's," Schumann; "Vorschneller Schwur," "Wie Melodien zieht es," "Botaschaft," "Nachtigall," "Vergleiches Staudchen," Brahms; "Keen the Pain," Rachmaninoff; "Spinning song," Moniuszko; "Fantoches," "Green," Debussy; "Longing," La Forge; "Kom Kijra," Norwegian folksong.

Townsend Recital

Stephen Townsend, baritone, presents a program of songs by Charles Fonteyn Manney in Steinert hall on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 11. Mr. Manney will play the piano accompaniments. Among the selections is the "Shropshire Lad" song cycle. Miss S. E. Stott, French horn player, will assist.

Whiting Concert

Arthur Whiting gives a talk on classic and modern songs in his course of concerts at John Knowles Paine hall, Harvard University, on the evening of Feb. 10, with Mme. Marie Sundelius, soprano, assisting in the illustrations.

Thuel Burnham

Thuel Burnham, an American pianist, is to make his first public appearance in Boston at Steinert hall, on the afternoon of Tuesday, Feb. 9. His program will be as follows: Toccata and fugue, D minor, Bach; pastoral varié, Mozart; impromptu, Schubert; "Carnaval," Schumann; preludes, berceuse, valse, polonaise, Chopin; mazurka, Debussy; nocturne, Borodine; hopak, Moussorgsky; "Shadow Dance," "Polonaise," MacDowell.

Mrs. Zeisler

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler gives a piano recital in Steinert hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 18, playing the following selections: Menuet, G major, sonata ("Appassionata"), op. 57, Beethoven; moment musical, op. 94 No. 3, menuetto (No. 3, from op. 78), Schubert; "Songs Without Words," op. 62, No. 6, and op. 67 No. 4, Mendelssohn; "Invitation to the Dance," op. 65, Weber; ballade, op. 52, etude, op. 10 No. 7, etude, op. 10 No. 12, valse, op. 64 No. 2, scherzo, op. 31, Chopin.

George Copeland

George Copeland, the pianist, announces a recital in Jordan hall on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 18, with the following program: Sarabande, passépied I, passépied II, Bach; adagio from sonata No. VI, Mozart; sonata I, sonata V, Scarlatti; fantasia, impromptu, nocturne, polonaise (F sharp minor), Chopin; "Feuilles mortes" (first time), "Minstrels," "La soirée dans Grenade," "Pagodes," "Reflets dans l'eau," "La puerta del Vano," "Voile," "L'île joyeuse," Debussy; "Pavane," Enesco; "Bourrée Fantastique," Chabrier.

Tremont Temple Course

Mme. Evelyn Scotney, soprano, appears in the Tremont temple course of concerts on the evening of Feb. 18, singing songs and arias and taking part in quartets.

Her associate singers will be Mme. Clara Sapin, contralto; Arthur Hackett, tenor, and Howard White, bass.

Mme. Sembrich

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, soprano, appears in Symphony hall tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Her accompanist will be Frank La Forge. The program is as follows: "Die Post," "Trochene Blumen," "Die Farelle," "Du bist die Ruh," "Ungeduld," Schubert, "Widmung," "Lied der Braut," Nos. 1 and 2, "Auftraege," "Der Sandmann," "Er ist's," Schumann; "Vorschneller Schwur," "Wie Melodien zieht es," "Botaschaft," "Nachtigall," "Vergleiches Staudchen," Brahms; "Keen the Pain," Rachmaninoff; "Spinning song," Moniuszko; "Fantoches," "Green," Debussy; "Longing," La Forge; "Kom Kijra," Norwegian folksong.

CONCERTS NEXT WEEK

Sunday—Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m. Mme. Marcella Sembrich in song recital.
Tuesday—Steinert hall, 3 p. m. Thuel Burnham, pianist. Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m. Havrah Hubbard, opera talk, "La Bohème." Floyd M. Baxter at the piano.
Wednesday—Jordan hall, 3 p. m. Raymond Havens, pianist. John Knowles Paine hall, Harvard University, 8 p. m. Arthur Whiting, talk on songs. Mme. Marie Sundelius assisting.
Thursday—Steinert hall, 3 p. m. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, song recital. Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m. Stephen Townsend, baritone. Recital of Charles Fonteyn Manney's songs.
Friday—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m. Fourteenth public rehearsal of Boston Symphony orchestra. Mme. Julia Culp, soloist.
Saturday—Symphony hall, 8 p. m. Fourteenth concert. Boston Symphony orchestra, Mme. Julia Culp, soloist.

Conservatory of Music, was winner in 1910 of the first Mason & Hamlin prize of a grand pianoforte offered annually to the most proficient pianist of the Conservatory's senior class. After graduation he went to Berlin, where, at the outbreak of hostilities, he was still studying with Hugo Kaun and giving occasional concerts. He is a native of Rochester, and was for seven years a pupil of Alfred De Voto at the New England Conservatory. This will be his first public appearance since his return from Germany.

Irma Seydel, Violinist

Miss Irma Seydel, violinist, will give a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Monday, March 1. Miss Seydel is the daughter of T. Seydel of the double bass section of Boston Symphony Orchestra, and is herself to be the soloist with the orchestra at its performance in Cambridge, in Sanders theater, on the evening of Feb. 25. At that time she will play the Bruch G minor concerto.

Henry L. Gideon's Lectures

Henry L. Gideon will give, for the Women's City Club, a series of 10 musically illustrated talks on opera on successive Saturday afternoons at 3:30, beginning today. Singers from the Boston Opera company and other artists will illustrate the talks with Mr. Gideon at the piano. Mr. Gideon's subjects will be as follows:

1, The Beginnings of Opera; 2, Italian Opera, Old and New; 3, Puccini and "La Bohème"; 4, French Opera Since "Faust"; 5, Debussy and "Pelléas"; 6, "Louise, Its Greatness"; 7, Music Drama Versus Opera; 8, Wagner's "Ring"; 9, "Parsifal"; 10, Russian Opera.

The course will be given in Pilgrim hall, 14 Beacon street.

Sousa With a Band of 400

Mrs. Gertrude Holt, lyric soprano, will be the soloist at the eleventh annual benefit concert of the Musicians' Mutual Relief Society of Boston, Inc., in Mechanics building, at 8 on the evening of Sunday, Feb. 14. She will sing "Polonaise" from Thomas' "Mignon," accompanied by the largest band in the world, consisting of 400 musicians, and conducted by John Philip Sousa. Mr. Sousa will arrive in Boston Monday or Tuesday to direct the rehearsals of the band, whose membership will include many famous bandmasters themselves. They are glad to give their services both on account of the cause and their fondness for Mr. Sousa and their recognition of his ability. Another feature of the program will be the famous trombone quartet, Messrs. Corey, Procter, Gulesian and Howard.

The advance sale of tickets is at Ditson's music store, 150 Tremont street.

Toy Theater Concerts

Guy Maier, pianist, whose concert at the Toy theater was interrupted last Sunday evening, will appear again at the same place on the evening of Sunday, Feb. 21. With him will appear Miss Catherine Stilling, violinist. Seat checks of the former concert will be accepted in exchange for tickets. There will be no concert at the Toy tomorrow night.

The Witkes and Mr. Malkin

A new chamber music combination has been formed by Mr. and Mrs. Anton Witke and Joseph Malkin. Mr. Witke is concertmaster of the Boston Symphony orchestra and Mr. Malkin plays at the first desk of the cellos. Mrs. Witke is a pianist. A concert by these three is announced for the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 24, at Jordan hall.

MUSIC NOTES FROM CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau
CHICAGO.—Grand opera will be resumed in this city next winter by a Chicago company supported by large contributions from business men, it is rumored. Confirmation awaits the return from Europe of Harold F. McCormick, the middle of March. Mr. McCormick has been a leading factor in the local opera situation. Sixty or more business men are said to be ready to guarantee \$100,000 each to offset any possible deficit resulting from a purely Chicago season.

The Apollo Music Club of 300 voices

The Apollo Music Club of 300 voices, will present Schmitt's setting of the "47th Psalm" and Cowen's choral work "The Veil" the evening of Feb. 22 in Orchestra hall. The performance of the latter will be its first in America, while this will mark the first rendition of Schmitt's work in the west. The soloists will be Leonora Allen, Frances Ingram, Warren Proctor and Andrea Sarto, with Edgar Nelson, organist. The poem of "The Veil" is by Robert Buchanan.

WOOL BREAKS RECORD

DEL RIO.—Boston buyers recently took 380,000 pounds of wool at this place at 15 cents a pound. This is considered the banner sale of Texas "fall" wool, says a special to the Fort Worth Record.

Val Verde county will ship for the season about half a millions pounds of wool and mohair.

Julius Chaleff, pianist, will give a recital in Jordan hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 17. This musician, lately added to the teaching force of the New England

THEATER NOTES

(Continued from page nineteen)

Little theater in Chicago this week with the assistance of Mrs. Ellis, who is lecturing in that city. "The Pixy" and "The Mothers" were acted for the first time and "The Subjection of Kezia" received its first American presentation. All three were sketches of Cornish domestic life. Maurice Brown succeeded in getting some striking effects on his truly little stage in the Fine Arts building. In harmony in the home life formed the premise for Mrs. Ellis' conclusion in each of the pieces that a sympathetic understanding smooths out difficulties. Mr. Brown and his wife, Ellen Van Volkenburg, won especial applause in "The Subjection of Kezia."

As might have been forecast readily, the war drama is now beginning to make its appearance on both the American and continental stages. One of the more important of these presented in England, Lechmere Worrall and J. E. Harold Terry's "The Man Who Stayed at Home," is now running in New York under the title "The White Feather." In the cast are Cynthia Brooks, Jessie Clendinning, Elaine Inescort, Arthur Elcott, Alan Tudor, Leslie Faber and others. The play had its original staging at the London Royalty on Dec. 19. It is a blend of comedy and drawing room melodrama with four German spies and two British secret service agents to enliven it.

The Chicago Dramatic Society will present a modern Spanish comedy, "The Bias of the World" ("Les Intéresses Crados"), in Rosalie hall the evening of Feb. 19. Mrs. Cornelia Baker's translation of this comedy by Jacinto Benavente will be used.

An American-made comedy of the European war—Earl Derr Biggers' "Insides the Lines," is also to have its appearance in New York shortly. Gibraltar is the scene of this play and the comedy situations arise from the presence of a group of stranded Americans within the lines at the outbreak of hostilities.

A new play has been written for Robert Hilliard by Jules Eckert-Goodman, author of "The Silent Voice," in which Otto Skinner is now appearing. It is called "The Man Who Came Back" and an early production is expected.

Among the new plays to be produced next season under the A. H. Woods management is "Our Daily Bread," a drama by Thomas Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan is a Kentucky playwright whose melodrama "Life" is now having a successful run in New York.

Jose Collins, who was playing in "Suzi," has been engaged to take the leading role in a new operetta, "A Day in Paradise." Walter Jones is to be the leading comedian.

Mrs. Leslie Carter's first appearance in vaudeville is soon to be made with the opening of her engagement on the Keith circuit.

Charles Frohman's plan for the presentation of "The Girl from Utah" as a spring and summer season attraction in Chicago follows the canceling of his contract with the Vaudeville theater in Paris, which called for the production there of a musical comedy in the spring. Mr. Frohman had intended to send over a company from London which was to have included the three-star combination now appearing in "The Girl from Utah," Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian and Joseph Cawthorne.

With the opening of a new version of Lewis Carroll's story "Alice in Wonderland," by Alice Gerstenberg, next week, the Fine Arts theater of Chicago again becomes a producing house. The stock company installed there is under the management of the Players Producing Company, a local organization, and will include Mary Servoss, Geoffrey Stein, Vivian Tobin and Donald Gallagher.

Miss Elsie Janis has signed a contract with the Bosworth film producing studios of Los Angeles covering a period of several years, it is announced, and at the end of her coming engagement in London she is to become active not only in photo play acting, but writing and directing as well.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, who is now making his farewell American tour, is to give a benefit performance on the opening night of his farewell Winnipeg engagement, Feb. 22. As the play to be given on this occasion will be "Hamlet," there will be no royalties, so the entire proceeds will be turned over to a war fund.

While in San Francisco Sir Johnston and his company gave a special matinee for the benefit of the fund for homeless Belgians. Jerome K. Jerome, the author of the play given, and John Cort, whose theater was used on that occasion, gave their share of the proceeds so that the entire receipts might be used for the fund.

COUNTY PLANS TO ERECT MUSEUM

MANHATTAN, Kan.—The Riley County Historical Society has launched a movement to erect a building in Manhattan to serve as a museum for relics and mementoes of the early days of the county, says a special to the Topeka Capital.

The society proposes to erect a log cabin, similar in design to those used by the early settlers along the Kaw and the Blue. A site has been secured in the city park, and donations of supplies and labor are coming in rapidly. One enthusiastic old settler has offered to give five oak logs for every four donated by other parties.

CITY MARKETS OBSERVE FLOUR QUOTATIONRISE

Fruits, Common Vegetables and Meats Are Features in the Offerings for the Table Maintaining an Average Attraction

Fruits, common vegetables and some kinds of meat still remain at an average price in the markets, although fish is higher than usual and flour has risen in price, being quoted by some dealers at \$9.25 a barrel.

Baldwin apples can be purchased at \$1 a bushel, oranges range from 18 cents a dozen up, the grapefruit rates are four for a quarter, three for a quarter and six for a quarter.

Potatoes vary in price from 59 cents a bushel to \$1.18 a bag. By the peck they are selling from 15 cents up. Turnips of the Canadian yellow variety are 10 cents a pound, celery of the Boston market variety has risen to 28 cents a bunch, but the California celery remains at 15 cents a bunch, and may be used to advantage creamed. Other vegetables remain unchanged in price.

Legs and loins of spring lamb are from 18 to 20 cents a pound and yearling lamb is 16 cents, or less. Rib chops at 18 cents and kidney chops at 23 cents a pound are also found. There is no change in pork products. Face of the hump for beef roast is 18 and 20 cents with rump steak standing still at 35 cents.

Turkeys left over from last week are listed at 25 cents a pound. It is possible to get fresh eggs now at 45 cents a dozen, although in many of the markets the price still remains 47, 48 and 50 cents a dozen. Other dairy products register no change. Among the things which are being especially shown this week are maple syrup at 65 cents for a half gallon can and Florida strawberries from 35 to 50 cents a box.

CITY HIGH SCHOOL CADETS PLANNING FOR COMPETITION

High school cadets are practicing for the annual prize drills, dates for which have just been set by the school committee. With the possible exception of the Dorchester high school, the drills will be held as usual in Mechanics building. Dorchester high has made an application to hold its drill as last year on the Dunbar avenue grounds early in May.

The suburban schools will hold their drill April 26, English high school April 27 and public Latin school April 28. Owing to the large number of boys participating it is possible the program for the English high school cadets will be divided into two parts, one to be given in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

WORK OF SESSION FURTHER ALONG THAN IN 1914

Data secured today from the records of the clerk of the joint legislative committee on rules show the work of the session is progressing much faster than it was last year. There are several hundred fewer measures to be considered at this session and already the number of measures reported out of committee is considerable in advance of that of a year ago. There have been 227 measures reported up to the present time as compared with 145 a year ago.

Hearings have been closed on 255 additional measures. The number of measures on which reports have not been made is 1803 as compared with 2370 a year ago.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON.—The following special orders were issued today: First Lieut. Arthur W. Holderness, ninth cavalry, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Navy Orders

Lieut. (J. G.) E. H. Connor, detached South Dakota to Colorado.

Paymaster C. S. Baker to Colorado.

Aig. Chap. I. J. Bouffard to South Carolina.

Comdr. W. B. Brotherton detached Monterey to Helena and 2d div.

Comdr. E. S. Kellogg to command Monterey.

Lieut. W. H. Booth to Cincinnati.

P. A. Surg. William Chambers to Naval Station, Olanpago.

A. Surg. H. V. Cornett to N. H. Canacao.

A. Surg. L. H. Roddis to N. H. Canacao.

Movements of Vessels

Nashville at Guantanamo.

Raleigh, San Diego for San Bartolome bay, Mexico.

San Diego, Esnesnada for San Bartolome bay.

Annapolis, Guaymas, for Topolobampo.

Maryland at Topolobampo.

Worden, K-1, K-2, K-5 and K-6 for Tampa.

Lebanon, Newport for Lambert point.

Yankton, New York yard for Guantanamo.

Paducah, Hampton Roads for Guantanamo.

Pontiac, New York yard for Providence.

Olympia at Charleston.

Parker, at New York yard.

Chattanooga, at San Diego.

Wheeling, at St. Marc, Haiti.

Cyclops, Puerto Plata for Norfolk.

MISS FARRAR TO HAVE SEASON OF WORK IN RECITAL

Artist's Contract With Boston Concert Manager Announced—She Will Appear in Opera

Miss Geraldine Farrar, soprano, at present a member of the Metropolitan opera company of New York, is to appear next season under the exclusive direction of Charles A. Ellis of Boston.

As manager of the Boston Symphony orchestra, of the Ellis concerts in New England cities and of continental concert tours for distinguished solo artists, Mr. Ellis will enter Miss Farrar in the orchestral and recital calendar of the larger communities of the United States next winter. He will also engage for her certain appearances in opera, though he is not planning an opera season of his own.

The contract under which Miss Farrar is to sing was signed some time ago. The soprano has won her reputation in leading roles in opera in New York, such as Tosca, Butterfly, Manon, Marguerite, Mimi, Nedda, Verina, Elisabeth and Cherubino. As actress and singer she has maintained her leadership from the first season she appeared on the New York opera stage eight years ago; and her work has been applauded as highly in Berlin and Paris as in New York.

All the time that she has worked in opera she has trained herself for song recital work and has won high acclaim in tours at the beginning of her American seasons under Mr. Ellis' direction.

FANEUIL HALL CONDITIONS TO BE LOOKED INTO

City Superintendent of Buildings Promises to Attend Next Mass Meeting There to See if Heating Devices Adequate

When the next mass meeting is held in Faneuil hall, Richard A. Lynch, superintendent of public buildings, will be there if possible, according to a statement he made yesterday. He had just concluded a talk with the superintendent of the Eastern Cold Storage Company, the concern which has a five-year contract for heating the hall.

Complaint was made to the superintendent after a mass meeting on Thursday. Some persons told Mr. Lynch that conditions there were not just what they should be. The same statements had been made when District Attorney Pelletier and Attorney James H. Vahey had held a Bay State railway wage hearing in the hall.

"The Eastern Cold Storage Company declares that it is doing its part and carrying out its contract," said Superintendent Lynch. "But if the hall can be made more comfortable it will be. This company got \$3000 for heating the hall last year and for this and the next three years it is to get \$2000 annually. Year before last the company charged and got \$4000 for this work. The year prior to that it was paid \$2000. Mayor Curley and I made the present contract. At first the company, which has its heating plant in North street and which pipes the steam to the hall from there, refused to comply with our terms. It was not until I figured out and was planning for a heating plant for Faneuil hall that the present contract was signed."

"After the last complaints came in I installed two large radiators on either side of the stage. The company declared it supplies plenty of steam and I am going to attend the next mass meeting there and find out if the piping there and the radiators are not sufficient. There is no reason to think that the company is not doing all it can; we must find out how things are and whether the present piping system is sufficient."

"The company says that the hall was inspected at 11 o'clock last Thursday and that everything was all right then. All I do know is that my informants told that many men sat with overcoats and hats on during the meeting. There's no excuse for any such thing as this being necessary."

CITIES ALL OVER BAY STATE AID THE UNEMPLOYED

Committee to Promote Work Receives Numerous Reports on Enterprises Begun

The whole state is joining in the movement to relieve the unemployment situation. Letters are being received daily by the Massachusetts committee to promote work from mayors who promise they will do all they can to start work on a maximum of municipal projects. The committee sent letters asking co-operation of the mayors of all the cities in the state recently and the plan is beginning to get results.

Among the mayors who replied to the appeal and pledged their assistance are Messrs. O'Keefe of Salem, Chambers of Everett, Fogg of Newburyport, Good of Cambridge, Johnson of Woburn, MacDonald of Beverly and Blakely of Malden.

In nearly all these places work has already been started to provide for the unemployed.

WELLESLEY TO HOLD DEBATE TRIALS TUESDAY

Candidates for Intercollegiate Meet to Argue Resolve That American Cities Adopt Des Moines Form of Government

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Tryouts for the intercollegiate debate will be held at Wellesley College next Tuesday in the administration building. The subject is to be "Resolved, that the average American cities should adopt the commission form of government according to the Des Moines plan." Three-minute speeches are to be given on any phase of the subject.

Monday the second semester of the college year begins. Open Sunday will be held tomorrow by permission of the executive board and the director of the halls of residence for the entertainment of the guests of the Glee Club concert held last night.

Dr. Johnston Ross will preside at a discussion at President Pendleton's residence tomorrow from 3 to 4 p. m. The meeting will be open to seniors, juniors and sophomores and will be for the consideration of any questions the students may wish to propose.

At the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society will hold a dinner Feb. 13 at 6 p. m. Speakers will be former Mayor Lunn of Schenectady, Prof. Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley and the Rev. A. R. Williams of Maverick church. The topic of discussion will be, "What Shall Socialists Do After the War?" The New England committee of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society will be in charge.

The department of reading and speaking at Wellesley College has announced three recitals as follows: Feb. 12, "Peer Gynt," Ibsen, Mrs. Bertha Kuntz Baker; March 5, "Friend Hannah," Paul Kester, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Rice; April 8, "Mummy Stories," written and told by Lucine Finch.

A course of three lectures to be held in the "Barn" at Wellesley also is announced as follows: March 12, Julia Lathrop, "Child Labor"; April 16, Prof. F. W. Taussig, "Abraham Lincoln and the Tariff"; April 23, George Nasmyth, "The War and Social Reconstruction." "How Not to Make Applications for Positions" Norton next Thursday in Billings hall. On that same day Dr. Lillian Welsh will lecture on "American Women in Science."

This afternoon the various society houses at Wellesley held informal assemblies from 3 to 6 o'clock.

MIDWINTER FLOWER SHOW IS OPENED

Begonias are a feature of the midwinter free flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which opened today in Horticultural hall. The first prize in begonias was won by Mrs. J. L. Gardner of Brookline. A prize value of 50 white matchless carnations from Strouts, Biddford, Me., attracted many. The competition in apples and vegetables was very close. The exhibition continues through tomorrow opening at 2 o'clock.

Classified Advertisements

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Established 14 Years.

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With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

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Pays Over \$5000 a Year Net

ONE OF THE BEST located investment properties in Boston, situated in the center of a rapidly growing business section, 10 minutes from Park St. subway; building contains 20 suites of 4 and 5 rooms, all halls have tiled floors, electric lighting system and automatic fire sprinkler protection; freight elevator for every suite; unimproved Brookline property or any large estate within 30 miles of Boston.

HENRY W. SAVAGE
Established 1840-Incorporated 1913
1331 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

BUY THIS ESTATE
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10,000 sq. ft. of land, fine house and barn; this house can be moved and one of the finest apartment houses erected on the land; 2 minutes walk from Harvard St., 1 minute from Craigie Hall; will sell much below assessed value.

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FOR SALE—Old colonial estate; attractive house of 16 large rooms, in fine repair; modern steam plant, elec. lighting, 14 bathrooms, 7 open fireplaces; about 14 acres in park, with stream and pond; magnificent shade trees, rare shrubs; summer house; electric and walled rose garden; apple orchard, pear and plum trees, grapes; barns, garage; fine well; this place is in perfect condition; it is a rare opportunity to own a beautiful estate in city and suburbs, and if you desire to sell or exchange it may be to your advantage to see me. Will buy, sell or exchange.

John B. McKenna
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DOES your real estate pay you the income it should on the money invested? If it does not, why not sell or exchange it for something that will pay you better? My 25 years' experience in real estate may help you; have purchasers for desirable real estate in city and suburbs, and if you desire to sell or exchange it may be to your advantage to see me. Will buy, sell or exchange.

Established 1836 Incorporated 1894
Telephone, Oxford 162

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

\$3600, READING, \$800 CASH
Brand new house, 7 rooms, bath, open picket plumbing, polished hardwood floors, hard pine stairing, flush up stairs, white enamel set-tubs, hot water heat, cement cellar, electric lights, fine piazza, papered throughout, shades and screens; built by day labor and of first-class material; 8000 sq. ft. land, American neighborhood. A bargain home for you. GEO. E. LANG, opp. Reading station.

FOR SALE—Country estate, 1 hour inland from Boston; large colonial house, recently remodeled; 150 acres of land; barn, outbuildings, hen houses, etc.; situated in one of the most beautiful towns in Massachusetts; place has been kept up and every thing is ready for immediate occupancy. Address U 39, Monitor Office, Boston.

DO YOU WISH to dispose of your property? If so, list same with us to secure satisfactory results; list your property with an active broker. See S. W. KENNEDY & SONS, 900 Warren St., Roxbury; Tel. Box 5509.

FOR SALE—House, ideally located on high ground, in finest part of Medford; 17 rooms and bath, hot water heat, hardwood finish; stable or garage; plenty of land as directed, thickly planted with fruit and shade trees. P. O. Box 2785, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Corner house in Back Bay, 12 rooms, bath, open plumbing, good condition; 2325 sq. ft. land; will sell for less than assessed value. Apply E. W. MOORE, 53 Stanhope St., Boston, or 548 Cambridge St., Allston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

The Ericson

373 Commonwealth Ave.

A sunny, most comfortable furnished suite of two rooms with bathroom, and also one of three rooms, is available for either temporary or permanent occupancy. The Ericson is a home-like house and its American plan table is unsurpassed.

Apartments in Brookline

TO LET—A few desirable suites in various parts of the town, with all modern conveniences; guaranteed service and moderate rentals considering season of the year.

WM. E. McCOY & CO.
431 Old South Bldg., Boston
1345 Beacon St., Brookline
Telephone: Fort Hill 5055; Brookline 5210

BROOKLINE

On the beautiful Beacon Boulevard, corner of Englewood Avenue, apartments of 7 and 8 good sized rooms and maid's room. Fireplaces, S. W. exposure. Satisfactory care of property insured by management by owner direct. One of the best toilet lines out of Boston. Reasonable railway station near. \$55 and \$60 to right people. See owner, Mr. Forbes, 811 Tremont Bldg., Hay, 3423-W.

Unexpectedly To Let

SECOND floor corner apartment, containing 3 sunny rooms, bath and kitchenette, with every possible improvement and without doubt one of the most attractive small suites in Brookline; very moderate rental to the right party.

WM. E. McCOY & CO.
431 Old South Bldg., Boston
1345 Beacon St., Brookline
Telephone: Fort Hill 5055; Brookline 5210

APARTMENTS and houses; practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See REYNOLDS Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren St., Roxbury; Tel. 5500 Roxbury.

FURNISHED Apartments To Let—Large living room with alcove, bath and kitchenette. Apply to Janitor, 10 Museum Road.

REAL ESTATE

Our service to a client begins with his agreement to buy real estate. We represent him throughout the transaction. Our work is guaranteed. It is more comprehensive than the work of a conveyancer and often costs less. Our 32,000 title reports make possible our low rates and quick work.

MASSACHUSETTS
TITLE INSURANCE CO.

16 State Street
Boston Mass.

HAVE YOU SEEN
WOODBORNE?

that ideal home community with tennis courts, club house, parks, beautiful roads and woodland.
6c fare and only 20 minutes' ride to heart of city.

Brick and Concrete Houses for Sale—A few to rent at \$25 to \$35 per week. For Sale—15 year old Sleepy Hollow Porches and Gardens, \$27 to \$35. Bungalows built to order. Carefully House Lots For Sale—Carefully Restricted.

Boston Dwelling House Co.
308 Hyde Park Ave. Tel. Jam. 3148
Forest Hills

Makes No Difference
What or Where

City Real Estate or Country Apartment House or Cottage, Tract out West or Farm in New England—\$100, \$100,000 or \$500,000 For Sale or For Exchange—communicate with me at once. My method is different. I know how. HENRY H. SENDERS, 1388 MASS. AVE., HARVARD SQ., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

We solicit the care and management of property in Greater Boston at a reasonable charge. (Roxbury and Dorchester properties a specialty.) 15 years' experience. S. W. KENNEDY & SONS, 900 Warren St., Roxbury.

FOR SALE—A gentleman who no longer needs his attractive residence in Aberdeen district will part with it on exceptionally favorable terms to a satisfactory purchaser. Care R.9, the Monitor 107 Valmouth St.

REAL ESTATE—ARKANSAS

SAGINAW

Grows as Result of Monitor Advertising

We now have an attractive proposition for city families who want to try farming without immediate investment. We have a number of comfortable houses and small tracts of land which we will rent very reasonably. Land suitable for general farming, poultry or truck gardens. Garden lands irrigated. Fine market guaranteed. SAGINAW IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, 1900 Summit Ave., Little Rock, Arkansas

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA
WHY NOT COME TO CALIFORNIA? \$4800, 4 1/2 acre block from city limits; growing market garden; various kinds young fruit trees; fine pumping plant; expense \$40 cts. per day; 8-room house, out buildings, greenhouse; \$800 cash, balance time. W. T. DUDLEY, 496 Willow St., San Jose, the Garden City of California.

THREE ACRES
of beautiful grounds; fruit trees, fine well, garage, modern house of 12 rooms and three baths; price \$30,000. MRS. C. HUGHES, 900 University Ave., Palo Alto.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS
TEXAS FARM LANDS now offered by owner (disposing of his real estate holdings); descriptive matter, price, etc. sent free on request. Address JOHN Q. BRADISH, Providence, R. I.

REAL ESTATE—CONNECTICUT

SUBURBAN LANDS now offered by owner disposing of all his real estate holdings; descriptive matter, price, etc. sent on request. Address JOHN Q. BRADISH, Providence, R. I.

REAL ESTATE—PENNSYLVANIA

FINE old 12-room homestead on beautiful Wyoming Ave., forty feet; spacious grounds; brick bath; desirable property. JONATHAN R. DAVIS, 208 2nd National Bank Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

REAL ESTATE—ALABAMA

FOR SALE—Improved and unimproved land, 200 acres, 1000 acres, at \$5 to \$20 per acre. D. H. BACON, Florence, Ala.

FARMS—TEXAS

AN IDEAL improved ranch, fenced, 22,000 acres; good grass; fertile soil; near R. R.; 2 1/2 miles improvements; 8 wells and windmills; \$50.00 per acre. RUSSELL CO., 224 Prudential Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

STORES AND OFFICES

Immediate Occupancy
of offices at—

84 State Street
AND
110 State Street

These well lighted and available offices will be arranged to suit tenants.

Apply to
R. M. BRADLEY & CO.
60 State Street

Ideal Photo and Artists' Studios

Also 2 fine stores and business chambers; modern conveniences; living rooms adjoining; splendid show windows; rent reasonable. ALLEN, Hall Bldg., 384 Boylston St., Boston.

NOTICE

American Express Company
National Express Company
Superintendent's Office, Boston Division, 43 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., February 1st, 1915.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that the property as shown on lists posted at offices of the American Express Company and the National Express Company in the Boston Division, now remaining unclaimed or otherwise, at different points in the State of Massachusetts, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the auction rooms of G. Beck & Son, 41-43 Elliot St., Boston, Mass., on the 1st day of March, 1915, at 10 A. M., unless the same shall be called for and all charges paid thereon. C. H. EMERY,
Superintendent, American Express Co.

G. W. Fernald, Agent, American Express Co.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

HOLTON
Band Instruments

are used by more professional musicians than any other make.

"HOLTON's" cast metal—3 trial shows why." Write for catalog 10 and trial offer.

FRANK HOLTON & COMPANY
2635 Gladys Ave., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Boston Representative
GUSTAV F. HEIM, 218 Columbus Ave.

UMBRELLAS

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS
RE-ORDERED AND
MADE TO ORDER

DOES IT NEED A RIB?

CANES POLISHED
AND REPAIRED
JOHN T. MANNING
UMBRELLA MFR.
43 WINTER STREET

JEWELERS

COLBURN'S
Watch & Clock Shop
REPAIRING IN ALL
ITS BRANCHES.

Oldest Jewelry Establishment in City.
Telephone Your Orders. Camb. 6313.
HARVARD SQ., CAMBRIDGE

PLUMBING AND HEATING

F. G. GEORGE & CO.

Plumbing and Heating
Furnace and Range Repairing
Sheet Metal Work
3 Harvard Sq., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. Brookline 716

PLUMBING

McMAHON & JAMES
Plumbers and Steam Fitters
Established 1896
242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.
Telephone 420 B. E.

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

GIFTS FOR CHILDREN
A collection of gifts put up in pink or blue boxes, suitable for any age; money refunded if not satisfactory; price \$2.25 to \$3.00. The Forget-Me-Not Shop, Williamstown, Mass. (Mrs. M. E. Sherman.)

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MORTGAGE MONEY
For good first and second mortgages; money waiting; prompt service. EDWARD T. HARDING, 203 Washington St., Boston. Phone 6177 Main.

INSURANCE

LUTHER E. KIMBALL
INSURANCE
107 Water St., Boston Tel. Main 1345

ROOMS

BACK BAY—Pleasant, homelike rooms; meals if desired; house cooking. MISS L. C. GAMBIS, 114 Hemenway St., Suite 4.

C. B. BAY, 199 St. Botolph St., near Mass. Ave.—Beautifully furnished square room; very reasonable; telephone.

BACK BAY, 164 St. Botolph St.—Square and side room; brass beds; bathroom free; very reasonable; telephone.

BACK BAY, 164 St. Botolph St.—Nice square and side rooms, on bathroom floor; very reasonable; telephone.

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner—Private family, attractive rm., modern; reasonable to Am. gentleman; call 10-12 A. M.; Tel. 4241-M. 287 Harvard St., Suite 3.

BROOKLINE, 516 Harvard St.—Attractive furnished room; all conveniences. C. G. DODGE.

GAINSBORO STREET, 87, Suite 2—Front room; with breakfast if desired; tourists.

GARRISON ST., 39—Large, sunny, front room; second floor; small front room, fourth floor. Steam heat. Tel. 4047-R.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 212, Suite 2—Nicely furnished rooms in private family; modern conveniences; kitchen privileges. Tel. 1145 Oxford.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, Suite 2—Private fam.; homelike rms.; steam heat; central location; ref.; permanent or tourists.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 208, Suite 3—Newly furnished rooms suitable for business people or tourists. Tel. B. B. 4478-J.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 195, Suite 2—Single rooms with or without board; private family; references exchanged.

LARGE front room and bath, in private family; 18 minutes from R. R.; suitable for men only; references required; Brookline exchange. U. 3, Monitor Office.

NORWICH ST., 108, Suite 3—Nicely furnished room; steam heat, hot water. Phone B. B. 594-M.

ROXBURY, Howland St., 14, Suite 1—Pleasant, sunny, heated rooms; board if desired. Telephone; near cars.

TO LET in a pleasant suburb, a large square room, hot water heat, electric lights; a pleasant summer home; for further particulars telephone Medford 1034.

W. BROOKLINE ST., 195—Attractive, pretty, large front and back rooms; steam heat, modern. MRS. G. N. TRUE.

BOARD AND ROOMS

ARLINGTON ST., 2—Newly decorated rooms with all modern conveniences, including electric lights and elevator; excellent table.

BERKELEY ST., 249 (off Commonwealth Ave.)—Large front room with table board. Tel. B. B. 3539-M.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

REFINED business mother and son, age 12, desire rooms and board; good location; service to Boston. Add. T. 37, Monitor office.

AUTOMOBILES

DETROIT ELECTRIC, 1914 coupe, at a bargain; run only 3000 miles; just the car for a professional man or a lady's town or suburban use. 903 Boylston St., Back Bay 6190.

FOR SALE
RAUCH & LANG Electric, is in fine condition; seats 4; and will sell my outfit, including rectifier, for \$600. Telephone Back Bay 4127, or Fenway Garage.

AGENTS WANTED

DO YOU WANT A BUSINESS
ALL YOUR OWN?

Something permanent and profitable? Are you willing to work for it? Do you believe in the Golden Rule? If your answer is "yes," then write me today. I have splendid opportunities for honest workers—men and women with backbone and determination. For fourteen years we have manufactured high-grade Hosiery, Underwear and Socks, and sold our entire product direct to the consumer through wide-awake representatives. We make good goods and want good workers to sell them. Write today for further particulars.

KROSSKAT DIRECT MILLS, Station X
New York City

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP CO., 4064 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Gartside's Iron Rust Soap (U. S. registered patent No. 3477) removes iron rust and all unwashable stains from clothing, marble, etc., with remarkable effect; good seller, big margins; house-to-house agents and store salesmen wanted; the original, 26c a tube; beware of imitations and the penalty for making, selling and using an infringing article.

HOSIERY and underwear agency; write for terms on best line; free outfits this month; if you write me before we write anyhow and let us explain the opportunity to you. TREMONT KNITTING WORKS, 100 Park Ave., New York; or orders taken and outfits supplied in Boston and suburbs. MISS EMILY HIGGS, 3 Harvard Ave., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—Agents, 18x19 gold framed signs for all merchants; 2 cts., sell 25 cts.; big hit, 24x28 gold framed art pictures, 13 cts., sell 50 cts.; portraits, 10 cts., sell 25 cts.; low prices. PEOPLE'S PORTRAIT, Dept. H 5, Chicago, Ill.

MAKE nice income; we want lady canvassers to sell general household goods, brasserie and corset cover combination; sells on sight; wonderful innovation; practical for all women. ACHIEVE UNDERWEAR CO., 114 West 26th St., New York.

AGENTS—NEW HIT, good profits. Gold framed merchants' signs; samples free: 28x38 gold framed pictures, 10c; sell 50c; portrait pillow tops, cover work; lowest prices; catalog free. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT CO., Dept. 20, Chicago.

WANTED—Agent to represent us in America and Canada for Hosiery and Knitting Yarns. Send references to W. M. SCRIVEN & CO., Alma Works, Slicker Lane, Bradford, Yorkshire, England.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Autopump, an automatic fountain spray bath; highly of exceptional merit. Patented. Absolute practical for all women. ACHIEVE UNDERWEAR CO., New Britain, Conn.

WANTED—Agents and demonstrators for office and home specialties of exceptional merit. W. J. GIBSON & COMPANY, 1203 Fisher Building, Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED

Profitable Employment

Awaits ambitious workers with or without selling experience who sell our advertising specialties. Work full or part time. We do advance work with individual buyers and co-operate with you. Our selling plan explained on request.

SPECIALTY DEPARTMENT

Selden Manufacturing Company
2311 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

Experienced Saleswomen
On Infants' Wear

Only those accustomed to fine trade need apply

MR. KIMBALL
Byron E. Bailey Company
31-33 Winter Street

WANTED—A good, capable girl with recommendation of general household in small family. Address MRS. G. H. SEARNS, 50 Amherst St., Milford, N. H.

YOUNG GIRL, between 16 and 18, who can sew, learn dressmaking; good salary; will be paid while learning. E. BROWN, 437 Fifth Ave., Room 601, N. Y.

WANTED—Neat, capable girl for general household in small family. MRS. W. E. PRATT, 1767 Middlesex St., Lowell, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MALE

DRAFTSMAN

Light, Ornamental Iron and Bronze Work
A man capable of taking full charge of drafting room in every detail; permanent position with good prospects of advancement. Application by letter only, giving age, experience, references.

BOSTON ART METAL COMPANY
14 L Street, Boston, Mass.

SILVERING mirrors, plating tableware, and brass home; booklet—please return article, and accustomed to negotiating large contracts as department manager of large dealers; position with greater opportunities than are now offered. Highest credentials furnished. Address T. 36, Monitor office, Boston.

Advertising Man's services For Sale—Experienced originator of copy for newspapers and magazines; capable result producing folders, booklets and circulars for direct advertising; salary negotiable; important but not as essential as opportunity to prove upon your proposition. F. H. B., 92 State St., Salem, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as buyer or assistant buyer by young man experienced in furniture, luggage, draperies, upholstery and carpets. Address E. M. B., 216 Babblitt St., Dayton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AMERICAN WOMAN desires position as housekeeper, mother's helper, or companion to lady; no encumbrances; good cook; best references. Address U 28, Monitor office.

REFINED American woman wishes position as attendant or managing housekeeper, any place of responsible character. References. Address U 10, Monitor Office.

DANCING

CLASSES and private instruction in all the latest modern dancing for all ages. IRENE CHASE HIBBARD, 10 Waterloo St., Dorchester. Tel. 258.

CONCERT MANAGERS

A MANAGER wanted to arrange concerts in large cities. Must be man or woman of experience. Tel. Brookline 5276-W.

FACTORIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Large brick manufacturing plant, with every modern construction; upwards 100,000 ft. floor space; large power plant; excellent light; plenty land; spur track. T. 7, Monitor office, Boston.

TAILORS

OTTO W. WIKSTROM, Tailor
9 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone Hay 2993

DRESSMAKING

LEARN sewing on own or children's garments; classes or private. Call B. B. 8745-M or write 1318 Com. ave., Allston.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Mile Glaff
Corsetiere

Advance
Spring Opening
Reduction Sale

\$2.00 to \$5.00 reduction on all custom orders and \$2.00 on all semi-ready—for this week only.

SPECIAL

I am offering at this sale at very reasonable prices a line of HATS all imported models and copies.

420 Boylston Street
Tel. Back Bay 939, Berkeley Bldg.
BOSTON, MASS.

THE MENDING SHOP

Now is the time to renovate your wardrobe. Let us make the most of your frocks. Shop garments smartly fitted, darning and mending. 533 Boylston Street, Boston.

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
FIGURE MOULDING
(CORSET COVERS—EXPERT FITTER)
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
1 West 54th Street, New York

Handmade violets, corsage bouquets; satin, velvet roses. Street or evening wear. To order, 4015 Lake Park Ave., Chicago. Oakland 3046

MRS. NELLIE G. NEAL
Manicuring, 25c; shampooing, hairdressing, marcel waving, 50c. 522 Lawrence Bldg., cor. West and Tremont. Tel. O. 4179.

BOOKS

Binding and rebinding of every description. Magazines, pamphlets, Bibles, scrap books, folios.

Music repaired and bound by special process so as to open perfectly.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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Set Solid: 1 or 2 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO



Bell's Creamed Marshmallow

Makes the Best Fudge You Ever Ate

It tastes different, richer and creamier. Does not dry up and retains its freshness. An additional delight for those who make dainty dishes and desserts. Splendid for cake fillings, frostings and meringue. To use on pies, puddings, jellies, etc.

At N. E. Grocers, 10c and 25c Cans.

J. S. BELL CONFECTIONERY CO.

Makers of **Bell's** FORKDIPT CHOCOLATES



PRISCILLA DOUGH-NUT FLOUR

"My, But They're Good!" That's what folks say when they taste doughnuts made with PRISCILLA DOUGH-NUT FLOUR. And they're so easy to make for there's NOTHING TO ADD BUT WATER.

Wheat flour keeps rising in price but PRISCILLA DOUGH-NUT FLOUR remains the same. Ask for booklet of 58 delicious recipes.

AT ALL GROCERS

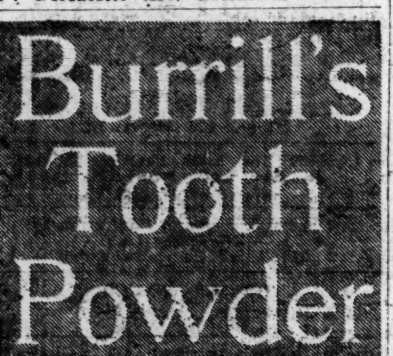
Send 15c in stamps and your grocer's name if he cannot supply you and we will mail you 14 oz. package. The Alden Speare's Sons Co., 81 Main Street, Cambridge, Mass.

HERE IT IS!

WonderCement

It is known the world over as the most perfect cement manufactured for repairing stone, brick, concrete, etc. for fastening, filling, and for making solid backs or filling for novelties, for repairing jewelry, etc. WONDER CEMENT becomes as hard as natural stone. It is fireproof and moisture proof; will not expand or shrink. Sample box, as illustrated, consisting of powder and liquid, with mixing can, \$1.75. Send for trial order today. SOLE PRODUCERS

Harrison Supply Company
5-7 Dorchester Ave. Extension, BOSTON



For candy lovers. Cleanses so thoroughly it works its way to all parts of the enamel, and leaves the mouth clean, sweet, and refreshed. Indorsed by dentists. 25 cents. Burrill's Tooth Powder is marketed in large glass bottles with economic top, and Burrill's Tooth Paste in well made, large size tubes. NEW ENGLAND LABORATORIES CO., LYNN, MASS.

F. KNIGHT & SON Corporation
61 OLIVER ST., BOSTON

Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

FOR DIRT

RENT A "REVEES" 2 WEEKS. THE REVEES SUCCTION SWEEPER is easy for one person to operate and will clean your rugs, carpets, matting, etc., more thoroughly than beaters, etc., more thoroughly than beaters will do and without raising a dust. It will do so for 50c and become convinced by its continued use. You get clean and stay clean; rental applies upon purchase. If you buy price \$5; this offer applies to Monitor readers anywhere in continental U. S. THE REVEES VACUUM CLEANER CO., 176 Federal St., Boston; tel. Fort Hill 4055.

THE IDEAL NUT CRACKER

The latest and most practical nut cracker on the market for Pecans, Walnuts, Almonds, etc. Its special design automatically positions the nut and permits that steady pressure necessary to crack the shell without crushing the kernel; also prevents the shell from flying. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 50c. Postage prepaid to any address.

SOUTHERN PECAN & ORCHARD CO., First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

The Great Cleaner

No Ring, No Obnoxious Odors. Most efficient and endorsed everywhere by manufacturers of all satin, lace, costumes, etc.

JUST AS WORTHY FOR HOME SERVICE. In Coin or Stamp will bring our Trial Size, THE IDEAL PRODUCTS CO., New York City; 109 West 42nd Street; Chicago, Ill.; Marshall Field Annex Bldg., Room 1228.

MORE LIGHT. Wonderful new patent Gas Generating Kerosene Lamp burner for any lamp. Makes wide flame of great power, a clear white light equal to electricity. Perfect for reading. No smoke, soot or odor. Agts. Wm. Sample 25c. D. B. HUNT, 254 Edgecomb Pl., Chicago.

Redner & Niederman Furniture Co.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS
1441 MILWAUKEE AVENUE, CHICAGO Tel. Humboldt 2368

SPECIAL BY THE BOLT

Long Cloth, 10-yard bolts, at 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.95
Warner Bros., Kabo, Nemo and American Lady Corsets
5136 N. Clark Street J. T. CANARY Winona and Clark

TAILORS
BEAL & CO.
H. J. WOOD, Mgr.
Business Suite 235 to 240
30 W. Jackson Blvd., Room 304.
H. ZEISS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring
Special Discount During Jan. and Feb.
Cleaning and Pressing. 1418 E. 47th St.

MATSEN & CO.
Better Class Tailoring
1629 W. Madison St. Phone West 1755

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Shirt Maker and High Class Men's Wear
Opposite Majestic Theater, 31 W. Monroe St.

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New Fireproof Warehouse for Household Furniture
Clean, separate, locked rooms
248-250-252 WEST 55TH ST.
Foreign and Island Removals in Lift Vans.
Bowling Green Storage & Van Company
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Attractive room, lavatory adjoining bath; elevator apartment; exceptional meals. Apt. 7-B.

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Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite 211-212 Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue.

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WASHINGTON—Rooms for visitors; quiet, refined, homelike; near station, Capitol, library and points of interest; can pass corner; rates reasonable. MRS. L. L. KENDIG, 120 C St., N. W.

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"Ideal" Swedish Pencil Sharpener
NO DIRT. NO BROKEN POINTS. Interchangeable Blades. Suitable for the whole family. Inconspicuous Price 25c. Send stamps or coin to PHILIP MINTER CO., 507 5th Ave., New York

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SOMETHING NEW AND NOVEL IN A PENCIL
The Triangle Reflex Pencil
NICKEL SILVER GOLD
Lead quickly adjusted by slight movement of the spring.

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UPRIGHT PIANO wanted in exchange for storage; will pay cash. LILLIAN GEORGE Studio, 43 W. 40th, New York Tel. 706 Dry.

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Good, wholesome cooking and the best the market affords.
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Made into fancy effects; bonas; as part work on alpacas, paradise. Mail Orders Solicited.
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Gowns Made to Order in 24 Hours
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Designed and fitted individually will make your own dressmaking a success.
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A la carte prices reasonable
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A la carte or Table d'Hote
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Cafeteria and Service Tables

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HOME-MADE FLUFF CANDIES—Vanilla, chocolate, almond, maple, 50c lb.; after dinner mints, 40c lb. E. RUTHERFORD, 109 S. California ave. Tel. West 4041.

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Try Our Perfect Kid Glove Work
See Telephone Book for Branch Stores
Estimates for Work Freely Given
No Obligations

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Goods for Chicago Delivery
Should Be Shipped Care of
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The largest local express company.
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A Home Bank That Sells Your Business

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Expert picture framing, reasonable; cards for all occasions. Novelities.

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Florist
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HUGHES—Florist
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CHICAGO—Tel. West 613

FLORIST AND DECORATOR—ANDREW McADAMS, ferns, palms, flowering plants. 531 W. and Kimbark ave. Tel. H. F. 15.

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Specialists in All Forms for Church Work, Printers and Binders
Loose leaf Record Books for Sunday School reports. Leaf for Teacher and Pupil attendance; 52 Sundays to leaf. Cover soft flexible leather with coin pocket and pencil holder. Ballots and tally sheets.

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Correct Styles—Correct Prices
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Distributors for Studebaker and used cars. Expert repairing; machine work. 617-19 E. 40th St. Tel. Oak. 2143.

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Auditing, Accounting, Systemizing, Income Tax Statements prepared and attested. 1734 First National Bank Building. Telephone Central 701.

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BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent and reliable, would like to keep a few small sets of books by the day or hour; refs. Address T 10, 1313 Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago.

CHICAGO
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZEX, 1313 Peoples Gas Building.

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ORONA takes off dirt, grease stains and all discoloration no matter how badly burned or how long standing. Simply apply with a damp cloth and rinse. It leaves your pots, pans and kettle clean and wholesome. If used regularly Orona will prevent any substance from sticking to the metal or burning on.

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is endorsed by all manufacturers of Aluminum Ware, and they recommend it to users of their utensils. Orona has been selected as the cleaner for the model kitchen to be installed in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco 1915.

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If your grocer hasn't it send 15c in stamps and his name and address for full size box by Parcel Post. Also sold in bulk.

Orona Manufacturing Co., Boston, U. S. A.

A HOUSEHOLD HINT

TO CLEAN Ivory, Celluloid, Aluminum SIMPLY USE "CANDO" SILVER POLISH

as you do for silver, gold, jewelry, china, cut glass, etc. Apply with a soft cloth, rub briskly, rinse the article in warm water, and dry it. The stains, grease and dirt will disappear and the surface again become clean, smooth and beautiful. Safe, sure, efficient, a convenient creamy paste. Sold in two popular sizes, for household use. 1 oz. Jar 15c. 8 oz. Jar 25c. Your dealer or sent direct. Postpaid. PAUL MFG. CO., 14 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass. Makers of Royal Brass Polish and the "little candle" Egyptian Deodorizer and Aerofume.

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Case of six large glass bottled parchment sealed bottles. FIFTY CENTS THE CASE. Phone "1775" Back Bay

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Finely Laundered Linen
Is essential to the well-attired. For more than a generation the people of Greater Boston have appreciated our fine work. The Parcel Post enables those living beyond our carrier routes to have at slight expense the benefit of our high-class service. We pay parcel post on starch work one way 150 miles. Write for price lists.

Richardson's Elite Laundry
The Quality Laundry of Boston
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THE IMPROVED VACUUM CUSHION FEET FOR TYPEWRITERS
SOLVES THE PROBLEM OF NOISE IN OPERATING. Proven by competitive tests to be the most practical and effective. Increases the efficiency of both operator and machine. Softens the touch and increases the resiliency. Saves repair and adjustment charges. Supplies a long felt want. Endorsed by prominent manufacturers, dealers and users. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. PRICE FOR COMPLETE SET, \$1.00 POSTPAID. W. J. GIBSON & COMPANY - 1203 Fisher Building, Chicago.

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We want you to know Dr. Schuler's Peanut Oil Butter, wholesome and delicious. Made at the national capital where food laws are enforced. Send for free sample and prices. Vegetarian Food & Nut Co., South Capitol and N. Streets, Washington, D. C.

DELICIOUS CLOVER HONEY
Pure and Rigidity Selected. Better cannot be bought. Send ONE DOLLAR for a FIVE POUND can (all charges paid within 150 miles of New York. Elsewhere 20c extra). ERNEST PETERKIN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Orange and grapefruit marmalade, \$2.50 per dozen half pint jars. RODEN FLOIDA GRAPEFRUIT CO., Sutherland, Fla.

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Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone, and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2925. If one is busy call the other.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GROCERY AND MEAT BUSINESS FOR SALE—In beautiful Redlands, Cal.; a live grocery and meat business, very worthy of investigation, about \$4000 required. Address CHAS. D. FOWLER, 902 Orange St., Redlands, Cal.

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RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$15 up, \$5 cash, balance monthly; rentals, \$1.50 up. Office Appliance Co., 15 State St., Boston.

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ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman at the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

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AUTOMOBILE TIRES and Inner Tubes. Waterproof Auto and Street Tires. Quality, price, service. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 134 Federal St., Boston.

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BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms. Sponges and Chamolins Skins. G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 30 Exchange St., off State St.

CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANING CO., 130 Kenble St., Roxbury.

CARPET AND RUG WASHERS, Repairs COLGATES SERVICE CO. 821-J. OX. 1000-2792. Factory Newton No. 821-J.

CHOICE NOVELTIES and CARDS. MRS. BENNETT'S SHOP. 162 Newbury St. Tel. B. 925-M.

FLORIST—SHOP OF QUALITY. MODERATE PRICES. COMLEY, 6 and 96, Lexington 64-4.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO. 308 Boylston Street. Tel. B. 1281.

FURNITURE—MACY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACY-SETSTON-MORRIS CO. 40 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Charles H. Fosgate, 1874 Massachusetts Ave., North Cambridge. Telephone 870.

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NEMO CORSETS for tall or short stout people, \$3. GORDARD BROS., 76 Market St.

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THE CORSET SHOP. 35 Market St. Frolasnet Front Laced Corsets, \$3.50. American Ladies' Tailor and Washer, \$1.00 to \$3.00.

ALLSTON, MASS. FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO. 80-86 Brattle Street. Tel. Brighton 1950.

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FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educational" and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WARE, 13 Pleasant St.

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NEW ENGLAND
NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO. 82 Bowers Street. Tel. Newton No. 800-M.

ROXBURY, MASS. AUNT FANNIE'S Lunch and Gift Room. Open 12:30 to 7:30; fancy pastry for sale. 11 Newland St. Miss Houghton, Prop.

CABINET MAKING & UPHOLSTERING. D. O. HALLSTROM, 473 & 481 Hill Ave., 623 Wash. St., Dor. Tel. 670 R. Dor. 336-R.

ELM HILL PROVISION CO.—Groceries, Meats and Provisions. Fresh Fish a Specialty. 613 Warren St. Tel. 983 R.

HENRY W. FREEMAN, Groceries and Provisions. 627A Warren Street, near Crawford. Telephone 1718-W.

JOHN FREDERICKSON. Painting, Decorating and Paper Hanging. 634 Warren St. Tel. Roxbury 41.

R. W. WHITACRE—Carpenter & Builder. Cabinet making, office and store fixtures. City and suburbs. 4 Stanwood St. Tel. Rox. 3840.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. SHAMPOOING, etc. Hair Goods and Hair Works our specialty. MRS. H. I. BOSS, 850 Main St., 2d floor. Tel. 6027.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS. Come where the good things gather. TABER CENTRAL MARKET & GROCERY. Accounts solicited. 258 Union St.

W. SOMERVILLE, MASS. BUILDERS and Sheet Hardware, Paints and Oil. Plumbing and Furnace Work. Wm. J. Wiley, 1 Holland St., Davis Sq.

WORCESTER, MASS. AUTO Tire Vulcanizing and Motor Car Accessories. ALSTON & GOULDING CO., 36 Foster St., Cor. Waldo. Tel. Park 3410.

BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of high grade, clean workmen and workshop. HARRY RICHARDSON, 684 Main St.

FRESH FLOWERS of Finest Quality—RANDALL'S FLOWER STORE. 3 Pleasant St. Tel. Park 94.

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY and DRAPERY. R. W. CLIFFORD, 306 Main St. (Day Bldg.) Telephone Park 5424.

INSURANCE—Fire, Automobile, etc., etc. ELMORE I. CHAMBERLAIN. Room 306. 306 Main St. Tel. Park 2016.

VIRGIL PANOFORTE SCHOOL. F. W. Bailey, Miss G. B. Davis, piano. M. C. Snyder, Mrs. E. H. Wilcox, voice. Miss P. E. Kidder, reader. 10 Pearl St.

Patrons of This Advertising Will note that SHOPS OF QUALITY ADVERTISING.

From Merchants in Eastern U. S. and Canada. Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Shops of Quality advertising from Central and Western U. S. Appears each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under actual contract. No advertisement is accepted for less than 3 lines.

45,000,000 pounds, the latter figure representing the total for 1913.

There is little reason to suppose, however, say the government authorities, that the falling off will be permanent or of sufficient importance to create any real scarcity.

Since the great bulk of imported hides come from countries that are not at war, shipments are not interfered with in any way, and the only new factor to be considered is the possibility of an increased demand by the warring countries.

It is believed, however, that the United States is now in better condition to face such a situation than for years past. The tide, it seems, has turned. Instead of live stock steadily decreasing year after year, there was a general increase in 1914, totaling a gain of 7,712,000 farm animals of all kinds.

The increase in the total value was \$78,024,000, or 1.3 per cent. It is quite true, say the government experts, that this increase is not yet proportional to the increase in population, which is approximately 2 per cent; but the fact that there is an increase, that the tide seems definitely to have turned, is regarded by government authorities as a sufficient reply to exaggerated and misleading statements.

SCHOOL TO OPEN FOR INSTRUCTORS OF PLAYGROUNDS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A departure in New Orleans in public playground work will be the inauguration of the "School of Playground Instruction," to be installed under the direction of the public playground commission of the city, in the Behrman gymnasium, says the Times-Picayune.

The school will be in charge of Miss Lelia Tourte, who is also physical director in the Esplanade Avenue girls' high school, assisted by Miss Emma Bill, folk-dance dancing teacher in the local public schools, who has volunteered her services to the playground commission without charge.

The aim of the school is to instruct the instructors of the playgrounds of the city, as well as those who wish to take up the work, in the teaching of what is the best kind of play for children from six years up. Folk dancing will also be taught.

It is expected by members of the commission and by L. D. Benedetto that the school will start with at least 25 pupils, including teachers in the public schools. The course has been prepared by John Lombard, physical director of the school board. The sessions will be in the Behrman gymnasium every Wednesday and Saturday for about three months.

EASTERN
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

ROOFING, METAL WORK. JOHN J. LEE, 116 North Georgia Ave.

WATSON R. LEWIS & SONS. Recepters, Wholesalers and Retailers. POULTRY, BUTTER and EGGS. White Eggs a Specialty. Dried Creek Butter. Both Phones. 916 Atlantic Ave.

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DELICACIES FOR

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

UNEVEN TREND OF PRICES IN STOCK MARKET

Some Big Advances Made on Short Covering—American Sugar and Southern Pacific Up—Wolverine a Local Feature

Stocks showed a wavering tendency during the early sales today. Then they turned weak and soon afterward became strong. There was evidence of considerable short covering and big gains in various issues which had been under pressure yesterday were recorded. American Sugar after opening down 3/4 at 100 1/2 jumped 3 points.

Although there were no assurances that certain corporations would declare their usual dividends next week issues of these concerns which had been weak on the assumption that there would be reductions in the dividends rallied smartly during the short session. Southern Pacific was up 1 1/2 at the opening at 83 1/2. It rose to 84, declined to 82 1/2 and then advanced above 83. Norfolk and Western was up 1/4 at the opening at 101 1/4. After improving fractionally it sold off more than a point.

American Beet Sugar opened off 1/4 at 37 1/2 and improved a good fraction. Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred opened up a point at 29 and advanced 2 points further.

Wolverine on the Boston exchange attracted some attention. It opened unchanged at 38 1/2 and advanced to 41 1/2, receding somewhat from the high before the close. Mohawk was off 1/2 at the opening at 60 and advanced 2 points. Georgia Railway was up 2 points at 120. Mergenthaler was off 6 points at 170.

Total New York sales, 110,800 shares; \$1,309,000 bonds.

BOSTON CURB		
High	Low	Last
Atlanta Goldfield	28 1/2	28 1/2
Bay State Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2
Calaveras	98 1/2	98 1/2
Calumet	15 1/2	15 1/2
Champion	15 1/2	15 1/2
Crown Reserve	7 1/2	7 1/2
Davis Dairy	1 1/2	1 1/2
First National Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2
Goldfield Merger	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goldfield Ore	1 1/2	1 1/2
Houghton	1 1/2	1 1/2
Humboldt	1 1/2	1 1/2
Jumbo	1 1/2	1 1/2
La Rose	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nevada Douglas	4 1/2	4 1/2
New Cornelia	4 1/2	4 1/2
South Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2
Stewart	1 1/2	1 1/2
Union Verde	2 1/2	2 1/2

SHORT TERM NOTES		
Security	Bid	Asked
Am. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100 1/2	100 1/2
Brooklyn Rap Transit 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2
Chicago & N. W. 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2
Chl. Jct. Ry. 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2
Yards 5s, July 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
Erle 5s, April 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
do 5s, Oct 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
do 5s, April 1, '17	99 1/2	99 1/2
General Rubber Co 4 1/2s	99 1/2	99 1/2
July 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
Harlem R. & Port 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2
May 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
Laclede Gas Light Co 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2
do, Dec 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lake Shore & Mich 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2
Sept 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
do, Dec 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
Mass Elec 5s, May 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
Mass Elec 5s, May 1, '17	99 1/2	99 1/2
Minneapolis Gen Elec 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2
June 1, '17	99 1/2	99 1/2
New England Nav 6s	99 1/2	99 1/2
May 1, '17	99 1/2	99 1/2
New York Central 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2
April 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
do 4 1/2s, May 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
do 5s, Sept 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
do 5s, Oct 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. 4 1/2s	99 1/2	99 1/2
May 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. City 6s, Sept 1, '15	101 1/2	101 1/2
do 5s, May 1, '15	101 1/2	101 1/2
do 5s, Sept 1, '17	101 1/2	101 1/2
Pennsylvania R. R. 4 1/2s	99 1/2	99 1/2
Oct 1, '15	99 1/2	99 1/2
Schwabacher & Sulz 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2
June 1, '16	99 1/2	99 1/2
Southern Railway 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2
Feb. 1, '16	99 1/2	99 1/2
do 5s, March 2, '17	99 1/2	99 1/2
Sulzberger & Sons 6s	99 1/2	99 1/2
June 1, '16	99 1/2	99 1/2
United Fruit Co 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2
June 1, '17	99 1/2	99 1/2
Utah Company 6s, April 1, '17	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. Smelting 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2
May 1, '18	99 1/2	99 1/2
Westinghouse El & Mfg 5s, Oct 1, '17	99 1/2	99 1/2

SUGAR MARKET IS STEADY
NEW YORK—Domestic refined sugar market unchanged. Spot raw sugars unchanged; centrifugal 4.64c.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 48 1/4c, unchanged.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and colder tonight and Sunday, strong westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts cloudy, followed by New England: Partly cloudy and colder tonight, Sunday fair and colder, strong west winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 53.9; 2:30 p. m. 47.7; 4:30 p. m. 46.1; 10:11 p. m. 40.3. Average in Boston yesterday, 29.

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)
Albany.....40
New Orleans.....48
Buffalo.....32
New York.....44
Chicago.....22
Philadelphia.....30
Denver.....20
Pittsburgh.....30
Des Moines.....10
Portland, Me.....40
Jacksonville.....50
San Francisco.....50
Kansas City.....18
Washington.....34
Nantucket.....44
St. Louis.....26

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises.....6:33
High water.....4:30 a. m.; 4:37 p. m.
Length of day.....10:11
Moon rises.....4:34 a. m.
LUNAR LAMPS AT 6:34 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Amalgamated	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Can	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am H & L pf	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Ice Sec Co	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Lined Oil	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am Lin Oil pf	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Smelting	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Sugar	100 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Anacosta	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Atchafson	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Atchafson pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Baldwin Loco	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Baldwin Loco pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Balt & Ohio	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Batopias	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Beth Steel	52 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
B F Goodrich	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Brooklyn R T	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Cal Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Can Pacific	154 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2
Cent Leather	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Ches & Ohio	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Chi & N West	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
C M & St Paul	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Chino Copper	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chino Am Sug	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Erle	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Erle pf	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gen Motors	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Gr Nor pf	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Gug Ex Co	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Illinois Cent	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Inspiration	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Inter-Met	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Inter-Met pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Inter Pump pf	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Kaiser Co	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Lehigh Valley	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Maxwell Motor	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Max Motor Ist pf	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Max Motor 2d pf	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mex Petrol	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Miami	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Mon Power Co	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mo Pacific	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
M & St	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
M & St pf	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
N Lead	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Nevada Con	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
N Y C	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
N Y N & H	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
N W	101 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
No Pac	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
O & W	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Penn	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Pitts Coal pf	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Press St Car	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Rac Con	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Reading	145 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Rock Island	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Rumely	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Seab Air Line	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Seab A L pf	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Sears-Robuck	201 1/2	202 1/2	201 1/2	202 1/2
So Pac	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
So Ry	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
So Ry pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Studebaker	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Studebaker pf	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Tenn Cop	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Texas Co	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Third Avenue	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Union Pacific	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
U S Rubber	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
U S Steel	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
U S Steel pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Utah Cop	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Wabash	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Western Union	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Westinghouse	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
W & L E Ist pf	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Woolworth pf	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

*Advance.

GENERAL MOTORS VOTING TRUST IS SOON TO EXPIRE

Certain Provisos Expected to Be Easily Met—Delicate Common Dividend Situation

On Oct. 1 the voting trust under which the General Motors Company has been operating expires by limitation. This is subject to the proviso that all of the 6 per cent notes shall have been paid by that time. Out of an original issue of \$15,000,000 notes, there was outstanding at the close of the last fiscal year, July 31, only \$7,852,000. There are no more sinking fund maturities to take care of. But it would be no stretching of financial resources, it is said, for the company to cut these notes down to \$5,000,000 before they mature and provide for the balance through issuance of additional preferred stock. The company could probably do even better, considering the fact that its cash balance after the selling season is over June 1 will be between \$13,000,000 and \$15,000,000. General Motors common stockholders are likely to demand something, it is declared. If the company earns 35 per cent or better this year it will be very difficult to resist the demand of stockholders for a division of profits.

This is one of the phases of the General Motors situation which is likely to have considerable weight in measuring the market price of the common for the next six months.

WOOLWORTH CO. SALES FOR YEAR ARE INCREASED

NEW YORK—The F. W. Woolworth Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1914	1913
Nat sales	\$80,019,666	\$66,228,072
Net income	6,429,893	6,464,118
Preferred dividends	967,500	1,105,000
Common div	3,000,000	2,700,000
Adj stock sold in English Co	60,920	8,900,000
Total deductions	4,688,220	12,810,000
Surplus	2,341,475	2,661,118
Previous surplus	6,025,917	3,364,739
Total surplus	8,367,392	6,025,917

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK R. R.		
	December	Decrease
Operating revenue	\$274,457	\$22,226
Net operating revenue	80,369	16,973
Operating deficit	15,710	15,500
From July 1		
Operating revenue	1,703,880	78,437
Net operating revenue	507,128	100,622
Operating deficit	58,344	103,511

STANDARD OIL OF KENTUCKY

NEW YORK—Standard Oil of Kentucky reports for year ended Dec. 31: Profit \$704,385, compared with \$1,002,457 in 1913; surplus \$1,936,086, against \$902,457.

NEW CHARTER

DOVER, Del.—United States Concrete Products Corporation, capitalized at \$12,500,000, has been granted articles of incorporation.

LONDON PRICE CHANGES ARE UNIMPORTANT

Business on the Exchange Quiet and Steady—Canadian Pacific Has Good Gain and Pennsylvania Is Shade Lower

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Stock market steady and unchanged.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Decline
Consols, money	6 1/2
Amalgamated	53 1/2
Balt & Ohio	41 1/2
Canadian Pacific	154 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	41 1/2
Chicago Great Western	10 1/2
Chi & N West	122 1/2
St. Paul	86 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	22 1/2
Erle	22 1/2
do Ist pref	34 1/2
Illinois Central	108 1/2
Kansas & Texas	10 1/2
New York Central	88 1/2
Norfolk & Western	101 1/2
Ontario & Western	16 1/2
Pennsylvania	104 1/2
Reading	144 1/2
Southern Railway	16 1/2
Southern Pacific	82 1/2
Union Pacific	118 1/2
Exchange	1 1/2

*Advance.

GENERAL MOTORS VOTING TRUST IS SOON TO EXPIRE

Certain Provisos Expected to Be Easily Met—Delicate Common Dividend Situation

On Oct. 1 the voting trust under which the General Motors Company has been operating expires by limitation. This is subject to the proviso that all of the 6 per cent notes shall have been paid by that time. Out of an original issue of \$15,000,000 notes, there was outstanding at the close of the last fiscal year, July 31, only \$7,852,000. There are no more sinking fund maturities to take care of. But it would be no stretching of financial resources, it is said, for the company to cut these notes down to \$5,000,000 before they mature and provide for the balance through issuance of additional preferred stock. The company could probably do even better, considering the fact that its cash balance after the selling season is over June 1 will be between \$13,000,000 and \$15,000,000. General Motors common stockholders are likely to demand something, it is declared. If the company earns 35 per cent or better this year it will be very difficult to resist the demand of stockholders for a division of profits.

This is one of the phases of the General Motors situation which is likely to have considerable weight in measuring the market price of the common for the next six months.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHICAGO TELEPHONE CO.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

DOWNWARD TREND IN LONDON DISCOUNT MARKET UNIMPEDED

Factors That Might Ordinarily Harden Rates, Such as Payment of French Treasury Bills and Subscription to War Loan, Have No Unfavorable Effect

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The payment of £10,000,000 of French treasury bills and the call of upwards of £20,000,000 on the war loan has been unavailing in the attempt to stem the downward trend of the discount market. Quite large amounts of money have been offered over night at 1 per cent, the day to day quotation being from 1-1/2 per cent, and weekly fixtures at 1-1/2-1-3/4. Two months' paper is quoted at 1-1/2-1-3/4 and three months' at 1-1/2-1-3/4. Four months and six months' bills are quoted at 2-1/2-2-3/4 and 2-1/2-2-3/4 respectively. The pronounced fall in the discount rates during the week under review is largely attributed to the treasury's action in restricting capital issues.

The bank return issued yesterday shows a total influx of gold during the week of £1,299,000, from which must be deducted £262,000 in gold withdrawn and the usual £1,000,000 set aside on Wednesday for the treasury notes redemption account, leaving a new influx of the metal of £37,000. The stock of coin and bullion is up to £580,000 and there is a decrease in the note circulation of £407,350, so that the reserve is £266,895 to the good, its proportion to liabilities remaining the same as last week, namely, 32.7 per cent. Public deposits are down £7,244,000, while other deposits have advanced by £10,229,640. Other securities have decreased by £2,043,956. Subsequent to the issue of the bank return yesterday there was a further influx of bar gold to the value of £174,000. Opinion in the city looks with considerable favor upon the increasing strength of this national institution, and it is also worthy of note that the total of the gold earmarked against the treasury notes redemption account now amounts to £21,500,000.

The returns of the London Bankers clearing house for the week ending Jan. 20 shows a falling off of £118,816,000 as compared with the corresponding week in 1914. The total clearings for the week covered by the return amount to £235,701,000 as against £254,517,000 for the corresponding week last year. The percentage of the decrease is 33 per cent.

The position of the exchange market has continued to attract its share of attention, the Paris, New York and Rome exchanges presenting active appearances. The American cable rate has remained at last week's low level of 43.34-43.4. The Italian quotation shows a substantial rise over last week's rate and now stands at 26.25-26.45. Paris is a point higher at 25.08-25.16. The Petrograd figure has receded half a rouble, being quoted at 115-117. The Scandinavian rate, on the other hand, has advanced to 19.35-19.45, and Amsterdam has also moved in the same direction to 12.02-12.08. The Amsterdam cheques on Berlin were quoted at 53.95-54.45, and the Rio rate has gone back again below 14d. to 13.29-32d.

Business on the stock exchange has continued to increase to a slight extent, that is if the volume of official markings is any indication of stock exchange activity. On Tuesday and Wednesday the bargains officially registered exceeded the 3000 mark, and on Thursday were only four short of it. Prices, as a whole, exhibit increases, but this, it is said, is due more to the demand for certain securities exceeding the supply, than for any actual appreciation in inherent values. However, there is a steady flow of investment orders coming in for trustee stocks which gives a satisfactory tone to the situation. On the other hand there is no slackening of the restricted character of business, and until the course of hostilities on the continent alters, the present conditions are not likely to change. Several new notices have been issued by the stock-exchange committee, the most interesting being that

PENNSYLVANIA-VANDERBILT LINES' EARNINGS DROP LARGE

The adversities of 1914 bore down heavily on the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt lines, and their earnings carry testimony to the industrial stagnation prevailing throughout the year, and accentuated in the second half after the outbreak of the war.

It is no exaggeration to say that profits in railroading in the United States were about the leanest since the reconstruction period in the nineties, although the aggregate business handled has grown enormously. Gross of the roads earning \$1,000,000 or more per annum fell more than \$200,000,000 behind 1913, and it is an interesting fact that the loss in revenues by the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt lines, aggregating over \$60,000,000, comprised approximately 30 per cent of this total.

Despite vigorous retrenchments inaugurated by both systems, it was impossible to stem the decline in net, and the combined loss in that item was more than \$11,000,000, a decrease of 8.5 per cent compared with 1913.

In December, however, the New York Central lines were able to make a relatively better showing in net than the Pennsylvania system. Whereas gross of the Vanderbilts decreased \$1,900,000, or 9 per cent in that month, net was increased by \$397,000, or 17 per cent. Gross of all the Pennsylvania lines dropped

relating to the rates of interest and contingencies fixed for the mid-February account. The rate has been reduced upon stocks and shares not quoted in the official list—from 7 1/2 to 7 per cent in the case of securities carried with margins, and from 8 to 8 per cent where the higher rate is paid in lieu of margin. The war loan stock continues to lead the way in consistently showing the largest number of markings among the trustee stocks. There has been a steady demand for the fixed interest stocks of home railways and in the industrial section banks, shipping, and armament shares have been greatly favored. American shares have responded slightly to a small quantity of buying orders.

TENDENCY NOT TO HAMPER BUSINESS RULE IN WEST

Improvement in Lumber Trade Also Feature of Situation—Conservatism as Long as War

NEW YORK.—Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, has returned to his office after an absence of several months. Mr. Vanderlip spent considerable time in California. "That which impressed me most," said Mr. Vanderlip, "was the better feeling throughout the country, politically. There appears to be a tendency all over the West to discontinue attacks on business, and the various state legislatures are discussing ways and means to repeal certain stringent measures which have resulted in hampering business. "There has been improvement in the lumber business, especially in Idaho, from which state a substantial amount is now moving eastward."

Mr. Vanderlip was asked for his opinion as to the outlook for business, and replied: "I think that conservatism will be exercised so long as we have heavy expenditures going on in Europe in connection with the war."

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$9@9.50 bbl; \$1.15 @1.25 bag; pastry, \$8.50 bbl, \$1.05 bag. Butter—Print, 30c lb; tub 38c lb; 5-lb box \$1.80; 10-lb tub \$3.80.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 48c; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 40@45c doz; western firsts 30@35c; according to size.

Beans—York state pea, 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; medium pea 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; California 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eyes 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; red kidney 15c qt, \$1.15 pk.

Sugar—Granulated, 6c per single lb, 5.80c per lb in 100-lb bags.

Potatoes—Maine, 20c pk; selected, 30c pk, \$1.10 bu; sweet, 5c lb.

Oranges—California navel, 35@45c doz; Floridas, 25@45c; tangerines, 35c.

NEW MINIMUM STOCK PRICES
NEW YORK.—The committee has established minimum prices as follows to take effect Feb. 6: Baldwin Locomotive, 30; Baldwin Locomotive preferred, 30; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha common, 122; International Harvester Corporation preferred, 103.

CAMBRIA STEEL'S YEAR
PHILADELPHIA.—Annual report of Cambria Steel Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1914, shows gross earnings of \$3,115,931, provision for replacement \$637,837, fixed charges \$517,100, and net income \$1,960,980.

CONFIDENCE OF INVESTORS IS MORE APPARENT

Likelihood of Increasing Cost of Capital—Much New Financing Now Under Way—New Railroad Bond Issues

Reports from the world's leading financial centers tell of increasing investment confidence. Patriotism naturally has much to do with the buying of war issues by European investors. It is regarded as remarkable that this buying has not been accompanied by greater liquidation of other securities. The great abundance of money due to the business depression is largely accountable for this. In the United States the new federal reserve banking system is another important factor.

There is a wide difference of opinion among financial people as to whether the future will see higher or lower interest rates on forthcoming bond issues but it seems to be most generally believed that the demands for capital will increase to such an extent that new emissions must be put out at attractive rates in order to be successful. There is greater confidence but as the impression so generally prevails among investors that future bond offerings will bear generous interest rates it is likely that new capital will cost more than it has in the past. The success of the Pennsylvania railroad's \$49,000,000 bond offering this week is expected to induce further new financing on part of the railroads and other corporations. There is a great deal of new financing that must be done whether the terms are agreeable to the corporations undertaking it or not.

Sentiment was improved this week by the utterances of President Wilson in his address before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States when he favored the project of exporters combining to encourage the expansion of foreign trade. It was taken to indicate a sincere desire on part of the administration to help business in any way possible and legitimate.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BOND SUCCESS AID TO STOCKS

Some Brokers Declare Investment Buying of Shares Has Increased—More Inquiries

NEW YORK.—In view of the large over subscription to the Pennsylvania railroad bond issue there has been an increased interest in stock brokerage offices in discussion of the status of the company's stock.

Some brokers say that investment buying has shown an increase and that inquiries are more numerous for data concerning the property.

The declaration last week of the regular quarterly dividend allied apprehension which had existed that a reduction might be made and some "street" critics think that the price of the stock offers opportunity for a readjustment in recognition of the continuance of the 6 per cent rate.

The stock sold at 170 1/2 in 1902 after its listing on the New York stock exchange, when the dividend payments were no larger than they are today and the lowest price in the panic of 1907 was 103 1/2.

Prior to the advance in the dividend rate from 5 to 6 per cent, Pennsylvania railroad shares sold as high as 142, and most of the time in the late nineties it ruled many points above the current level.

It is pointed out that competent estimates have been made that the increased earnings of the company likely to be derived from the 5 per cent rate advance to eastern railroads by the interstate commerce commission will exceed 1 per cent on the Pennsylvania's capitalization.

The high credit of the company, shown by the successful sale of the recent bond issue, has tended to reassure holders of the company's shares and has imparted a better tone, brokers say, to general street sentiment.

YEAR'S RESULTS OF LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Laclede Gas Light Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

Gross earnings	\$4,629,889	Increase
Operating expenses	3,345,692	38,364
Taxes	2,384,007	37,843
Net income	1,280,190	4,725
Depreciation	2,105,376	51,572
Int'l div	1,228,129	47,725
Ret for com	877,447	5,847

Dividends on the common stock at the rate of 7 per cent aggregating \$749,000 were paid during the year of 1914.

HAY AND GRAIN

J. E. Soper Company, member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, says of the grain and feed markets:

Prices for our goods have reached a level where there is practically no speculative buying and, as stocks are fair, the buying is at a minimum and only for immediate requirements.

Horse feeders are hard hit by the prices of oats and are turning more or less to substitute ground feeds. The use of oats will be greatly decreased, both on account of high prices and the shipment of large numbers of horses out of the country. While oats may sell considerably higher we think they are rather a dangerous proposition at much over prevailing prices.

The trade in poultry wheat is very light; poultrymen have turned largely to something cheaper such as barley and corn, but barley has advanced 10c per bushel within two weeks. More salvage wheat will probably be wanted within the next month than for some years. Corn is being substituted for wheat and oats which will have an effect.

Cottonseed meal has advanced again, but we look for about \$3 per ton more yet. Millfeeds are not selling very well, although demand ought to improve.

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, say of the hay market:

The market for hay has ruled very quiet and buyers have not shown any disposition to anticipate their wants, but have taken only small lots for immediate needs.

The higher grades of timothy are about the only kinds in light supply and a ready sale for such is found and at full prices, but the poorer grades are fairly plenty and with light demand some concessions in price have been necessary in order to effect sales.

BUSINESS NOW EXTENDING ITS BOUNDARIES

Betterment Trend Better Defined, Although Commercial Lines Show Mixed Changes of Activity and Idleness

Proportions of this country's business are gradually increasing, as they have been doing for several weeks past. The trend toward betterment now seems well defined, although the magnitude of the changes on the side of improvement makes a rather varying and mixed showing.

Bradstreet's weekly Review of Trade says:

Though underlying tendencies denote progress, with industrial operation slowly expanding, the situation in purely commercial lines displays some irregularity, amounting, in fact, to reaction at markets heretofore relatively busy.

Idleness, though still bulking large, is decreasing, war orders keep many plants busy to capacity, investment demand for prime bonds is heavy, export trade continues of extraordinary proportions with unprecedented excesses over imports, money is easy, retail trade, helped by clearance sales, is more active, farmers are obtaining very high prices for cereals, wheat exports are very large, the southern cotton situation is improving, stocks of goods in country districts are light and road orders exhibit some expansion.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Feb. 4 were 491, which compare with 552 last week and 280 in the corresponding week of 1914.

Business failures in Canada number 66, which contrasts with 54 last week and 57 in the same week last year.

SHARE OFFERING OF THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BRISBANE, Queensland.—The directors of the Bank of New Zealand have invited tenders from shareholders of the bank, for 550 ordinary shares of £6. 13s. 4d. each, fully paid, at present unallotted. No quotation below £10 will be considered.

In his address to the shareholders at the last annual meeting, the chairman said that the total paid up capital of the bank, amounting to £2,000,000, was made up of 4 per cent guaranteed stock, £1,000,000; A preference shares, £500,000; Ordinary shares, £1,000,000, paid up to £6. 13s. 4d. per share, £5,000,000. New capital had been issued, viz., 37,500 B preference shares at £6 13s. 4d. each, and 75,000 ordinary shares at £6 13s. 4d. each.

Several subsidiary issues of the Pennsylvania that have always been considered legal have been found not to be so because they are not covered in a refunding mortgage. The proposed new general mortgage may change this, as the new Baltimore & Ohio general refunding mortgage may make legal its issues that have never been so.

Other issues that do not comply with the law are Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Denver extension 4s; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha consols; eight Chicago & North Western subsidiary issues, and Illinois Central St. Louis division bonds.

Following the bonds which are proposed:

1914 Increase
Gross earn \$6,127,096 \$78,078
Net 2,597,550 *28,160
Pay to city 1,122,913 31,205
Bond int 182,169 13,307
Dividends 927,161 31,943
Surplus 343,758 *410,090
Sur Dec 31 4,792,369 343,108
Pass carried 152,966,153 1,729,228

MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Having thus completed its functions as a barometer, the market has a right in the dull, winter and early spring to retire and rest on a lower level until the activities of the new season are taken up. But the foundations are holding strong, and the break in Steel and Liquidation following has been remarkably well met. Any declines now are apt to encounter good investment buying of dividend payers whose earnings promise continuance.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: For a time, now, except, perhaps, in a few specialties, it is reasonable to expect that the market will back and fill until some new impetus develops. Without meaning any disrespect, we believe that there will be such a relief in the adjournment of Congress as to amount to a new impulse. For two successive summers now Congress has been in session, drafting radical legislation. A summer free from further legislation should do much for business. We also believe that railroad earnings should begin to make a better showing; perhaps not so much because of improvement in business as because comparison will now soon be with a period when railroad earnings began to fall off. It will be a case of comparing poor earnings with poor earnings, and while there is no positive encouragement in this, at least the figures should not show the heavy declines that they have during the last six months.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: Once more the proof of genuine, broad-based recovery is given in the course of the mining shares in the Boston stock market. The abnormal depression in metals, caused by the European war, has given place to notable rally. Commodities generally are coming back emphatically; the action of wheat is epoch-making; cotton is giving new hope to the southern planter, while the rally in copper is producing broad results in the natural-primary market—the Boston copper shares.

GOODYEAR TIRE PRICES CUT
NEW YORK.—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company announces, effective Feb. 1, another reduction in tire prices, the third reduction in two years, or a total reduction of 45 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA EQUIPMENT

(ALTOONA)—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ordered 68 all-steel passenger and baggage cars from the local shops.

BOARD MEMBERSHIPS HIGHER
CHICAGO.—A membership on the Board of Trade has been sold for \$3100, an increase of \$400 over the last sale.

COPPER EXPORTS VOLUME
WASHINGTON.—During the week ended Jan. 30, 6,200,000 pounds of copper were sent to France, 4,777,000 pounds to England, 1,717,000 to Italy and 1,457,000 to Sweden.

LIST OF LEGAL INVESTMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK BANKS

More Than 100 Railroad Bonds Included, With Names of States and Municipalities, Which Meet Requirements of Law—Some Omissions Explained

NEW YORK.—Superintendent of Banks Richards has sent to savings banks of New York state his first list of securities considered legal investments for savings banks on the first day of January. Under the banking law as revised last year he is required to do this once a year. The list is to contain the names of states and municipalities, the bonds of which, in his judgment, if legally issued and properly executed, conform to the requirements of the law, and also "as complete a list as is practicable" of railroad bonds which conform to the law.

Superintendent Richards' list contains not more than 150 railroad bonds. Recent lists compiled by New York banking houses give more than 200 bonds as legal investments for New York state savings banks.

But there are several issues which have always been considered legal for New York state savings banks that the superintendent, in compiling this first list, has found do not meet requirements of the law for such investments. These include New York Central refunding 3 1/2s and underlying issues and Louisville & Nashville unified 4s as the most striking examples. New York Central refunding and improvement 4 1/2s are not included in the published list, but they are expected to appear in a supplemental list.

This anomaly of having the last mortgage bond on a road legal for savings bank investments when underlying first mortgage bonds are not legal is due to the construction of the law. Since the Central has consolidated small controlled roads and spread the lien of its refunding mortgage over them that mortgage does not provide for the refunding of all underlying liens. For that reason these 3 1/2s cannot come in under clause (a) of the savings bank law. On the other hand, the refunding and improvement mortgage does provide for refunding all underlying liens, and, therefore, does come in.

Louisville & Nashville unified 4s have been found not legal, due to the fact that property has been bought in under the mortgage on which there are bonds the refunding of which is not provided for in the unified mortgage.

Several subsidiary issues of the Pennsylvania that have always been considered legal have been found not to be so because they are not covered in a refunding mortgage. The proposed new general mortgage may change this, as the new Baltimore & Ohio general refunding mortgage may make legal its issues that have never been so.

Other issues that do not comply with the law are Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Denver extension 4s; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha consols; eight Chicago & North Western subsidiary issues, and Illinois Central St. Louis division bonds.

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Sur Dec 31 4,792,369 343,108
Pass carried 152,966,153 1,729,228

REASON FOR THE SHARP RISE IN SUGAR PRICES

With raw sugars up to 4.51 cents a pound, the highest price since the middle of last October and refined sugar advanced to 5 1/2 cents a pound, a more acute situation in sugar has developed.

Along Front street, where the New York sugar trade gathers, the inability to get vessels to bring cargoes from Cuba figures as the chief cause for the advance in prices now under way. As high as 30 cents has been named on tonnage room between Cuba and the United States but even at that figure a considerable amount of space does not appear to be offered.

The Cuban mills, according to trade reports, have turned out 200,000 tons less to date than in the corresponding period of a year ago. Operations have been somewhat hampered by wet weather but the freight situation has been the chief factor in retarding production.

STUDEBAKER MAY PAY DIVIDEND

NEW YORK.—Recent strength in common shares of Studebaker Corporation is based on report that a common dividend is under consideration.

Studebaker Corporation did a January business fully as good as, if not a little better than, the same month a year ago, which was a record January in the company's history.

The annual report, to be issued during the next few weeks, is expected to show approximately \$4,000,000 net. This would leave about \$3,100,000 after preferred dividends, or 11 per cent for common stock.

TORONTO RAILWAY REPORT FOR YEAR

NEW YORK.—Toronto Railway Company reports these changes in earnings for 1914 compared with 1913:

1914 Increase
Gross earn \$6,127,096 \$78,078
Net 2,597,550 *28,160
Pay to city 1,122,913 31,205
Bond int 182,169 13,307
Dividends 927,161 31,943
Surplus 343,758 *410,090
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Pass carried 152,966,153 1,729,228

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FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE IS IN SECOND SESSION

Result of Two-Day Meeting Will Be Announced Tonight—Former Members Are Re-elected With One Exception

NEW YORK—This morning found the intercollegiate rules committee convened at the Hotel Biltmore in the second session of their annual meeting of 1915, with the announcement that at the close of the session they would give out the result of their deliberations of last night and today. With only one substitution in membership, the committee met Friday night. Capt. J. W. Beacham, the Cornell representative, was absent, his place being taken by E. W. Butler, the Cornell captain and quarterback who handled the eleven in the first year of Dr. Sharpe's coaching.

Originally scheduled for 8 o'clock the meeting was not called to order until late in the evening. Members of the committee were first entertained at dinner by Walter Camp. There was little for the committee to do and in consequence there was not the usual gathering of coaches. Certain features of the forward pass were discussed, the principal pressure in the way of standardizing the play coming from New England.

Harvard system of interference met with opposition to the extent that Harvard objected to stopping the interference at the sound of the referee's whistle. This is a point that has been brought up not alone by the officials, but also by the smaller colleges.

Some of the officials who act also in an advisory capacity to the regular committee brought up some of the troublesome situations that arose last season and asked for a ruling. These situations dealt for the most part with the progress of the ball after it had been carried across the goal line. Among those called upon were the two most prominent eastern officials, N. A. Tufts of Brown and W. S. Langford of Trinity. Mr. Tufts handled most of the big games last fall, and Mr. Langford cared for the other important matches.

The election of officers for 1915 resulted as follows: Chairman, E. K. Hall, Dartmouth; secretary and editor, Walter Camp; members of committee, P. J. Dashiell, Annapolis; P. D. Houghton, Harvard; Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Haverford; P. H. Davis, Princeton; Dr. H. L. Williams, Minnesota; Dr. Carl Williams, Pennsylvania; A. A. Stagg, Chicago; C. W. Savage, Oberlin; S. C. Williams, Iowa; H. G. Cope, Sewanee; Capt. D. I. Sultan, West Point; and E. W. Butler, Cornell.

Coach Houghton of Harvard is known to have one recommendation with regard to the use of the forward pass, which will be discussed today. It relates to the practice, which was very common during the last season, of passing the ball out of bounds when the attacking team had been stopped within 35 or 40 yards of its opponent's goal. The result was that the other eleven was forced back under its own goal posts.

Mr. Houghton wants to have a rule inserted that a forward pass out of bounds which does not touch a player on either team shall cause the ball to revert to the other team at the point that the pass was made. This would force the forward pass out of its effectiveness and make the team try a kick instead, which is always a more uncertain quantity and at the same time allows the team against which it is played to have the chance to run it back.

JOHNSON TO ATTEND BIG MEETING TODAY

CHICAGO—B. B. Johnson, president of the American league, is here attending an important meeting of the National Commission today, and the first of next week, with C. A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago Americans, will start for the Pacific coast, where Mr. Comiskey will arrange for the Chicago club's spring exhibition dates in California. Johnson and Comiskey attended the American league meeting here Friday.

CORNELL MEETS PENN TONIGHT

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell University basketball team meets the University of Pennsylvania in the Cornell gymnasium here this evening in their second championship game of the Intercollegiate Basketball League schedule and a fast contest is expected.

WEST SIDE TENNIS CLUB TO STAGE ALL-COMERS SINGLES

Club at Forest Hills, L. I., Defeats Newport, R. I., at Annual Meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association—Officers Are Elected

NEW YORK—Now that it has been decided to hold the national all-comers lawn tennis singles championship tournament of 1915 on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, instead of at Newport, strenuous efforts will be made to make the coming season the most successful ever held by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The decision to change the place of the championships was arrived at at the annual meeting of the association held at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday afternoon and evening. It was the largest attended meeting that the organization has ever held, and while those who favored the retention of Newport, R. I., as the place for the tournament were naturally disappointed over the snail, all felt that the best interests of the game had been served, and will work to make the 1915 fixture the largest ever held.

That the contest for the location of the singles tournament was the most important business of the annual convention was evidenced by the attendance of delegates and absence of the usual large number of proxy voters. It was the most representative gathering of tennis players in the history of the national association, and the vote was 129 to 119 in favor of Forest Hills. After the announcement of the vote, Secretary E. F. Torrey moved that the vote be made unanimous. This was done after P. E. Presbury of Boston seconded the motion.

A short session was held in the afternoon and it was devoted largely to routine business. An effort was made to place the national amateur champion unqualifiedly No. 1 in the annual ranking list, but the motion was defeated.

The report of the Davis cup committee was read, and it was unanimously decided not to send a challenge to Australia in 1915, owing to the war. It was announced that the net receipts of the cup matches amounted to \$14,174. There is a balance of \$585.54 due the German team, which is now in possession of the United States government.

In the election of officers of the association, R. D. Little of New York withdrew from the delegates-at-large, and Holcomb Ward of New York and W. M. Washburn of New York were tied with 150 votes each for the vacancy, and Ward withdrew. The following officers of the association were elected:

R. D. Wrenn, New York, president; A. L. Hoskins, Philadelphia, vice-president; E. F. Torrey, Clinton, N. Y., secretary; Richard Stevens, Hoboken, treasurer.

COLUMBIA FIVE IS DOING BETTER AT BASKETBALL

COLLEGE BASKETBALL STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Princeton	3	0	1.000
Cornell	3	0	.750
Yale	2	1	.667
Columbia	2	2	.500
Pennsylvania	1	4	.200
Dartmouth	0	3	.000

NEW YORK—Columbia University undergraduates are today pleased over the showing of its varsity basketball team in the game with Dartmouth College here Friday night when the reorganized Blue and White seven triumphed over the Green by a score of 28 to 24. It was a hard-fought game.

From the opening whistle Dartmouth could not seem to find the range of the basket. Shots that looked like sure scores rolled off the rim of the basket time after time. Meanwhile Columbia was adding a goal here and a point from a foul there and worked into a comfortable lead by the end of the first half.

The reorganized Columbia line-up was shaken up shortly after the game began when Burghard, the new center, had to leave the floor. Lee moved up into his position and Dwyer dropped back from the forward line to fill the gap left open by Lee's removal. Korsand took Dwyer's place. Neither Burghard nor his successor Lee was a match for Rector, the big Green center.

COLUMBIA DARTMOUTH
Dwyer, f. r. Winslip
Calder, l. f. Peletier
Lee, c. Rector
Korsand, b. g. Whitney
Grant, l. g. Williams
Steel, c. Sisson
Columbia 28, Dartmouth 24. Goals from floor, Lee 4, Dwyer 4, Korsand 2, Winslip 3, Steel 2, Whitney Peletier. Goals from fouls, Calder 4, Winslip 3, Sisson 2. Referee, A. S. Melet, Trenton, N. J. C. A. Time, 20m. halves.

BROOKLYN CLUB IS NOW INCORPORATED

NEW YORK—The Brooklyn National League Baseball Club and the Ebbets-McKeever Exhibition Company were incorporated Friday in Albany. The Brooklyn National League Baseball Club will be capitalized at \$550,000; divided into two classes of stock, \$300,000 will be in common and the rest preferred.

ARLINGTON DEFEATS CAMBRIDGE

Arlington high school defeated Cambridge Latin in their interscholastic Hockey League championship game at the Boston Arena Friday, by a score of 4 to 0.

SCHEDULE FOR EVERETT HIGH BASEBALL TEAM

List Calls for 23 Games, 12 in the Suburban League—Team Loses Heavily by Graduation

Athletic authorities at Everett high school have just completed the baseball schedule for the coming season. The games will start April 10 with the High School of Commerce team at Everett, and will close with Medford high at Everett June 10. The schedule calls for 23 games, 12 of them in the Suburban league. The schedule is as follows:

April 10, High School of Commerce at Everett; 11, Beverly at Beverly; 12, Medford at Everett (morning); 13, Lynn Classical at Lynn; 14, Everett at Somerville; 15, Everett at Cambridge; 16, Cambridge at Everett; 17, Malden at Everett; 18, Woburn at Everett; 19, Manchester, N. H., at Manchester; 20, Brookline at Everett; 21, Everett at Medford; 22, Everett at Melrose; 23, Somerville at Everett; 24, Malden at Everett.

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Coach Cloo O'Donnell of the Everett high school athletic team is facing a hard problem to bring out a baseball team this spring that will be able to hold its own in the Suburban league standing. Of last year's team there is but one second string pitcher, a second baseman and one fielder that are certain to play, with the possibility of two more veterans of last season's team joining later.

Of the pitching staff, Herbert Laskey, a junior, is the only man left. Laskey is a good pitcher, although held as a second string man last season, and will be one of the mainstays this year. Albert Pierotti has graduated, and last fall made a name for himself at Washington & Lee University as a football player. Harry Harwood and Joseph Durand have both graduated while Bernard Durant has left school and will probably not return.

As to the rest of the team, Capt. Joseph Brickley, left-fielder and brother of the former football captain at Harvard, and Joseph Fitzgerald, the second baseman, are all that are left that Coach O'Donnell can be sure of. George Green, the first baseman, has left school, but there is a chance of his returning in time to play. Sidney Jones, the shortstop; Arthur Driscoll, third base, and Ralph Hunt, centerfield, have all been lost to the team by graduation. Lawrence Bennett, right fielder, is still in school, but there is a chance that he will not go in for baseball this season.

However, Everett has every confidence in Coach O'Donnell, and although he will have practically to build up a new team, for the most part out of green material, athletic followers believe that Everett will finish far from last. Coach O'Donnell will issue his first call for candidates on March 8, and will keep the boys working indoors in the state armory for two or three weeks. As a rule, about 60 candidates answer the first call, and these are carried for the first two weeks. At the end of that time the squad is cut to 30 men, and the second cut comes about one week later, when the squad is reduced to 15 players, the number carried all season.

Four promising candidates will be found in Rufus Bond, Raymond Trowbridge, Daniel Silva and Albert Dutton. Bond and Trowbridge, both football men, showed promise as catchers last season, as did Silva, and these boys will be tried out at this position. Dutton, while he has not played baseball for Everett, has been showing ability on other teams, and this work will be watched. Both Dutton and Silva are football men.

Coach O'Donnell encourages the idea of boys who are dropped out of the Everett squad playing on other teams in the city. In this way he believes that the boys will get more experience and have a better chance of getting on the team the following year than if they were kept on the squad and did not get into the game all season.

Capt. L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth; J. C. Lawler, Irish-American A. A., of Boston; and P. J. McDonald of the Irish-American A. C. of New York are the scratch men in the 18-pound shotput and the winner is sure to get well up toward the present record of 47ft. 6 1/2 in.

Platt Adams of the N. Y. A. C. will try to break his present record for the three standing broad jumps of 34ft. 9 1/2 in. made in 1913 and in order to win first place in the event he will have to come pretty close to making a new record.

As usual the relay races will furnish a lot of keen competition. Among the leading races in this department will be the Harvard-Yale varsity contest over the 3120 yard distance; the Harvard-Cornell varsity over the 1560 yards distance; the Dartmouth-Pennsylvania long-distance event; Phillips Exeter vs. Phillips Andover and the Harvard-Yale freshmen. The records for the various events follow:

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EXPECT RECORD WORK TONIGHT IN ATHLETIC MEET

Boston Athletic Association Indoor Games Promise Some Excellent Competition With Star Athletes Trying for Trophies

Record work is expected to be witnessed this evening in Mechanics hall, Boston, when the leading athletes of the East compete in the twenty-six annual indoor track and field games of the Boston Athletic Association. Over 400 athletes have been entered and among them are Olympic, national, intercollegiate and interscholastic champions of note.

Ten events in addition to many relay races make up the program. The 40-yard dash is the first event on the program and such wonderful sprinters as J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., national champion in three events; A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; F. P. O'Hara, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and F. L. Stephenson, Trinity Club, are among the contestants.

D. S. Caldwell, intercollegiate champion and record-holder at the half-mile, F. W. Capper, captain of the Harvard track team, and W. J. Bingham, also of Harvard; V. Wilkie of Yale and H. H. Gissing, former national champion, are the scratch men in the 600-yard run and while they have been forced to give some liberal handicaps, it is expected that some of them will be up among the winners in fast time.

A new Hunter trophy is up for competition in the invitation mile. A. R. Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C. won the first trophy last year. He will not compete in this event this evening, but with J. A. Power of the B. A. A.; W. F. Gordon of the N. Y. A. C. and M. Devaney, unattached, among the contestants, there is sure to be keen competition for this trophy.

With Hannes Kolehmainen of the Irish-American A. C. and national and Olympic champion, as the star in the three-mile scratch run, this event is likely to produce a new track record. The present time is 14m. 43.3-5s., made by W. J. Kramer last year. Kolehmainen will have to show his very best form in order to defeat such rivals as N. Gianakopolous of the Millrose A. C. and J. J. Gallagher of the Meadowbrook Club, the former Yale runner.

Six men have been placed on scratch in the 100-yard run and they promise to make it interesting even for the limit men. They are A. R. Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C.; W. F. Gordon, N. Y. A. C.; T. J. Higgins, Holy Cross; C. L. Speiden, Cornell, and Bingham and Capper of Harvard. The first four will probably run in this event, and it will be a great battle between them to the tape in an effort to defeat the large field.

Only one man has been placed on scratch in the one-mile run, and if he competes he will have to be in championship form to get a place. He is W. F. Gordon of the N. Y. A. C., and with such men as Poucher of Yale getting 10 yards, Windangle of Cornell getting 20 and MacLure of Harvard getting 50, it will be a difficult proposition for the scratch man to get a trophy.

F. L. Brady of Columbia, G. A. Braun, Dartmouth, and Capt. W. M. Shelden of Yale are among the entrants in the 45-yard hurdles.

The field events have a number of contestants of fully as high a standing as the previous ones. In the high jump, J. G. Loomis and A. W. Richards of Cornell are on scratch with such jumpers as J. O. Johnstone of Harvard getting 1 inch handicap and J. B. Camp also of Harvard getting 2 inches. All of these men hold or have held championships of national importance.

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M'GILL HOCKEY SEVEN DEFEATS HARVARD 1 TO 0

Captain Mann of the Visitors Is Star of Game Stopping 45 Shots—Score in Second Half

Captain Mann of the McGill University hockey team defeated Harvard, 1 to 0, at the Arena Friday night. Mann was the obstacle in the path of the Crimson. His position at goal was bombarded by Winsor's men, but he knocked down no less than 45 shots, while John Wylye, the keeper of the Harvard goal, had but seven shots to stop. The shot which scored for McGill was an easy one, being made by Rainboth after 2m 45s in the second half, when the outer defense was in poor condition.

The first half was slow, Harvard making many tours into the Canadian territory, only to fail because of a three-man outer defense and the wonderful work of Mann. In the second half, Parson, who last year played such a wonderful game for McGill, relieved Andrews at left wing. Parson, Morris and Kendall formed the outer defense.

After a couple of minutes Rainboth caught the Crimson defense off guard and went through with his successful shot. For the remainder of the game, Harvard fired a fusillade of shots at the McGill goal, but it would not yield. The summary:

M'GILL HARVARD
Andrews, Parson, l. w. 1
T. W. Baldwin, w. 1
Rainboth, c. 1
Duffy, b. 1
Morris, f. 1
Parson, f. 1
Kendall, p. 1
Mann, g. 1
Total 7
Time, 20m. halves.

TRAVIS WINS THE LAKE WORTH GOLF TITLE ONCE MORE

Garden City Star Takes Championship for Third Consecutive Year by Defeating J. E. Smith

PALM BEACH, Fla.—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won the Lake Worth golf title Friday for a third consecutive year by defeating J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 8 and 7 in the 18-hole final. Travis was out in 31 and was 7 up at the turn for home. The match ended two holes later.

Travis started with a 3 and probably would have had four of them in a row if his tee shot had not stuck on the edge of the green in some soft ground at the fourth hole. A full niblick shot got the ball out, but the stroke cost him a 5, as the ball went into a bunker. With this exception perfect scoring was the rule.

Two other metropolitan players came in for prizes as St. John Wood, Baltusrol, and W. H. Pool, Apawamis, were respective winners of the third and consolation divisions. Pool scored a 75 against A. F. Southerland, St. Andrews, winning by 3 and 1. The summaries:

First division, final round—W. J. Travis, Garden City, defeated J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 8 and 7.
Consolation—W. H. Pool, Apawamis, defeated A. F. Southerland, St. Andrews, 3 and 1.
Second division—H. P. Bingham, Philadelphia, defeated D. C. Murray, Utica, 5 and 1.
Third division—St. John Wood, Baltusrol, defeated W. P. Wood, Richmond, 2 and 1.

ARENA TEAM WILL MEET THE LAVAL SEVEN TONIGHT

Some fast hockey is looked for this evening when the Arena hockey seven lines up against the Laval University seven from Canada. Both of these teams play the Canadian style of hockey, and interest is added to the contest by the fact that two brothers, Yvon and Aurele Gaudet, will oppose each other, Yvon with the Arena team as point and his brother with the visitors playing right wing.

Aurele is rated as being one of the best college wing players in the province of Quebec, and the entire Laval team is fast and has a good record. The McGill University seven, which defeated the Harvard team Friday night, was defeated 8 to 2 by Laval recently.

Captain Sequin of the Arena team will play tonight, and will act as rover. If agreeable to the Laval team, restitution will be used tonight, and this will make the game all the faster. The teams will line up as follows:

ARENA A. C. LAVAL UNIV.
Conley, Whitaker, l. w. A. Gaudet
Roach, Downing, c. C. Poutirand
Sequin, f. J. O'Sullivan
Cloutier, Synnot, f. w. J. W. Gaudet
Whitney, c. p. C. P. Lefebvre
Gaudet, p. J. Lefebvre
Giles, Storey, Johnson, g. J. Panneton
Referee, Dr. Tingley. Time, 25m. halves.

CLEVELAND BEATS MONTREAL
CLEVELAND—The Cleveland Athletic Club hockey team defeated the Montreal A. A. seven easily here Friday night, by the score of 7 goals to 2.

YAMADA BEATS SUTTON
SEDALIA, Mo.—Koji Yamada defeated George Sutton, 300 to 278, in a Billiard Players League match here Friday night.

CORNELL BEATS COLUMBIA
ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell University defeated Columbia University Friday in a hockey match by a score of 7 to 1.

SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT STARTS WITH 34 PLAYERS

National Championship Sure to

THE HOME FORUM

TREATMENT IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TREATMENT in Christian Science may be defined as the means through which a man may avail himself of the law of divine Principle for the destruction of all those ills to which the flesh is heir. Inasmuch as it is based on a knowledge of absolute Truth, it is the only purely scientific method of healing. This means that it represents precisely what the writers of the Greek text of the New Testament meant by a full, an exact, that is to say a scientific knowledge, sometimes of Truth, sometimes of the Christ, and sometimes of God. Such a knowledge is, of course, pure, unadulterated theology, for theology simply means the word of God. This is why Thomas Aquinas, the greatest of all the Schoolmen, the man declared by Huxley to have been the subtlest of all the medieval thinkers, insisted, in the "Summa," that theology was the only absolute Science, every other so-called science being strictly relative, both in conception and practice. Now the word of God is the Logos or Christ, Truth. Aquinas, therefore, was by no means indulging in the usual hairsplitting logic of Aristotelian scholasticism, in describing it as absolute Science. He was, on the contrary, building far more truly than he knew, in his effort of metaphysical analysis, though the closeness of his argument makes it perfectly easy to understand the half-bitter, half-humorous, and wholly Voltairean gibe, "When he to whom one speaks does not understand, and when he who speaks does not understand himself, that is metaphysics."

The artistic temperament, whether of a Voltaire or of a much coarser humorist, the man who wrote,

"He knew what's what, and that's as high As metaphysic wit can fly,"

recalls from the scientific discipline of metaphysics with its repudiation of corporeality. It has the true Guineverian delight in warmth and color, and pales before abstract reasoning. That is the exact reason why metaphysical thinking, which Huxley welcomed, was simply an excuse for a jest to Butler, and anathema to Froude. Yet the fact remains that you cannot heal scientifically except in the proportion in which you divorce your thought from corporeality. "He" (Jesus), writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 138 of Science and Health, "showed that diseases were cast out neither by corporeality, by materia medica, nor by hygiene, but by the divine Spirit, casting out the errors of mortal mind."

The fundamental error of mortal mind is, indubitably, the belief of life in matter. This belief of life in matter is, of course, synonymous with fear. Were it not for the belief that life inheres in matter, man could not die. Hence birth and death are only the opposite poles of the axis of fear on which the world of

human existence turns. Were it not for the belief that this life in matter is subject to death, man would not fear exposure, hunger, destitution, or any of those phases of human belief which threaten physical existence. Therefore Mrs. Eddy struck at the very root of the belief of life in matter, when she wrote, on page 411 of Science and Health, "Always begin your treatment by allaying the fear of patients."

The antithesis of fear is love. It follows, therefore, that the only way to destroy fear is to dismiss it as a supposititious belief through a realization of what love is. Love is no sickly sentiment. It is not shutting your eyes to the claims of evil in a vain effort to convince yourself that they have no supposititious existence as claims. Jesus drove the traders from the temple, rebuked the Pharisees at their own table, denounced hypocrisy and malice in withering terms to those who harbored them, and all this in a way which many excellent people, today, would regard as showing a great want of love. The simple fact is that Jesus knew that Love was the greatest thing in the world, and he knew consequently that "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Now the word here translated life is the word translated soul, elsewhere in the New Testament, so that the sentence means lay down his belief of life in matter,

that is of sensual materiality or fear, for his friend. It is obviously only possible to do this in the proportion in which fear is destroyed, and the only way to prove a negative is to demonstrate the positive. The positive fact which is opposed to the negative belief of life in matter, is the knowledge that life is spiritual. Consequently the only way to destroy the fear or belief of life in matter is through love, which is itself the knowledge that life is spiritual. "If," says Mrs. Eddy, on page 365 of Science and Health, "the Scientist reaches his patient through divine Love, the healing work will be accomplished at one visit, and the disease will vanish into its native nothingness like dew before the morning sunshine."

The whole range, then, of Christian Science treatment, whether of sorrow, or sickness, or sin, is summed up in that truly marvelous "scientific statement of being," on page 408 of Science and Health, contained, indeed, in the first three lines of it: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." What is termed argument is merely the individual practitioner's way of convincing himself of the truth of Mrs. Eddy's premise. The more metaphysical his grasp, obviously the less argument he will employ. His treatment is to see that mat-

ter is a thought creation, and that, in reality, there is no Mind to think but God. Then he will see how mountains may be removed. The effort is, of course, to acquire a scientific knowledge of God, of Truth, so as to demonstrate the truth of this knowledge by destroying all that is unlike God. The road to this knowledge is the road of true self-sacrifice, the surrender of the individual's materiality, in the determination to lay down his life, his soul, or sensuality for his friend. As that is cast off his fear vanishes; he sees Spirit, Truth. Therefore Jesus said, "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God."

At Ravenna

"Autumn had laid her hand upon the poet's paradise. The earth was carpeted with pine-needles, soft and rusty, and pied with flowers,—scabious and yellow thistles, veronica and cinquefoil and Michaelmas daisies. Great bunches of scarlet fruits incarnadined the undergrowth. The bramble leaves were rose and russet; the Pilgrim-trees were hung with crimson tassels; the yews were thick with purple berries. Evening primroses grew so tall that they were reflected in the water among the blossoming reeds. And everywhere the ethereal webs of cow-parasies, those loveliest flowers of the field, were spun on slender stems. . . . Moonflowers I call them, dust o' the moon, and when they fade they fold their treasures up into a knitted purse of green and gold, swaying heavy-headed in every hedge."

"Beneath our feet the timid lizard darted to the shadows; the birds made music in the pines, and all around we hear the shrill chorus of frogs and the rapturous song of the cicada. Driftwood and fallen leaves floated slowly to the sea, on just such a shadowed stream as that by which Dante beheld Matilda: 'A lady all alone, who singing, went, And culling flower on flower, wherewith her way Was all o'er painted.'"

—Olave M. Potter in "A Little Pilgrimage in Italy."

From "Writing English Prose"

"Good writing appears, not as a ponderous engine of literary judgment or a series of rules, but now as unity, now as clearness, now as interest, now as correctness, now as observance of certain conventions, now as speaking your own mind, now as making your business clear, now as properly accepting an invitation to dine, now as sound wording, now as clever sayings."

"Certainly there is no one test of good writing except that it does its work."—William Tenney Brewster.

"Wisdom Is Justified of Her Children"

Written specially for The Christian Science Monitor by Edmund Beale Sargent

Let patience have her perfect work,
And wisdom's children well agree,
Seeking that knowledge of the truth
Which is their perfect liberty.

Prove all things; hold ye fast the good—
This Science is; thus Christ is found:
And love the law of Life fulfils,
And thoughts of heaven in earth abound.

Let proof on proof of selfless-prayer
And fresh atonement point the way;
Let health and joy and holiness
As witnesses appear today.

What Jesus thought may men attest,
And greater works than his shall do.
He laid his Science deep and sure:
On these foundations build ye true.

Work out as one your Leader's plan;
By pride of person not enticed;
One is the Church Invisible,
One is the Science of the Christ.

The Baptism Day of Democracy

all, all round it. There are committee-rooms, guard-rooms, robing-rooms; really a noble Hall; where upholstery, aided by the subject fine-arts, has done its best; and crimson tasselled cloths, and emblematic fleur-de-lis are not wanting.

The Hall is ready; the very costume as we said, has been settled; and the Commons are not to wear that hated slouch hat (chapeau claband), but one not quite so abashed (chapeau rabattu). As for their manner of working, when all dressed; for their voting by head or by order and the rest,—this, which it were perhaps still time to settle, and in few hours will be no longer time, remains unsettled; hangs dubious in the breast of Twelve Hundred men.

"But now finally the sun, on Monday the 4th of May, has risen; unconcerned,

as if it were no special day. And yet, as his first rays could strike music from the Mennon's statue on the hill, what tones were these, so thrilling, tremulous, of preparation and foreboding, which he awoke in every bosom at Versailles! Huge Paris, in all conceivable and inconceivable vehicles, is pouring itself forth; from each Town and Village come subsidiary rills; Versailles is a very sea of men. And above all, from the Church of St. Louis to the Church of Notre Dame."

"Yea, friends," Carlyle says, "ye may sit and look: bodily or in thought all France, and all Europe, may sit and look; for it is a day like few others." "It is," he says, "the day on which a sentence is pronounced on shams, for it is the baptism of democracy." "This day, it is declared aloud, as with a Doom-trumpet, that a Lie is unbelievable. Believe that, stand by that, if more there be not; and let what thing or things soever will follow it follow. 'Ye can no other; God be your help!' So spake a greater than any of you; opening his Chapter of World History. 'Behold, however! The doors of St. Louis church flung wide; and the procession of Procemious advancing toward Notre Dame! Shouts rend the air.' "It is indeed," he says, "a stately, solemn sight. The elected of France, and then the court of France; they are marshaled and march there, all in prescribed place and costume. Our Commons in plain black mantle and white cravat; noblesse, in gold-worked bright-dyed cloaks of velvet, resplendent, rustling with laces, waving with plumes; the Clergy in rochet, alb, or other best pontificalibus: lastly comes the King himself, and King's Household, also in their brightest blaze of pomp,—their brightest and final one. Some Fourteen Hundred men blown together from all winds on the deepest errand." "Probably the strangest Body of men, if we consider well, that ever met together on our Planet on such an errand."

Sincerity

Sincerity and pure truth, in what age soever, pass for current; and besides, the liberty and freedom of a man who treats without any interest of his own, is never hateful or suspectful, and he may very well make use of the answer of Hyperides to the Athenians, who complained of his blunt way of speaking: "My masters, do not consider whether or no I am free, but whether I am so without a bribe, or without any advantage to my own affairs."—Montaigne (Cotton's translation)

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the Scriptures

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(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

THE ROOKERY, GRAY'S INN, NEAR RAYMOND'S BUILDING, LONDON.—The catalpa tree, the small, bushy-like looking object, is said to have been planted by Francis Bacon when he was master of the walks, A.D. 1598, and is supposed to have been taken from a cutting of a similar tree planted by Sir Walter Raleigh.

London Birds

A famous bird lover has declared that it is the sparrows and not the smoke that keeps the wild birds out of London, and there is virtue as well as wisdom in

the saying. Take a chair, any day you may choose, under the elms in Kensington gardens, with a pocketful of bread, and see what will happen as you throw the crumbs out upon the grass. A shy thrush will dart across with a rush and disappear with a mouthful. The yellow beak of a blackbird will protrude from an adjacent bush, and then the owner will cautiously emerge into sight, and, after half a dozen strategic advances and retirements, will secure the largest possible lump and his own retreat at the same moment. A heavy pigeon will lumber down from a branch overhead, and waddle toward you with all the swashbuckling air of a Falstaff, only to be forestalled by a sooty little ball of feathers darting in front of him, and bearing away the desired morsel with an excess of impudence and temerity. Chattering, quarrelling, these gamins of the gutter descend in clouds wherever food is to be found. The shy, better bred birds seem disinclined or unable to cope with them. Occasionally a robin will swell out his tiny scarlet breast, and stamp his twig-like legs in front of them with a petulance they seem to comprehend and respect, but the robin is far too much of a gentleman to compete with them in any way. So they get their way: always screaming, always squabbling, yet, somehow always fascinating.

There are, of course, moments when they are nonplussed. They may perch on the edges of the great lead tanks in the Italian garden, under the eaves of Kensington Palace, and take a free shower bath in the fountain, but they cannot imitate the wagtails running ecstatically over the great lily leaves in the ponds below. And when at sunset, the sky flames out, like Joseph's coat in its myriad of colors, and the wild fowl get up from the pools and stretch out their long necks, and sail up into the sky, circling round and round, just as their ancestors flapped, donking down the river, centuries ago, when London was a bundle of wattled cabins and Caesar's legions were forcing their way through the forests, where today the Edgware Road runs out to St. Albans, then the sparrow has to bustle round as if determined to show that he too has his ancestry, and honorable mention by the Evangelists, Shakespeare, and Cervantes.

The coming of the motor has inflicted a great wrong upon him. The old cabstand was his El Dorado. Here were oats in abundance scattered from the nosebags of the hansom horses; and here, too, was hay, for those innumerable nests, which so thoughtfully choke the lead gutters and are at once the despair of the landlord and the joy of the struggling plumber. The roofs of London are the sparrow's Alps, he is the eagle of the chimney pots. No ill-conditioned race of men lower themselves over the tiles in search of his untidy nest, like the egg-hunters of the sea-cliffs. The gulls who, when the weather is hard, sail up the Thames, and find employment for the loafers who sell minnows to the saunterers on the Embankment, wherewith to feed them, could tell that the roof of a block of flats is safer than Flamborough Head,

as a nursery in which to bring up a young family. But then the gulls never consort with sparrows; nobody but sparrows ever do. There is the pathos of the sparrow life, and it is no doubt accounts for much of his bad temper.

The gull never goes inland. The river reaches, from London Bridge to Chelsea, are good enough for him, indeed he seems to be as appreciative as Whistler of the great tidal way. In the morning he haunts the lawns of the gardens at Chelsea, driving before him the other birds very much after the manner of the old vikings. But when in the evening the gray mists render the river a winding silver thread, he conveys the barges moored mid-stream into miniature Bass rocks, on which he holds his drowsy Parliament.

Was it not Oliver Wendell Holmes who wrote:—

"I see the solemn gulls in council sitting?"

A gull is solemn, of course, but not so solemn as a rook. When a rook slowly shakes his head he puts as much emphasis into it, as Puff found in a shake of Lord Burleigh's. You can imagine a Caesar, if there is a Caesar amongst the sparrows, saying of a rook, what the Roman said of Cassius, "He reads much, such birds are dangerous." Your rook is a born Parliamentarian. He is always debating, and sometimes his decisions are as mistaken as those of Westminster. He had a very comfortable parish, for instance, in the trees in the great gardens of Gray's Inn. One day, however, the Benchers decided on certain alterations in the Inn buildings, and in consequence a temporary office was erected on the lawns. That evening the rook parliament met. The debate, as they say in the reports, was animated, and the result more so. No man, it was apparently decided, ever wasted his time building a cover of that nature, except with a view to shooting something. Regrettably, no doubt, but determinedly the rookery was broken up. There was a great cawing, and then the pilgrim fathers left for some leafy Plymouth. Now, no sparrow, at all events no self-respecting London sparrow, would have permitted himself to be elbowed out, like that, by a mere man. He would have looked for a convenient spot on that building in which to build a nest. He would, in short, have demanded his place in the sun.

The Race Primitive

In the early epochs of our race, men dwelt temporarily in huts, or bowers of branches, as easily constructed as a bird's nest, and which they built,—if it should be called building, when such sweet homes of a summer solstice rather grew than were made with hands,—and here, Nature, we will say, assisted them to rear where fruit abounded, where fish and game were plentiful, or, most especially, where the sense of beauty was to be gratified by a lovelier shade than elsewhere, and a more exquisite arrangement of lake, wood and hill. This life possessed a charm, which, ever since man quitted it, has vanished from existence. —Hawthorne.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915

Humor and the Public Health

A "CONGRESSIONAL RECORD" is not the exact publication to which a seeker after broad humor might be expected to direct his efforts. Yet we will undertake to say that if any person so inspired will direct his attention to Volume Fifty-two, number Forty-two, of that United States publication his anticipation will be in no way disappointed. The subject curiously enough was a debate on the "Public Health Service," and the day was the 27th of January. Now, at first blush, the public health is not a humorous subject. Most people take it extremely seriously, because, at one time or another they have been warned against almost everything it has ever occurred to them to do, from eating tomatoes to washing their faces. One medical authority has assured the world that an indulgence of the former appetite is a passport to a dread disease, whilst another has denounced the matutinal tub as the opportunity of the domestic microbe, ungratefully and immorally bent on showing the danger of taking too literally Mr. Wesley's saying that "cleanliness is next to godliness."

The medical profession, however, even if it faces you at every turn with the dangers you undergo in being alive, is not without its humorists: the spirit of Mr. Bob Sawyer and Mr. Benjamin Allen, in a word, is not quite lost. A year or so ago, did not a well-known surgeon in England cheer the victims of what is today termed appendicitis, with the convulsing joke that the medical profession were frequently more successful in removing the patient from the appendix, than the appendix from the patient? Such is the science of surgery. Then in one of the United States, only a few weeks ago, was it not proposed to return to the peripatetic method of the academia, in an effort to observe the domestic bliss of the mosquito, in a way which, it is to be feared, would have brought on that insect the fate of Mrs. Leo Hunter's frog? And, finally, and this by no means for lack of illustration, was there not a day of triumph when young Minnesota, with red crosses pasted to the toes of neatly blacked shoes, and old Minnesota, with similar crosses discreetly hidden on its heels, went forth shod, as it were, against consumption, just as the White Knight hung spikes from his horse's neck to guard against the bites of sharks?

"Eheu! fugaces," as Horace sings; "Those old familiar faces," as an irreverent journalist once translated it; and now comes that "insidious print," as Mr. Whistler might have said, the "Congressional Record," drawing attention to what Representative Mann unkindly described as "one of the most important bulletins that has ever been issued," by the Public Health Service, and which Representative Norton equally unkindly declared, was "prepared by a distinguished surgeon, I suppose, who receives a salary of \$4000, or \$5000, a year." Another Congressman, Representative Butler, wanted to know if the document was a "fake"; but no! it was only Bulletin No. 40, issued by the Public Health Service, and sent out in franked envelopes.

The alluring title was "Do you know your age and birthday?" and the things the Public Health Service can tell you that hinge on that might easily have escaped you. Item, as the writers of bygone days would have put it, "You will need this information when you apply for a marriage license." Item, ignorance of this "might be embarrassing to you if you wished to marry in Europe." Item, "you will need this information in registering for voting." Item, "you may have to go under oath as to your age when you pay your customs duties upon return from your next European trip, so you should practise up." These, of course, are not the only needs. Peradventure there are people in trouble, as Representative Humphrey said, who might be "going around over the country, not knowing that they ever had been born." Therefore Bulletin No. 40 advises, "practise up."

So necessary, indeed, does the distinguished author regard this practise, that like the author of the great "shoe cure," he advises his readers to become poets. A "jingle or rhyme on your birth year" is his prescription. He gives two delightful examples:—

"In eighteen hundred ninety-seven, little Johnnie came from heaven,"

or

"In eighteen hundred eighty-two, little Susie began to boo,"

from which we gather, by a simple process of deduction, booing originated in heaven. These doctors know everything.

We seem to have read somewhere recently of the new humor. We imagine this is a specimen of it, and we are confirmed in this opinion because the House, having discovered that the bulletin was not a "fake," showed that it was not deficient in humor by rejecting the humorists' claims for increased recompense. The doctors have not, however, been entirely worsted. They have circulated their jeu d'esprit at the public expense, and Mr. Humphrey declared "in violation of the law." Still, in justice to the public, we think they ought to be permitted to choose their own humor, if it is to be circulated at their own expense, and we believe they would yet prefer the old humor which told of that famous supper party, in Lant Street, when Mr. Hopkins after describing several medical cases declared, "Very singular things occur in our profession, I can assure you, Sir." "So I should be disposed to imagine," replied Mr. Pickwick.

The Revolt Against the Shipping Bill

THE builders of party platforms are not always to be trusted, as everybody knows, to look farther than political expediency in the insertion of the planks. It is not peculiar to those who had to do with the framing of the Baltimore platform that in several particulars, and in order to head off opposition to the party ticket, they protested too much. This has been done repeatedly in regard to platform construction in other cities and in other times. Republican as well as Democratic administrations have found it often a very difficult matter to adhere consistently to planks designed mainly for either getting votes or avoiding loss of them. The economy plank in the Baltimore platform is one example of what the practical politician may do as a platform-maker; the merchant marine plank in the same instrument is another. In the first instance it

must have been clear to the thinking delegates at Baltimore, that the United States government could never again be conducted on the low scale of expenditures that obtained in Jefferson's time, or Jackson's, or Buchanan's or even Cleveland's. In the second case, it must have been clear that a pronouncement like the following, in the Baltimore platform, would certainly embarrass any man in the presidential chair who might conscientiously set out to observe the mandates of his party:

We believe in fostering by constitutional regulation of commerce the growth of a merchant marine which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics of the south, but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury.

With the restrictions imposed here, it seems impossible to see how President Wilson could have entered upon the task of building up an American merchant marine save by asking of Congress the power that would enable him to establish a merchant marine under government ownership and control. He apparently could not, consistently with the Baltimore platform, ask Congress to aid private individuals or corporations in the launching of vessels carrying the United States flag. His immediate predecessor was defeated in an attempt to grant even a postal subsidy to vessels of the United States that would engage in South American trade.

Circumstances have given an extraordinary turn to the administration's effort to establish a merchant marine without violating the terms of the Baltimore platform. The European war has made ship purchase and government responsibility of ownership issues of great concern. It is primarily the European war that has led finally to a revolt in the Democratic ranks against President Wilson's attempt to put through his shipping bill. But if there had been no war, it is still a question whether a measure looking to the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine would have had much easier sailing. Every measure looking to this end for more than a generation has met defeat.

It must not be forgotten that the American people, who are unquestionably divided on the present shipping bill, are almost a unit in desiring a measure of some kind that has for its purpose the restoration of the stars and stripes to the seas. A revolt, therefore, against the administration shipping bill that is simply negative in character is not likely to receive any large measure of popular support. The opponents of the present shipping bill, whether Republicans or Democrats, will, we believe, fall far short of winning public approval, even in the event of the defeat of that measure, if they shall fail to offer the country in its place something designed to meet the widespread popular demand for a merchant marine.

American Business Situation Reviewed

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of new financing of considerable amounts within the last week or ten days, and plans for other large issues are being made by railroad and industrial corporations. The new issues thus far floated have met with a ready response on the part of the investing public. Subscriptions to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's \$49,000,000 bond issue totaled five times the offered amount. In fact it is a matter of gratification, although not of surprise, that certain bond issues have been absorbed so quickly. It is indication that money that has long been kept in bank or hiding is now seeking remunerative employment. Good rates of interest are offered, notwithstanding the apparent abundance of capital, and the generous return probably has a good deal to do with the eagerness manifested by investors. From all that can be learned, rates of interest are not apt to be lower for a long time to come, but are likely to advance as business increases and greater demands for funds are made by governments and corporations. The fact that investors are buying bonds more freely is significant of a return of confidence, and in this respect the business situation is more encouraging than it has been for a long time. Refunding operations this year will run into the hundreds of millions. Bond issues for new undertakings are likely to be made in the coming months, and if many delayed plans for improvements and expansion are carried out these issues will be heavy. Much of this kind of work has been delayed for several years and needs have been accumulating.

A slow, steady improvement has been taking place in general business, although in some lines the betterment is so slight as to be scarcely discernible. This applies particularly to the iron and steel and equipment industries. The steel mills are operating as a general thing on a basis of about 50 per cent of capacity, which is 10 to 15 per cent better than it was a few weeks ago. There is decidedly more hope for the iron and steel trade now, however, than there has been in several months. Orders are more numerous and it is hoped that prices will advance in time to a profitable basis. A few steel companies manufacturing war supplies are very busy. In fact other industrial concerns, both in the United States and Europe, making goods for use in warfare are almost overwhelmed with business. The record-breaking exports of the United States during the last month are largely due to the increase of shipments of manufactures of the kind. Foodstuffs also are being shipped in enormous quantities. The European demand, more than speculation, was responsible this week for wheat prices soaring to the highest level reached in many years.

American immigration at present is at a very low point, reflecting the business shrinkage in the United States as well as the demand for men for the war. It is said that the number of laborers going to Europe greatly exceeds the number arriving in the United States. The reverse will undoubtedly be true when industrial activity in this country becomes more pronounced.

Argentina as a Producer of Oil

WHILE nearly all of the coal used in the Argentine Republic has to be imported, and under normal conditions is quite costly, owing in part to freight rates and customs duties, since the war opened the price of this necessity has in most instances increased to a prohibitive point, and it is very difficult to obtain the commodity at all. The United States is now shipping some coal to the South American country, but the question of uninterrupted passage is still tense, and there is much disinclination on the part of exporters as well as importers to risk cargoes.

Petroleum development in Argentina, particularly in the Comodoro Rivadavia region, has been under way for some years, and

excellent results are being obtained. Engineers and other experts will appreciate fully what is meant by the statement that the heat value of Comodoro Rivadavia oil is about 10,300 calories per kilo, a kilo being equal to 2.2046 pounds. As compared with the heat value of Cardiff coal, the latter of which is between 7500 and 7800 calories per kilo, it would seem that the petroleum product has somewhat the better of it. The cost of producing 2,000,000 metric tons of this Comodoro Rivadavia oil is estimated at \$2.12 per ton. Coal imported costs at least \$6.50 a ton, so it would appear that on the score of price alone oil has the advantage.

That Argentina has some of the greatest oil deposits in the world is considered an established fact, and the industrial progress of the country will no doubt be greatly advanced if there is to be had a fuel supply that will reduce the cost to a normal level.

Talking Gently

WE ARE accustomed to think of conversation as the interchange of ideas, the discussion of a subject. Talking, on the other hand, may be a one-sided business, in which the talker directs his remarks at his listeners without regard to its effect upon them or any desire to hear from them in return. Accompanying this attitude there is often to be observed a rooted belief in the effectiveness of mere noise as a means of instilling notions into other people's thought. In proportion to the resistance aroused by what he has to say, and his manner of saying it, this class of talker finds himself becoming more vehement and boisterous as he proceeds, as though he were literally talking to ears that could not hear. He seems also by this means to fortify himself and gather strength in his own convictions, and so he talks on oblivious of the fact that the effect produced is very far from being the effect that he presumably desires to produce.

Few are deceived by loud talking, but how many are entirely immune from the temptation to indulge in it? When discussing a certain candidate for the famous Literary Club, Dr. Johnson, whose own forcible and impetuous manner spared no one, hearing that the candidate in question was a man of gentle manners, said, "Sir, you need say no more. When you have said a man of gentle manners, you have said enough." Just as loudness and vehemence are often unconvincing, so gentleness in talking carries with it a wonderful force and penetrative power which will insure to its possessor a hearing in nearly all circumstances. Talking gently is the natural outcome of thinking quietly, and it is not likely to be effectively sustained where the aim is rather to gain one's point than to bring the truth to light. The latter object in itself imparts a certain quietness, but a desire to score will sooner or later betray itself and reveal perhaps a Bombastes Furioso in disguise.

Yet gentleness needs cultivation, for the zeal which we feel for the best cause on earth may, on meeting with opposition, be betrayed into an excitability of speech that will confuse the listener and darken instead of clarify. If we would only remember that the function of talk is to clarify, how much we might save ourselves and others by watching for those opportunities and those only where gentleness in talking follows quite naturally on the flow of ideas. We should be more concerned with the expectation of winning our antagonist than of exposing him.

John Woolman tells us in his journal how he once felt himself to have lost weight in his utterances as the result of the warmth with which his ideas were expressed in the fervor of debate. "After some close exercise and hearty repentance for not having attended closely to the safe guide," to use his own words, he again repeated what he had said "in some degree of creaturely abasement." The effect of this he notes as having been satisfactory, and it serves as an interesting illustration of the great importance that this zealous reformer, and the society to which he belonged, attached to gentleness in talking, an illustration that is not without its value for us today.

The Changing of Burma

IN BURMA, as in India, religion is not a secondary matter; it is the chief characteristic. Every Burmese youth must don the yellow robe of priesthood as an acceptance of loyalty to Buddha. To the Burman, the monastery school, guided by the Buddhist priest, has been for generations the means of education. The young Buddhist boy enters these schools at the age of 8 or 9 years. One of the most picturesque and impressive first sights to the traveler wise enough to rise early is the spectacle of the yellow-robed priests attended by their chelas, or pupils, going from house to house with their begging bowls seeking their daily rice. The priests, or pongyis, as they are generally called, are forbidden by their religion to receive money; they are not allowed even to touch it with their hands, lest something of their religious reticacy from the world should be polluted.

At Mandalay, the city of 700 Buddhist temples, are a large number of monastery schools, and visitors recently have been particularly impressed by the priests' complaining attitude regarding the decreasing support afforded them by the people. The environment of many of these schools was touching in its abject poverty and belated methods. The pedagogues as a rule were found to be ignorant men, teaching the children of ignorant people, and the sordidness of conditions was most apparent. Incidents observed afford evidence, not simply of the decaying standards of Buddhist ethics and faith on the part of the priests of this order, but also of the waning confidence of a people in a religious expression and a clergy which they increasingly hesitate to support.

Hope for Burma, in common with other oriental countries, lies more largely than is sometimes supposed in the revival of western education which is now sweeping the Orient. The educated Buddhists have left many of the practices of religious ignorance and superstition. Their attitude seems to be well expressed in the words of a highly educated Buddhist woman of Rangoon, who said: "We must get back to the great Buddha; it is the teachings of our great religious leader which we follow. The people who bow down to the priests on the roadside are simply paying homage to the yellow robe. The priest himself is a negligible quantity, merely an objective reminder of the precepts and the surrendered life of the great Gautama. Ignorance is our fatal weakness in Burma, and knowledge is the hand by which Buddhism reaches out to universal being."

The changing of Burma is in a real sense synonymous with the introduction of western education.